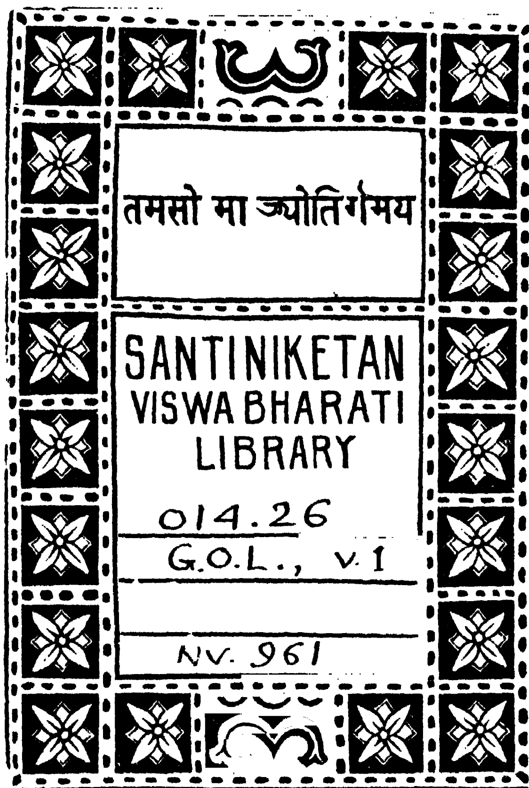
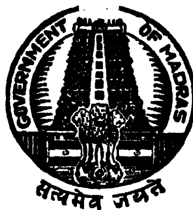


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A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

MARATHI MANUSCRIPTS

IN THE

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS

BY

T. CHANDRASEKHARAN, M.A., L.T.

Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras

(Prepared under the orders of the Government of Madras)

Volume I

(D. Nos. 1 to 308)

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1953

INTRODUCTION

This is a descriptive catalogue of 308 kaifiyats of historical importance selected from the collection of Marathi records available in this Library. These are recorded in Modi script. For the easy location of the manuscripts, a list containing the descriptive number assigned to each record and the number of the volume in which the record is available, has been provided. The Alphabetical Index and the index showing the subject-matter of each record are already published. The condition and the extent of the record with a brief contents and the name of the author and a few lines in the beginning and colophion are some of the important features of this catalogue. Most of the records in this volume describe the origin and the history of the Maratha Rulers and the Peshwas, and some of the historic families and personalities who contributed to the formation and the growth of the Maratha Confederation. The graphic description of the wars and seiges, the success and the reverses and the results and the influence of the above on persons and places are illustrated in some of the kaifiyats. A few kaifiyats describe the pilgrim centres and places of importances. The following few kaifiyats which contain historic importants, are given below :—

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(1) Ghorphade Sondur Kaifiyat .. .. This describes the origin and the history of the Ghorphade family and how they came in possession of Sondur.	49	M. 30
(2) Tipusultan Kaifiyat .. .. .. This Kaifiyat describes the character of Tipusultan and his disposition towards Hindus and his able administration of the country.	70	M. 29

	D. No.	Ref. No.
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(4) Peshwayanci Kaifiyat and Vamshavali .. This record describes the origin and the history of the Peswas and the part played by them in the Maratha History.	130	Mec. 194
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(7) Sri Sivaji Bakher .. .. .. The life of Sivaji and dates of the various incidents are given.	272	M. 202
(8) Hydranci Mahiti .. .. .. The life of Hydar Ali Khan is very graphically told.	305	Tay Vol. V.

Some of the records are in damaged condition and every care has been taken to go through them and describe them. A few of them contain the names of the authors or the sources of information obtained for recording them.

MADRAS,
13th August 1953.

T. CHANDRASEKHARAN,
Curator.

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A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

MARATHI MANUSCRIPTS

VOLUME I

D. No. 1

अनेगोंदी कैफियत

ANĒGONDI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 12″ × 8″. Modi. Lines, 17. Old. Injured. Illegible.

Complete.

Begins on folio 62. The other works herein are :—

Vikrama caritra—folios 1 to 25.
Naḻadamayanti Caritra folios 25 to 26.
Rāmāyaṇa—folios 27 to 29.
Damayanti Kathā—folios 29 (a) to 31.
Baḍāballāpur Kaifiyat—folios 32 to 33.
Hastināvati Delhi Kaifiyat—folios 62 to 66.
Aśaphśa Kaifiyat—folios 34 to 60.
Marāṭañci Bakher—folios 67 to 73.

This relates to the history of the principality of Anegondi, situated on the northern bank of the Thungabhadra and close to the present village of Humpi in Bellary district.

It is stated that the Kaifiyat was copied from a transcription of a stone inscription recorded on the walls of Sri Virūpākṣha Svami Temple at Humpi and owned by an aged gentleman named Rāmaya of Harpanahalli This place is a taluk in Bellary district. The date of the episode, or the date of the inscription or that of the scribe has not been recorded.

Rashidulla Khan, the deputy to the Bahdur Sha of Delhi besieged the fortress of Anegondi for a long time. Finding that it was impossible to take the fortress by storm, resorted to foul means, approached and succeeded in purchasing the help of the prime minister (?) [two Muslim generals of Vijayanagara] to the then Raja of Anegondi at a great cost. The prime ministers agreed to surrender the forces and betray the Raja himself if circumstances permitted. When this information

leaked out, certain patriotic and well wishers of Anegondi represented the facts to the Raja and offered their assistance against the Khan and the prime minister. The Raja accepted their offer and Rashdulla Khan was defeated. The prime minister also was punished for his treacherous conduct. Remarks—On the left hand corner of the upper part of the 1st folio, it has been recorded, that this was translated on the 18th March 1807 and was despatched to Mysore. The name of the place is spelt differently in the following Kaifiyats but it refers to Anegondi only.

Beginning :

अनगोंदी राय सवस्थानास दिल्ली पादशहाकडील फौज व सरदार रषठुल्लाखान घेरणेस कारण काय म्हणीजे दिल्लीचा वकील दिलदिलेखान म्हणार पट्टाण रायलाकडे असतां रायला. कडील मुतशद्दी मातबर व कितेक अमलदार व त्या वकीलास मिळुन अहद पहरत करुन घेऊन राये सवस्थान टाणत घालुन दिल्लीया तुम्हास १२,००० होनाची जाहीर व लाख अषरफी नकद तेदों म्हणुनें वकिल मजकुर कबुल केले.

End :

या रीती चालिलें वृतांत हंपीत विरुपाक्षेश्वर देदळांती सिला षासन लिफी आहे. हरपनहलीवाला रामैया म्हणार पंचेताळीस वरुष वाला त्यांच जवळी होत. तो पोथींत या रीती लिहील होत ते घेऊन कर्नल साहेबानी लिहुन घेतलें असे संवछर तारीख नाही.

D. No. 2

अनेगोंदी कैफियत.

ANEGONDI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 11″ × 16½″ Modi. Lines, 15. Old. Good. Legible.

Complete.

Begins on folio 177 (*b*). The other works herein are :—

Bonsle Rāja Vaṃśāvali—folios 1 to 66.

Śivaji Rāja Va Nizaṃ Mul Mulk Kaifiyat—folios 67 to 106.

Śrīraṅga Paṭṇa Ṣahar Va Killā Kaifiyat—folios 107 to 110.

Yellānāḍū Prabhū Vaṃśāvali Tapśil—folios 111 to 114.

Yēṅgūr Kaifiyat—folios 115 to 121.

Tāmbāku Kaifiyat—folio 121.
Gōvā Kaifiyat—folios 122 to 124.
Kriṣṭāṇ Kaifiyat—folios 124*b* to 125.
Sadāśiva Gad Kaifiyat—folios 125*b* to 129.
Navāb Aśaphshāha Kaifiyat—folios 131 to 163.
Rajā Pratāpa Rudra Kaifiyat—folios 164 to 172.
Haṣṭināvati-Delli Kaifiyat—folios 173 to 177.

The same as the foregoing manuscript D. No. 1. The date of the transcription or the name of the scribe not mentioned. The remarks recorded on the first Kaifiyat are omitted in this record. The beginning and the end are the same as recorded in the foregoing Kaifiyat.

D. No. 3

अनेगोंदी कैफियत.

ANĒGONDI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 12″ × 8½″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Injured. Illegible.

Complete.
Begins on folio No. 20*b*. The other works herein are :-
Nāie Rājañci Kaifiyat.
Rāṇē Vāiguḍi Kaifiyat.
Śrīraṅgapaṭṇa Kaifiyat.
Mysorāṇtila Dēvālaiya.
Trikaṇāmali.
Śrīreṅgapaṭna Kaifiyat.
Yellanādu Prabhuṇci Vamśāvali.
Māttūr Sthala Kaifiyat.
Pati Vrata Prabāva.
Kārnika Pūrṅia Kaifiyat.
Tipu Sultan Kaifiyat.
Vidiānagar Kaifiyat.
Irikēre Ṣthala Māhātmya.
Hyder Va Tipusultān Kaifiyat.
Śrīraṅgapaṭṇāci Kaifiyat.
Kelaṇdi Somasṭānāci Kaifiyat.
Nagar Kaifiyat.
Citradurga Kaifiyat.
Lāl Bāg Kaifiyat.
Raṇa Vāiguḍi Kaifiyat.
Mysore Kaifiyat.

The same as the foregoing manuscript in the subject matter, but with some additional information. Since Colonel Mackenzie was not able to procure the manuscript from the owner, he sent word for the same through some of the military officers to the palace of the Nawab, where the copy of the Kaifiyat existed. As the folios are not correctly arranged and bound, some difficulty is felt in reading the Kaifiyat. The Kaifiyat begins on folio 20 and continues up to folios 22 and 23. The date of the transcription or the name of the scribe is not mentioned.

Beginning :

Same as in the foregoing manuscript, but ends in a different manner.

End :

* * * बंदोबस्ती भछा वानी जाह्याली. मुलुकाचे आहले काराची कचेरी जात खुण बाण बाजार खडे पाडे आणि पाणी देखलि बिघींहोऊन लागली. राजाहीं हुषार जाहाला. या रीती चालीला वृतात हंपींत विरुपाक्षीचा देउळांत सिलाशासन लिहिलें आहेत. म्हणुन हरनहाली वाला रामैया ब्रम्हण म्हणार पंचताळीस वरुष वाला त्याचे तेलंगी पोथींत या रीती लिहीले म्होत ते घेऊन . . . . कर्नल कौसल बहदुर सानीगेले.

D. No. 4

अनेगोंदी कैफियत.

ANEGONDI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 19″ × 12″. **Modi. Lines, 28. Old. Injured. Illegible.** Complete.

The Kaifiyat begins on folio **387*b***.

The other works herein are :—

Cōla Rājanci Kathā—folio 348.

Tondarmandal Kaifiyat—folio 355*b*.

Chronological account of the former Rajas—folio 357.

Citradurg Kaifiyat—folio 360*b*.

Śrīrangapatnam Kaifiyat—folio 374*b*.

Rajas of Sūrya Vaṃśa—folio 377 *b*.

Badāballāpūr Kaifiyat—folio 378*b*.

Belūr Kaifiyat—folio 383*b*.

Kārnika Kaifiyat—folio 385.

Kariyāpatna Kaifiyat folis 388

This volume contains 778 pages wherein a number of Kaifiyats in Tamil, Telugu, Kanada, Malayalam and Marathi are transcribed from the original manuscripts, as per the orders of the Reverend W. Taylor. Regarding the Marathi Kaifiyats it is stated that they were transcribed by one Venkata Rao, a Munshi employed by the Rev. W. Taylor. A large number of words are mis-spelt and the writing illegible. The content is the same as described in D. Nos. 1, 2 and 13 The latter part provides some information regarding the sovereignty of Hyder and Tippu Sultan.

Date of the transcription, 1st October 1804.

Beginning :

अनेगोंदी रायल समस्थानास दिल्ली पादशाई सरदार * * * * खान म्हणार.

फौज घेऊन बरणे करणे काय म्हणजे दिल्लीच वकील दिलेल खान म्हणार पट्टण रायलाकडे असतां रायलाकडील मुसती मातबरी व वकील आपले . . . . . मीलुव आसर सदर प्रमाणे करुन घेऊन एकच ठाणा घालुन दिल्लीयां तुम्हास ११,००० हजार होनाचे जागीर लाख अषरफी देतों म्हणुन वकील मजकुर कबुल केला.

End :

* * * ऐसे आहे. यावर टिपुसुलतान याचे * * * * होते असें * * हुलमसल बहुदुर यांचे कनडी मुनीषी वेंकटरावकडे * * * त्याचे नकल बक्षरीक मेजर कर्नल मकेंजी बहदुर सुपरअंडेंट मैसुर सरवीज म्हणेज पैमायष करणार बा तारीख छ १ अकटोबर न १८०४ इसवी कलमी मुबादर जागा मैसुर.

D. No. 5

अनेगोंदी कैफियत.

ANEGONDI KAIFYAT.

Paper. 17″ × 11″. Modi. Lines, 18. Old. Mended and bound. Good. Legible.

Incomplete.

Begins on folio 152. The other works herein are :—

Śivaji Caritra-(Śiva Bhārāt Marāṭi Anuvād)—folio 1.
Śivaji Caritra-(Śiva Bhārāt Marāṭi Anuvad)—folio 40.

Śivāji Vamśāvalī Va Māhiti—folio 101.
Māhārāṣṭra Brāṅihaṇāñā Pāñc Jātici Kaifiyat—folio 102.
Bāhu Qirdi-Pāṁpouṭ Kaifiyat—folio 104.
Ragoji Boṇsle Nāgpur—folio 150.
Sāhu Rājāñcillāhili—folio 155.
Pāṇipat Bakher—folio 168.

Begins on folio 152.

An incomplete but a very old collection recorded on Indian hand made paper (mended and rebound) describing an account of the conquest and loss of Anigondi Samastanam belonging to Rama Deva Raya, son-in-law of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanar dynasty by the Moguls of upper India.

The first part of the narration describes the circumstances under which Krishna Deva Raya was cursed by a sage for offending him. Second part describes the reasons for Rama Deva Raya punishing a Muslim Saint for polluting the waters of certain tanks in the State. In the last part it is stated that to revenge the insult to the Muslim Faquer, the three Sultans, namely, Ali Adil Shah, Ibrahim Qutb Shah and Huzsain Nizam Shah with their united forces attacked the Anegondi State and finally succeeded in slaying Rama Deva Raya The local geography of the Anegondi State and the spot where the battle took place between the Shahs and the Raja have also been described. The battle is said to have taken place on the banks of the Krishna.

Beginning :

विजयनगर मध्ये किसन देव रायल राजा राज्य करीत होता. नरबदानदीचे अलाड अवध दक्षनच राज्य होत. त्या जवळ लाखो फौज होते. आनगोंदी राजे च हाती बंधा याचे जागा होती विजयनगरचे वस्ती तीस कोसाची विस्तार होती राजा फार धर्मसील होता. त्यास गुडका करावे म्हणुन छेद लागला.

End :

भान कितीयेकास मुलुकान मीळुऊन घेऊन मुलुक वा वांटा केले. तेव्हा विजयपुर तालुकेस आली. अबदुलषा पादष जाहाला. दौलताबदे तालुकेस निजामष भयेरी पादष जाहाला. विदर तालुकेस कुतबषा पादष जाहावला. या प्रमाणे मुलुक वांटुन घेऊन तीघे पादषा बाईता फाकीन राज्य करुन लागलें. त्यावेळ विज्यनगर वैरान जाहले. तेव्हा राजाराजा चे खान दान याल होते. त्यानी अनगांदीस

आधार करुन तेथ केले. अद्यापी त्याचे आवध दरवानचे मुलुकाचे इस्तवचे फाद नित्य तयार होत आहेत. ऐसें असतां टिपुचे उपद्रवा करीता रामराजाचे खानदान वाले वेंकटपती रायल अनेगोंदी सोडुन सोरापुरांत * * * * * *

D. No. 6

अरहडेश्वर कैफियत.

ARAHADESWAR KAIFIAT.

Paper, 14" × 18". Modi. Lines 22. Old. Injured. Illegible. Incomplete.

This begins on folio 33*b*. The other works herein are :—

Gōvā Banḍer Kaifiyat—folio 2.
Kriśtān Kaifiyat—folio 6.
Apsarkot Mutt Kaifiyat—folio 9.
Mṛga Jātci Kaifiyat—folio 14*b*.
Kriṣtān Kaifiyat—folio 15.
Sadāśiva Gad Kaifiyat—folio 17.
Kōtiśvara Kaifiyat—folio 22.
Jañgirā-Kurmagad Kaifiyat—folio 23.
Aiṅgūrāci Kaifiyat—folio 24.
Tambākku Kaifiyat—folio 30.
Marāṭi Aḍanāvañci Kaifiyat—folio 31.
Rastula Begampūr Jain Kaifiyat—folio 32.
Pāṇḍavāñci Ajñātavāsa—folio 34.
Gōkarṇa Māhātmya—folio 35.
Máyūra Varmā Kaifiyat—folio 38.
Tola Dēśāñci Kaifiyat—folio 58.
Subramaṇya Kathā—folio 60.

This is an incomplete narration recorded on hand-made country paper relating to the origin and the history of the temple dedicated to Sri Harahaḍēśvara Svami, situated near Arcot. It has been stated that Panḍavas, spent the period of their exile on the banks of the Pinakee. (Pinākinî or South Peṇṇar as it is called locally). It is stated that they consecrated and worshipped the God Harahaḍesvara Svami and received his blessings. The caves wherein the Pandavas lived and the cooking utensils used by them and some other relics are said to exist there even now. The leaf containing the name of the Hindu Raja who granted extensive endowments for the upkeep of and worship in the temple is much injured and so it cannot be made out. The date and the name of the scribe not recorded.

Beginning :

।पिनाक नदी तीरी कृष्णारण्ये छेत्रांत आरहाडनलुर म्हणुन मोटा . . . नदी आहे. ते तिरुकोविलुरास अरध कोष इशान्य भागीं व आरकाटास दक्षेणें आटकासावरीं द्वापर युगीं पच पांडव वनवास केले. तेथे धर्मराज ईश्वरास पुजा केला करितां ईश्वर प्रत्यक्ष आहाला.

End :

कितेक दिवसानंतरे ते स्थल. पांडवानी सोडुन वनवास पुर्ती होतें वेळेस अज्ञात वास एक वरुष करावयास विराट न:रास निघुन गेले त्या दिवसा पासुन पांडवानी लिंग तेऊन पुजा केले होते. कलियुगांत * * * * * महाराजाचे दिवसांत त्या लिंगास देवळ बांधुन अरहडेश्वर म्हणुन नाव टेऊन पुजा करवीत होता.

D. No. 7

असफषाहा कैफियत

ASĀPHJAHA KAIFIAT

Papor. 9 × 7½ inches. Modi. Old. Good. Legible.

Incomplete.

Begins on folio 32 (*a*) of the Volume discribed under D. No. 1.

This paper seems to be a detached portion of a big volume. Since the Kaifiyat begins only from the 9th page, it has to be concluded that the first 8 pages are wanting in the beginning and this MS. is also incomplete in the end. Date of the transcription, the name of the scribe or the source of information for recording this has not been mentioned. Asuphjahs is one of the surnames of Nizam-ul-Moolk. Though the paper entitled "Asuphjaha Kaifiyat" it contains nearly 9 sections each describing the historic events that occurred in the latter half of the 18th Century, when the Moguls, the Nawabs and the Marathās were the rulers of this country. The various chivalrous acts of Nizam-ul-Moolk in his young age, his march against (Aurangazib) *Almijeer* Bahadur of Delhi, his conquests in the south and his ability in administering justice, and his campaigns for territorial expansions have been very graphically described. The names of the various officers, civil and military, and the districts controlled by them are mentioned. A long list is given of the names of the persons who competed for the throne at

Burdhanpur in *Hijeri* 1155 after his death On the40th folio it is stated that *Asupjah* became an ally of the Marathas and fought several campaigns in the north. On the 42nd folio the name of Monsieur *Bussy*, the interference of the French in the local affairs of the Indian Rajas, the battles at Corikode and Vorangal in which the French sided with the *Mughals* are described. In the fifth section of this Kaifiyat the second Carnatic war or the dispute about the succession to the throne of Hyderabad between Nazarjung and Muzafarjung has been very graphically described mentioning the names of the persons, both French and Indian Rulers who sided with other party. The *Seige* of Arcot, the defeat and flight of Anwar-ud-din Khan in the battle of Ambur, the *intervention* of the English, the annexation of territories both by the English and the French and the conclusion of this war of succession in the Carnatic are narrated. In the last few pages; that is from the 47th to the 110th folios, the battle of Savanoor, the causes and its results are explained.

The breaking of hostilities between the English and the French at home and its influence in India, the inefficiency of Bussy and Lally and their recall to France under the orders of the *company*, the help rendered by the Holkar of Indoor, the death of *Visvasa Rao* and *Nana Fudnis*, the accession of Madava Rao as Pishwa and the collection of chouth in the Carnatic, and the part played by the Holkar and the intrigues at the Courts of the Marathas in the west and the brief history of the Nawabs of the Carnatic have also been very graphically described.

Beginning :

दिली मध्ये आलंगीर बादपाचे वेळें किलीच खान सरदार बाद बाई होते. त्याचे उदरी पुत्र जाहालें. त्याचे नाव गजुदीन खान फ्रोज जंग. त्याचे उदरी पुत्र जाहालें. त्याचे नाव निजाम मुलु मुलुक असबजा बहदर. यावरी अलंगीर पादषाचे फार दया होती.

End :

. . . . तेही लुटुन अषघे हवेली यास आग लावली . . . . होळकराची जाहगीर आहेते देवस्थानाची जागा होती तेथ एक मोकामकेले तेथ नवाब सलबत जंग मोगल आली खान व राजे रामचंद्र मिळुन फितुर करुन रघुनाथरायास पत्र लिहीले कि अम्ही एऊन तुम्हास भेटतो मग अवघी मिळुन निजामाली खानास मारुन घेऊन म्हणुन लिहलि. त्यानी ही कबुल केले.

D. No. 8

अहमद्‌नगर कैफियत.

AHAMADNAGAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, French made. 8″ 6″. Lines, 14. Modi. Injured

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are :—

Bîjāpur Bahadursha Kaifiyat.
Gōpīchand Bakhar.
Guzarat Prānthi Kaifiyat,
Vāmoor Kaifiyat.
Sōnin.
Kuia Gavun.
Thāmkābād and Aurangābād.
Ahamad Nagar Kaifiyat.
Rozee.
Ahamadnagar Kaifiyat, etc.

This Kaifiyat begins on the 59th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are in damaged condition. The first page contains a prayer to Sri Ganesha. Though the first 8 pages are missing the origin and the history of Fort Ahamad Nagar is complete. The Kaifiyat in the beginning explains that this great city was a small hamlet during the rule of Ramadeva Raya. The topography of this place is explained. The next four folios describe the defeat and death of Ramadeva Raya by Ahamad Nizam Sha. The rule of the Naick King and the condition of the State is very graphically described. This small hamlet was said to be known by different names by different people. It is stated that Ahamad Sha directed to construct a fort in the vicinity of this hamlet and called it after his father's name. The history of this illustrious fort during the invasion of the Moghuls, Marathas and the English respectively is very elaborately and graphically described. The Kaifiyat describes dynasty after dynasty who ruled at Ahamadnagar The episodes about the seiges, wars, victo ries and defeat relating tothis fort are explained. The list showing the names of the important Hindu and Moghul officers who resided in this fort and the names of the gateways rooms, palaces, and other buildings that remained in the fort are described. The Kaifiyat ends by explaining how the English succeeded in defeating the Marathas and annexing the fort to their territories. The name of the author or the sources of information for recording this Kaifiyat is not mentioned. It is stated that this work was transcribed on the 28th December 1805 and was despatched to Col. Mackenzie.

Beginning :

श्रीरामप्रसन्न. शहर अहमद नगर कैफियत. श्रीगणेशमयाः— ठिकापुर्वी द्वापर आंती व कलीयुग प्रारंभी मृगुरुषी यानी प्रथीवीची संच्यार करीत तपवास करणे बदल हा ठिकाणस आले.

End :

बातारीख छ २८ माहे इश्तवी दर जाग अहमदनगर . . . .

D. No. **9**

अहमदनगर कैफियत.

AHAMADNAGAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 7″ × 5″. Lines, 15. Modi. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 8.

This record appears on the 47th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This seems to be an incomplete copy of the report prepared by Narayana Rao about the enquiries he made about the origin and the history of certain rulers who ruled there. There is neither a separate heading nor an end to this record. A short description of the topography of Ahamad Nagar and its environments, and the temples, shrines and masjids is given. The author of this record states that he was not able to get any information about the origin and the history of this place. Since the Kaifiyat is not complete, it is not possible either to state the name of the author or the date of the author.

Beginning :

छ १७ दिवसी गावांत मुकाम जाहाले. तेथ कोणी ब्राह्मण नाहित. शोध केलेयां सांगणार नाहीत.

End :

श्रीमंत पेशवे कडोन ज्यागीर जाहाले अहे. तेथील कैफियत. येवढच कलम.

D. No. **10**

अहमदशा हासनगंगु बामणी.

AHAMADSA HASAN GANGU BAMANI.

Paper, English made. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 18. Modi. Good.

The other works in the volume are—

Śāliwahanachi Bhakon.

Shivaji Shan Rāja.

Nizamulalk Kaifiyat.

Chandrakooṭi Taluka.

Śhivāji Rāja Va Nizam Mululk.

Satyaharishchandra kathā and other works.

This Kaifiyat begins on the 202nd page of this volume. Though the pages of this volume are not correctly numbered and bound, the Kaifiyat mentioned here is a complete one where the birth and the history of Ahamed Sha Hasan Gangu Bamin, the founder of the Bamani dynasty. The first few pages describe the parentage and childhood of Bamani The Kaifiyat explains how the dynasty was called as "Bamani Dynasty." The next few pages describe the territorial expansions and the successful campaigns that Ahamadsha fought with the Bijapur Sultans and other Hindu rulers. The last page describes the administration of Ahamadsha. The dates for certain episodes are given in Hijiri. Neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat. is given

Beginning :

श्री गणेशाय नमः श्रीगुरू प्रसन्न अजंदस्त अजबदंगी वंदे कमीन कमतरिी नंवदगी सुर आली खान पटान बहदुर बिज्यापुर सुरसग ११३९ माहे शाबान साहेब चिकेन नजर कडुन

End :

. . . लिहुन पाटवुन त्यासी लुटुन घेणे आल्लाहुतालास जे करणे होईलते डाडल. लेकीन बीलफले ते कुफारास लुटुन घेणे षाहरांत पटण व रोहिल व वजीर व उमरा बहुतेरे बोकार आहेत. त्यास बोलावुन दरमाहे पांच हजार रुपये देणगी दितले.

D. No. 11

आर्काट कैफियत.

ĀRKĀṬ KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 8½". Lines, 16. Modi, old, injured (mended and bound) illegible. Incomplete.

Begins on the first folio of Vol. 39. This is a thin mended and bound volume consisting of 18 folios of quarter size hand-made paper written with indelible ink and in extreme condition of decay. The entire volume describes the history of the origin of Arcot and its founders.

The episode seems to have been copied from the original by different persons. The names of the scribes the source of information obtained for recording the Kaifiyat and the date on which it was transcribed are not mentioned. Certain portions in some of the folios have been so badly damaged that their contents could not be made out.

In the first folio the location of the village (Ārcōt) and its geographical descriptions have been narrated. A legend illustrating how a saint blessed a Muslim boy and how he became the Sultan has been very graphically described. The ancestry of Tamurlane and how he became the Badusha of Delhi and the successive ascendancy by Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Shahjahan and Aurangazeb have been stated. It has been recorded that during the Mogul rule Arcot was also included in the Mogul Empire. Fall of the Vijayanagar and the Mogul Empires and the rise of the Marathas have been very graphically described. The rise and fall of the Bijapur Sultans and the decline of the Maratha confederacy and the causes of the first Carnatic war, the part played by the Marathas under the leadership of Rajarao and Murrar Rao his occupation of Arcot and Jinji have also been recorded. In the last three folios the part played by the English and the French in assisting the Nawab of Arcot and Nizam of Hyderabad and the final victory of Lord Clive and how Arcot was annexed to the East India Company has been described. The dates in Hijiri Era have been provided for all the important occurrences, throughout the Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

कैफियत आर्काट देक्षण कर्नाटकांत. पायन घाठा खाले श्री कंचीस पश्चम भागी . . . . वेलुरास पुर्वेसा दाहा घटीका चे वाटी आरकाड म्हुणुन नांवी . . . . सिवाय दाउद खान म्हुणार दिल्ली हुन पादषईकडुन . . . . आरकाडचे मैदानांत उतरुन षहर बसऊन किल्लाही बांदुन तेय कहीं दिवस . . . . सुभे अनगोंदी बेथच राहुन लागला करीतां आरकाड वगैरे उत्तर कृष्णपासुन दक्षण कन्या कोमरी व रामेश्वर परीयेत नबाबचे कज्या मुळे मुलुक साधुन त्या पाटीमाधे वरुन आरकाड सुम्भा म्हुणुन नाव पावले. ते विस्तार अवल पादषाह्या पासुन लिहीले आहे.

D. No. 12

आफसर कोट कैफियत.

ĀPHSARKŌT KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 14″ × 8½″. Modi. Lines, 15. Old. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works are the same as described in D. No. 6.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 9 and relates to the history of the origin of two Temples, one dedicated to Narshimaswami, and the other to the Goddess Durga. It has been stated that these two temples were constructed by Kapila Rishi on the uma parvathas. This Kaifiyat further describes, that a Mutt was constructed by one Satyananda Saras wati (a disciple of Sri Sankaracharia Swami) and gives the particulars regarding the endowments granted to the maintenance of the Mutt and for carrying on the worship of the above said two Temples. It has been recorded that the endowments were confiscated by Tippu and by the efforts of certain people the same were revived in the days of the East India Company.

Though the Kaifiyat has been recorded in a neat hand on English-made paper, some difficulty is felt in studying it, since the folios are not properly arranged and bound. The name of the scribe and the sources of information obtained for recording the Kaifiyat have not been mentioned. In the beginning of this, it has been stated that this Kaifiyat was recorded on the 13th day of Chitrai month in Akśya year.

Beginning :

अक्षये संवछर चैत्र बहुल १३ सी रोजी लिहील जे आफसर कोड माहात्म्य. पुर्वी कपिल माहामुनेश्वराच आश्रमांत तेथे फार दिवस स्तेस्वरानी तपश्चर्या करीत होते हाल आहेत.

End :

. . . . टिपुसुलतान दिवसीत उतार जत्फी नंतरें देवाच पुजा चालत नाही जाहल वरुन सरकाराहुन दिवी १० दाहा होन देवीत होतें हाल कुंपणी सरकार जाहालें वरी देवाच पुजा साटी तसदीक देवी ६७ साहा होन देवीत होता. हाल कुंपनी सरकार जाहालें वरी देवाचे पुजे साटी तसदीक बेरीज ६७ म्होनावर तो. कचेरीहुन तहसीलदार देवीत आहे.

D. No. 13

अफसर कोट मट माहात्म्य.

ĀPHSARKOT MUTT MĀHĀTMYA.

Paper. English made. 16″ × 8½″. Modi. Lines, 14.

Complete.

The other works herein are the same as described in D. No. 6. This Kaifiyat begins on folio 13 and is recorded on English-made paper by neat hand. This may be considered as the second chapter of the Kaifiyat No. 12 It explains the history and the origin of certain water-falls, tanks and temples. Certain legends explaining the powers of the sacred waters in certain tanks have been graphically described. It has been stated that this place is situated in the Mysore State. In the latter part of the Kaifiyat, certain caves have been described and it has been recorded that the Pandavas lived in these caves during their period of exile. This place became an important town during the reign of Hyder and Tippu Sultan and the existing fort was said to have been constructed by Hyder Ali Khan. The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

. . . अफसर तीर्थ कोणे ते प्रोजाहले म्हजुन विचारीलें वरी सांगीतले जें अफसर स्रीया व देवकन्या आदी करुन येऊन जलक्रीडा करीत होतें म्हणुन अफसर तीर्थ नाव जाहालें.

End :

. . येऊन च्यारी पांच पुरुष तलावात पाणी घडधड अवाजे कडुत पडत आहे अमनुषानी केलच नव्हे. देवता महीमा कतरवेर ह गडें वरच दोनी ओडचे जमीन सेतचे आहे मणुन लिहुन दिलें कैफियत.

D. No. 14

उज्येइन राजे लोकाची कैफियत.

UJJAINI RĀJALŌKĀÑCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 22″ × 12″. Modi. Lines, 30. Old. Good. Legible.

Complete.

The other Marathi works herein are—

(1) The rulers of the Carnatic, folios 669-674.

(2) Periyāpaṭṇ Kaifiyat, folios 675 to 680.

(3) Balal Durg Kaifiyat, folios 680 to 682.
(4) Helle Badōi Kaifiyat, folios 682 to 689.
(5) Kōpam Kaifiyat, folios 689 to 690.
(6) Naṇa Sahib Kaifiyat, folios 691–727.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 665.

This big volume contains 727 folios wherein a number of Kaifiyats and other historic records in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and in Marathi are transcribed from the original manuscripts records as per the instructions of Mr. Teylor. The first Kaifiyat in Marathi recorded in Modi script appears on folio 665. Though the hand-writing is neat and legible, the entire Kaifiyat contains a large number of words badly spelt and with incorrect punctuations.

On the top of the folio No. 665, it has been recorded that this is 3rd Kaifiyat in a big manuscript volume bearing No. 20. In concluding the Kaifiyat it has been stated that this was transcribed from an original manuscript record preserved in one of the Masjids at Ahmadnagar by Annanda Rao on the 11th May 1806.

In the first few pages, the names of the various Mogul rulers who ruled Ajmir are mentioned. In the second part of the Kaifiyat a brief account of the Marata chieftains and Peshwas, such as Nana Fadnavis and other prominent persons is given. Some information regarding their marches, conflicts and wars with the Moguls at Ajmir has also been described.

In the end of the Kaifiyat, it has been stated that this was transcribed from the original by a clerk named Sundor Rao.

Beginning :

कैफियत कमर आलीखानाचे उत्पि व आजमीर मुता. तालुका इंदुस्थान बा|. किहिवीले कैफियत पुर्वी ७००१ से वर्षाखाले . . . . फकीराचे . . . . देव प्रो भुभाग लोक हासीलसाली होऊन पहिले तपशलि वार कलम केला आहे.

End :

हली पट्टणास एऊन एक महींना मुकाम करुन मग ती वटतर बातेल . . . . एक महिना खंटावा त्या नंतर हजरतं मेजर कलनल मकीजी साहेब चे मुकामी . . . . व त्याचे कैफियत लिहुन घेणेस मैसुर साहेबाचे निरोपा प्रमाणे लिहीलेतें बिकलम आनंदवाव खत तारीख छ ११ माहे मे सन १८०५ इसवी.

D. No. 15

औरंगाबाद उर्फ सुभे खुजस्त बुनीया.

AURAÑGĀBĀD URPH SUBE KHUJASTE BUNIYĀ.

Paper. 13½″ × 9¼″. Lines 20. Modi. Old. Legible. Good.

Complete.

Begins on the first folio.

This is a big volume consisting of 267 folios of English made paper of foolscap size entirely devoted for preparing an exhaustive list of the villages in the various taluks and firkas in the districts of Aurangabad, Jalnapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The assessment claimed and collected from the zamindars and the ryots in the villages belonging both to the native states and that of the East India Company has been recorded. The name of the scribe and the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat or the date of the transcription are not mentioned.

Beginning :

सुभे खुजस्ते बुनियाद उर्फ औरंगाबाद सरकार व माहाल सुमार तपशील.

End :

सरकार बीड अन परगणे मजकुर एकुन सरकार परगणे बिततनररवा सदरी प्रो मोकरर साहासतीन १०१.

D. No. 16

कंडआरसी कोट पाळेपट कैफियत.

KAṆḌA ĀRSI KŌTĀ PĀLEPAT KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 13″ × 8½″. Modi. Good. Old. Legibe.

Complete.

The other works herein are:—

Boja Rājapaṭṇa Kaifiyat—Folios 1 to 5.
Thoṇḍermaṇḍal Kaifiyat—Folios 6 to 13.
Thoṇḍarmaṇḍal Jain Kaifiyat—Folios 13 to 22.
Tiruvākarai Kaifiyat—Folios 23 to 28.
Kapisthalam Kaifiyat—Folios 29 to 32.
Nāgoor Kaifiyat—Folios 33 to 45.
Kaṇḍa Arsi Kottai Kaifiyat—Folios 46 to 49.
Paṇḍanallur Kaifiyat—Folios 50 to 52.

Thirunageswaram Kaifiyat—Folios 53 to 55.
Proul Vaitta Śethi Va pāpākovil—Folios 56 to 59.
Dīpam Kuḍi Kaifiyat—Folios 59 to 61.
Ghōrpahdes Kaifiyat—Folios 61 (b) to 69

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 46 and has been recorded on hand-made country paper by a neat hand, describing the history and the origin of the above stated Paliput village situated in Pattukottai taluk in Tanjore district. It has been recorded that this Kaifiyat was prepared on the 28th February 1818. In folio 49, it has been described that this village was considered as a best pilgrim centre for Saivites. Regarding the origin of this village it has been gathered that by the efforts of Varadaraja Pandarathar, zamindar of Kandarsikottai, this town came into existence. The names of the successors of the founder and the temples and tanks in the Paliput have also been described. In the end it has been stated that this information was obtained from certain old palm leaf records possessed by a member of the poligar family, residing in the same village. The name of the scribe is not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत कंडआरसी कोट पाळेपट तालुका पट्टुकोट सुभे तंजावर सन १८१८ इसवी तारीख छ १८ माहे फेबरवरी हे गंडर कोटचे पाळेगारचे ज्यात वन्नियर चंद्र वंशाचे राजे--यानी पुर्वी असणेच स्तळ कार्चीपट्टण तेथ यांचे मुळ पुरुष वरदराज पंडारतार ह्यास पंडारतार म्हणुन नाव कैसे म्हणजे पुर्वी अदिवीरराम पांडीय म्हणार राजा दौलत करीत असतान क्षत्रीयां मधे शास्त्र प्रमाणे तीनी ज्याती मध्ये विवाह करुन घेऊये म्हणाथाच वचन आहे करीतां क्षत्रीयां मध्ये एक पोर सुद्रा मध्ये एक पोर ऐसे विवाह कैरुन घेतला·

End :

हे कंडआरसी कोटा दाहा वरुषा खाले फार काही राण. त्यां मध्ये राणचे बैल व रेडे वगैरे अनेक तरायांचे मृग होत. आंता राण दरोबस्तं हीं तोडुन टाकीकचा मुळें--सदरी मृग वगैरे ह्या स्थल सोडुन पट्टुकोटचे राणास गेले.

D. No. 17

कंडआरसीकोठ पाळे कैफियत.

KANDA ĀRSIKOTTĀ PĀLE KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 9¼" × 6¾". Modi. Lines 16. Old. Injured. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are :—

Śamayaparaci Māhātmya —Folios 1 to 6.
Thondarmandalam Kaifiyat—Folios 11 to 19.
Kurumbadār Kaifiyat—Folios 19 to 20
Thondarmandal Jai Kaifiyat—Folios 21 to 25
Thondarmandal Jain Kaifiyat—Folios 21 to 25.
Mam Thīrtankara cakravarti Kaifiyat—Folios 26 to 38.
Tiruvākarai Kaifiyat—Folios 39 to 48.
Kapisthalam Kaifiyat—Folios 49 to 55.
Nāgoor Kaifiyat—Folios 57 to 74.
Kanda Arsikot Kaifiyat—Folios 81 to 88.
Pandanallur Fort Kaifiyat—Folios 89 to 96.
Tirunāgeśwar Kaifiyat—Folios 97 to 102.
Dīpam kdui Kaifiyat—Folios 107 to 111.
Ghōrpadhes Kaifiyat—Folios 113 to 123.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 81. The folios in this volume are of different sizes. Some of them are recorded on hand-made brown country paper and others on white English made paper. This kaifiyat seems to be a true transcription of the kaifiyat D. No. 16. the subject matter being the same. The name of the scribe and the date of the transcription and the circumstances under which it was transcribed are not mentioned. The beginning and the end are the same as recorded in D. No. 16.

D. No. 18

कपिस्थल कैफियत.

KAPISTHALA KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 8¼" × 13". Modi. Lines, 15. Old. Injured. Legible.

Complete.

Begins on folio 29 and the other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 16.

This kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of a village named Kapistalam and the temple dedicated to Sri Gajendra Varada Rāja Swāmi. It has been stated that this was the place where the divine elephant Gajendra received the blessings of Vishnu and afterwards this

temple was worshipped by Sri Rama and Nala Raja. The improvements and the additional constructions and the stone inscriptions in the temple were said to have been carried out by Rajendra Chola. The names of the tanks and the surroundings of Kapistalam have also been described. In the beginning of this Kaifiyat, it has been recorded in English, that the information for preparing this Kaifiyat was obtained on the 30th March 1818 from certain old palm-leaf manuscripts possessed by the temple authorities and some information from the stone inscriptions recorded on the walls of the temple. The name of the scribe has not been mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत. काफिस्थल. तालुका तिरुवैयार सुभे तंजावर सन १८१८ इसवी ता॥ ३० माहे मार्च. पुर्वी हे काफिस्तलास चंपक वन म्हाणायाची गाण वाहडुन तेथे एक ब्राहण आनदी नरसी व्हाची देवालय होत. ते करीता या स्थलास नरसिंह क्षत्र म्हणोन नाव आला. आसें ऐसे काहीं दिवस जाहाल्य नत्रें रामावतारांत अनेक कपिनी उद्भवुन हे स्थळ काही रमणीय कडुन असणेच पाहुन इकडे जलक्रीडा केलें.

End :

तेव्हा मासाळेयाची हाड त्याचे घशांत अडकुन नंतर सर्प एवुन मधील आगणांत बसुन तोंड उघडुन दारवविताना घरचे दरोबरतत्तही मिळुन पाहाताना घशांत हाड अडकले होत. ते पाहुन हळु काहडुन टाकिले तेव्हा सर्प अर्ध घटीका पावेतो मुध्यगित होऊन मग उठुन गावास प्रदक्षण करुन आपले डोसकच्यान खाले तीनीदा बडवुन निधुन गेलें. आणि रात्री स्वपनां मध्ये एऊन सांगीतलकीं इतः पर हा कफिस्थळी सर्प द्रिष्टी झालियांने विष वेधणार नाही म्हणोत सांगीतलें. तर्धी पासुन हा स्थळीं आजवर पावेतोही सर्प चावली यान विष वेधत नाही.

D. No. 19

कपिस्थल कैफियत.

KAPISTHALA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 9″ × 4½″. Modi. Lines, 12. Old. Injured. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are the same as described in D. No. 16.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 49 and has been recorded on hand-made country paper. In the beginning it has been stated that this Kaifiyat was a transcription of a original palm record and was transcribed on the 30th March 1818. The name of the scribe has not been mentioned.

This describes the origin and the history of a village named Kapistalam in the Tiruvair taluk, Tanjore district. The legends and mythology relating to the sacredness and the powers of Sri Gajendra Varadaswami has been narrated. It has been stated that this Kaifiyat was prepared from the information obtained from the stone inscriptions of the abovesaid temple. The improvements and further additional construction of buildings attached to the temple and the tanks were said to have been carried out by Raja Raja the Great. The Kaifiyat further describes the local history of the village and certain other temples and the above stated facts were said to have been gathered from the aged persons employed in the temple.

Beginning :

पुर्वी कफिस्थळ चंपक वन म्हणावयाचे राण वाहाडुन तेथ एक लाहाण अनादी नरसींव्हाचें देऊळ होतें करीतां ह्या स्तळास नरसींव्ह क्षेत्र म्हणुन नाव आल. ऐसे काही दिवस जाहल्यानंतर रामावतारा मध्ये अनेक कपिनी उद्भवुन हे स्थळ फार काहीं रमणीयकडुन जलत्रीण काष्ट समुर्घी वाणी आहे. यथें काही दिवस वास करावे म्हणायाचा तात्पर्ये कडोन हा स्थलास एउन अनेक दिवस वास केल्या करीतां त्या क्षेत्रास कपिस्तळ म्हणून नाव आल.

End :

यास नैरुती भागी तीर्थ आहे. त्यास पुर्वभगि एक तीर्थ आहे. येण प्रमाण तेथील देवुळचे स्थानीक ४ च्यार जण मीळुन सांगीतल्या प्रमाणें लिहीले असें बातारीख ३० माहे मार्च सन १८१८ इसवी.

D. No. 20

कमरआलीखान वतन कैफियत.

KAMARALIKĀN VATAN KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 10½" × 8". Modi. Lines, 18. Old. Injured. Illegible.

Complete.

The other works herein are :—

Lōhaḍanḍ—Panḍarpur Kaifiyat—Folios 1 to 58.
Ahamadnagar Kaifiyat—Folios 59 to 78.
Kamarālikhān Kaifiyat—Folios 79 to 88.
Paṭṇa—Guzarat Kaifiyat—Folios 89 to 101.
Vikrama Kathā—Folios 102 to 152.
Annandā Rao Reports—Folios 153 to 170.

This volume contains 170 folios of various sizes and some of them are French papers and the rest recorded on country made papers. This seems to be a collection of Kaifiyats transcribed by different scribes. The Kaifiyat of Kamarali Khan begins on folio 79, and since the ink has faded away, certain interesting portions are beyond the scope of deciphering.

The first four pages describes the various Sultans of Kutub Shail dynasty who ruled at Delhi. Their travels and the marches, certain chief events during their regime and the names of their ministers have been mentioned. In the last three folios, the travells made by certain Sultan (whose name has been damaged) describes his visits to the Court of Nana Fadnavis and Sawaye Mahadeva Rao. In concluding the Kaifiyat it has been stated that this was transcribed by Annand Rao as per the directions of Cat. Mackanzie on the 11th May 1805. A large number of overwriting and striking has been found throughout the Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

कैफियत कमर आली खान—आजमीर मुतालुफा हिंदुस्थान याने लिहीवीले कैफियत.

End :

हजरत मेजर कलनल मेकेंजी स्तो किला पैमाष त्याचे दुभाषी क्षमंयियाचे मार्फतेन हे कैफियत लिहील घेणेते मेजर स्वोचा निरोपा पमण लिंहिल गेल चिकलम आनंदराव ता. ११ माहे मे सन १८०४ इसवी.

D. No. 21

कमरआलीखान वतन अजमीर व हिन्दुस्तान कैफियत.

KAMARALIHKHĀN VATAN AJMIR VA HINDUSTAN KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 9″ × 8½″. Modi. Lines, 15. Very old, Injured, Legible but recorded with indelible ink.

Incomplete.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 86 of the vol. No. 84 which has been described in D. No. 20. The exact dates and the places travelled and visited by the Khan could not be made out. The first six folios are wanting to make the Kaifiyat a complete one. The name of the scribe and the date and the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned. In other respects, it may be considered the same as the foregoing one.

Beginning :

तेथुन रुबरु म्हणणेच्या परगणेस स्वारी आले असे. त्यास हाकीम म्हणार मानसबदार होता.

Remarks.—

Since the last folio (No. 88) has been completely damaged, it is impossible to transcribe the same.

No. 22

करियापट्टण कैफियत.

KARIYĀPATṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 20″ × 13½″. Modi. Lines, 28. Old. Injured. Legible.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 4. This Kaifiyat, recorded on English made foolscape paper begins on folio 776. Since this Kaifiyat is the last chapter in this big volume and owing to the immense weight and the chemical action of the ink, the sheets are badly damaged and requires very patient handling. This seems to be a transcription of a original record and large number of words are badly spelt and wrongly punctuated. Though the date on which this Kaifiyat was recorded has not been mentioned, the signature of the person who transcribed this has been noted in the end.

The subject-matter of this Kaifiyat deals with the origin and the history of a family who migrated from Mysore to Anegonde, and then became the virtual rulers of the principality itself. The hardships they underwent during their efforts in founding the principality and such other superflous matters of less importance have been very elaborately described.

Beginning :

. . . . . सेटी म्हणार लिंगावत पीताचे दुकानदार यांचे आजा व पणजा . . . . . म्हणार अनेगोंदी चा समस्तानासी दुकान घालुन विकीत होता.

End :

प्रासुन छेन आलिखान चे दिवस पावेतो पाये आनादार म्हणीजे ...... करीत होता·

D. No. 23

कलुबु तालुक्‍चे कैफियत·

KALUBU TALUKA KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 10½" × 8". Modi. Lines, 15. Very old. Much injured. Illegible.

Complete.

The other works herein are :—

Reports by Narayana Rao and Annanda Rao—Folios 2 to 33.
Gōraksnāth Kātha—Folios 34 to 38.
Periyāpatna Kaifiyat—Folios 41 to 53.
Purnimaṅgalam Kathā—Folios 54 to 60.
Kapālimātha Tapsil—Folios 61 to 72.
Battal Raidurg Kaifiyat—Folios 73 to 78.
Candragoothi Kshtra Kaifiyat—Folios 79 to 82.
Kelandhi Ramēswar Māhātmya—Folios 83 to 92.
Helabidu Kaifiyat—Folios 93 to 102.
Cōpom Kaifiyat—Folios 103 to 117.
Kalboo taluk Kaifiyat—Folios 118 to 124.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 118 and has been recorded on quarter size hand-made country paper and the subject-matter has been described in Kannada language recorded in Modi script. This is an incomplete narration, describing the origin and the history of certain temples and much importance has been given to Sri Gopalaswami temple and Sri Venkateswaraswami temple at Srirengapatnam. This further describes the endowments granted by Rulers of Mysore for the maintenance of these temples. Some mythological legends regarding the divinity of the deities and the various additional construction of buildings by the Rajas of Mysore have been inscribed on the walls of the temples. It has also been recorded that the temples were well taken care of by Hyderali and Tipu Sultan during their regime at Mysore.

Beginning :

कैफियत कनुबु तालुके· पुर्वी कावेरी उत्पत्ये वागीदे मुचीत वागी व्याघ्रपाद रायन हेमपुरी पट्टण आनु हेसरु· ई कनवाडी अवनी मेले आइतु·

End :

Since the last portion being pasted with white paper, the concluding portion has not been recorded.

D. No. 24

कर्णिक पुर्णया.

KĀRNIKA PŪRṆYA.

Papor. 15″ × 9″. Modi. Lines, 18. Old. Injured. Illegible.
Complete.

The other works herein are the same described in D. No. 3.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 54. This deals with the biography of Purnia, the able and talented minister of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. The first two folios describe the parentage of Purnia, who lived in a village known as Valamanur, and then emigrated to Srirangapatnam to find out means for a living. The father of Purnia is said to have been serving as a writer under a local money lender and then as a clerk in the office of Sarishtadar in the Mysore Government. It is said that Purnia used to assist his father in his office work When this was brought to the noticeof the Sarishtadar, he appreciated the work of Purnia, and took him also in the Government service Incourse of a very short time Purnia by his intelelligence and sincere work rose to the position of the Minister under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan respectively. The various measures passed by Purnia to quell the usury practised by the money:lenders at Mysore and instances wherein Purnia displayed his skill in deciding the charges brought against certain corrupt officers and how helpful he was to the Rulers of Mysore have been very graphically described. The name of the scribe and the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned. The folios are not serially arranged and bound.

Beginning :

वामकुरचे स्थळा मध्ये त्याचे त्याचे बाप प्यादाचे जागेत खरीबा घेऊन होतां. त्या बावज त्याचेबाप पैस्त्री जाहाल्या नंतरे सैरीबा लोकानी घेऊन यास . . . . . वाट कल्याकडोन खाणेस नाहीते होऊल तेथुन श्रीरंग पटणास तरी गेलीयांन कालक्षेप करोन घेऊन सावुकार लोक ब्रम्हण वनिया . . . . . होइल म्हणुन तजविज केले·

End :

. . . . . उत्तगद होता. ऐसे लिहीले . . . . मणुन मणुन वेंकटराव पत्र लिहीले इलाखे मेजर मेकेंजी बहदुर सुपरेंडेट मैसुर सर्वीज म्हणजे पैमाष करणार· छ १ माहे अक्टोबर सन १८०१ इसवी नागा मैसुर.

D. No. 25

कार्णिक कैफियत.

KĀRṆIKA KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 20″ × 13″. Modi. Lines, 27. Old. Good. Legible.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 4.

This Kaifiyat begins on p. 770. This is a transcription of an original kaifiyat, containing a large number of words misspelt and incorrectly punctuated. The subject-matter of the first few pages of this kaifiyat is the same, which has been described in D. No. 24. In the latter part the conquest and victories achieved at Mysore by Tipu Sultan and the administration of Purnia, the Minister have been described. A large number of Persian and Arabic words occur throughout the description In the end it has been stated that this kaifiyat was prepared as per the directions of Col. Mackenzie on 1st October 1804.

Beginning :

कार्णिक कैफियत बुनिया पासुन वामळुस्ये स्थळामध्ये वेदपाचे जातींत खगीवु करुन घेऊन होतें· त्या न्याज त्याचे बाप फैत जाहाल्या नंतर खतीबु आहे. ते सार लोकानी बोलुन कासी वाटेस व वाटेंत खाणेस नाहीत शहर व्होऊन तेथुन श्रीरंग पटणास गेले.

End :

सोनीपटण घेतले वरुन जाहले अमल हजरतास कळले. एसे कार्णिक ही पुर्णयाचें कैफियत अस· हे बीकलम ईलारवे मेजर कलनल मंकीजी बहदुर साहेब सुपरेंडंट मैसुर सार्वेज पैमाष करणार छ १ माहे अक्टोबर सन १८०४ इसवी कलम·

D. No. 26

काया गाव कैफियत.

KĀYĀGĀVA KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 9½ × 6¼″. Modi. Lines, 13. Old. Injured. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 8.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 47 (*b*).

This kaifiyat seems to be a portion a long report prepared by Ananda Rao and Narayana Rao, wherein he gives an account of his travels

and the places he visited in Upper India. The first two folios describe the geographical and climatic condition of Kāyāgāva. It has been stated that this town is situated very near to Nasik and a highly reputed pilgrimage centre ; and much importance has been attached in describing the temple of Sri Thriumbakeswara. The author further describes, that this place was reconquerd by Shau, the grandson of Shivaji the Great with the assistance of his able and talented Peshwa, Baji Rao from the possession of the Moguls. It has been stated that Baji Rao granted extensive fertile lands as endowment to his Brahman followers and to certain charitable institutions. In concluding the kaifiyat, it has been stated that Yeswant Rao Holkar of Baroda, took possession of these lands and drove away the Brahmin residents of the village and the latter with the assistance of the East India Company regained their lost property. A list showing the names of the temples, shrines and tanks have also been furnished. It has been recorded that this kaifiyat was prepared according to the information furnished by Baboo Bhut, the resident of the village and from certain old manuscripts preserved in a Mutt, and this was said to have been recorded on the 31st of January 1806. The name of the scribe has not been mentioned.

Beginning :

२० माहे मागी गंगा प्रवेश संगमी टाका म्हणावयाचे जागा गंगेस आलिकडे काये गाव नामेतं मुक्काम जाहाल. तथील कैफियत नासीकासी पश्चिम भागी दाहा कोसावरी त्रीयंबक नामे स्थळे आहे. डोंगरावरी ईश्वर आहे त्यास त्रीयंबकेश्वरी म्हणताती·

End :

बाजीरावयानी मामुल प्रो त्या सर्व ब्राम्हणास इनाम इत्यादी ज्यारी केली आहे· व तेथ कितेक तीर्थ आहे त्याचे नाव·

एकुन तीर्थ आाट ऐसी आहे. तेथील वर्तमान सांगीतल ते भाऊभट धर्माधीकारी यांचे जुबानी लिहील असे कलम.

D. No. 27

किरीस्तान इंग्रेजीची कफियत·

KRISTĀN IṄGRAJEECĪ KĀIFIYAT.

Paper. 16" × 9". Modi. Lines, 17. Old. Good. Legible

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 12.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 16 (*b*).

The origin and the history of certain churches which were constructed at Goa during the period of the East India Company has been described. The names of the persons who were responsible for constructing these churches in the District of Goa and the names of the priests and the Managers of these churches have also been mentioned. The names of the villages and towns where these Christian churches were demolished by Hyderali Khan and Tipu Sultan and how they were revived by the East India Company have been very graphically described. The name of the scribe and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned. In the end the Shaliavahana Era has been recorded.

Beginning :

किरष्तान इंग्रेजांचि कैफियत.

हनोवरात आहेते इंग्रेजीच नाव रुजाई देवार्चेना . . . . . . (सुभाकृतुसंवछर) . . . . . . पलीकडे किरीस्तनार्नी होता तेंव्हा इंग्रजीत देव टेवुन पुजा वगैरे पादरी करीत होता. किरीस्तान लोक तमामं . . . . जात होतें.

End :

मुरुडेर चेरीत पांच कोस . . . . . एक मसोद सांडोल होत. ते टिपुसुलतानाचे दिवसांत वोस पडीलें होत हाल कुंपेनी अमल जाहल्यावरी पांच वर्षे इंग्रेजेनी बाघील आहे. इंग्रजीची देव व पादरी वगैरे नेमीले . . . .

D. No. 28

किरीस्तान इंग्रेजीची कैफियत.

KRISTĀN INGRAJEECĪ KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 15" × 12". Modi. Lines, 15. Old. Injured (mended and rebound). Legible.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 2.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 86.

This is an incomplete translation of the Bibilical Allusion relating to Adam and Eve and their partaking the fruit of the forbidden tree The birth of Christ has been recorded by neat hand on hand-made country paper of foolscap size.

The preachings of Christ, his crusification and resurrection have been translated. The kaifiyat ends without mentioning the name of the scribe and the date of the kaifiyat on which it was recorded.

Beginning :

कैफियत किरीस्तान—देवाने प्रथविी व आकाश समस्त निर्माण करुन सात दिवसा नंतरे समस्त जेनास उत्पन्न करणेस आगादर निर्माण केलेते (१) मर्दान आदम (२) बाईको एव या दोघास निर्माण करुन एक वनांत टेवुन त्या वनांतील समस्त वृक्षाचे फळे खाऊन राहावी·

End :

(तैसेकलुन) ईतक दिवस पावेतो मार्गकडुन चलते दुर्मार्गास जात आहेत करीतां मरणे प्राप्त जाहाले· तेथुन किरीस्तान याने पुनहा च्यारी दिवसानंतरे माणस जेन्न घेऊन पुर्वप्रमाणें नतुणक करीतसें तमाम लोकास च्याळीस दिवस पावेतो राहुत पुन्हा—गेले·

D. No. 29

किंरीस्तान ईंग्रजीची कौफियत·

KRISTĀN INGRAJEECĪ KAIFIYAT.

Paper. Modi. Lines, 15. Old. Good. Legible.

Incomplete.

The other works herein have been described in D. No. 2.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 6. containing the same subject-matter described in the foregoing kaifiyat. The name of the author and the date of recording the kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

किरस्तानचे कैफियत—देवान प्रथवी व आकाष समस्त निर्माण करुन सात दिवसानंतर समस्त जेनास उत्पत्ती करणेस अगोदर निर्माण केले· १ मर्धनं आदम १ बाईको एव·

End :

(दिवस) मार्गकडोन चालते धर्मास जात आहेत· करितां मरण प्राप्ति जाहले ते किरीसान पुना हा च्यारी दिवसा नंतरें माणस जन्म घेऊन पुर्व प्रमाणे वर्तुणुकं करीतसे तभाम लोकास चाळीस दिवस पावेतो राहुन पुनह स्वर्गास गेलामाय·

D. No. 30

कुरंबडेर कैफियत.

KURUMBAḌĀ KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 9″ × 7½″. Modi. Lines, 15. Old. Injured. Legible.

Complete.

The other works herein have been described in D. No. 19.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 11.

This kaifiyat extending up to sixteen pages has been recorded on hand-made country paper of quarter size. The first three folios deal with the subjects about the Kurumbar clan, their customs and manners, their religion and worship and their character. The middle portion of the kaifiyat deals with the constructions carried out by the Jain rulers who became Rajas to Kurumbuda. Improvements made to the temple of Arunachellaswami situated on the Tiruvannamalai hills and the endowments granted to the several temples have been narrated. It has been stated that the endowments granted and the construction of additional buildings by the subsequent rulers have been inscribed on the stone walls of the temples. The kaifiyat further describes the names of Paligars of Marwa and Naidu castes, who tried to conquer the Fortress. The wars between the Bijapur Sultans with the Naick Paligars and the final subjugation of the Naicks by the Sultans along with the Bijapur State has also been vividly described. The causes that led to the construction of Kurumbai Fort and how it was fortified and the passing over the same to the Bijapur Sultans have also been recorded. It has been stated that this kaifiyat was copied from an original manuscript by one Venkata Sastri, a resident of Chaturanga Patnam on the 25th August 1816

Beginning :

तांडरमंडल याने कांचीं देशांत होत. ते कुरुबडेरचे कैफियत चेंदरंग पटणांत असणार वेंकटेश शास्त्री लिहीलते छ २८ आगष्ट सन १८१६ शालिवाहन शेक ४० नंतरें शैव बलाळ जयन राजा पश्चम देशाहुन एऊन तोंडरमंडल चोळमंडल वगैरे मंडलांत सैव मथ प्रबळ करुन तिरुणामलैंत राजेधानी बांधुन आनेक जैन देवाल्य बांदीला. त्याचे दुसर काळांत उबजलासहीं शास्त्र रिवीन बांधुन अनेक जैन अग्रहार निर्माण करुन फार दिवस राज्य केले.

End :

मुष्टी गोला वगैरे देशांत वर्तक पण करीताहेत. आतां . . . . तिरुपळ नाईकाचे खास वेंकचाटेल इनक तीनि च्यारीशे

पिडीवर सांगताहेत. आपुर किल्याचे राणास धोटी बांदुन घेऊन इतर लोका सारिख उष्ट घऊन जीवन करिताहेत. बा तारिख छ १८ आगष्ट सन १८१६ इसवी चेंद्रंगपट्टणांत असणार वेंकटेश शास्त्री लिहुंन दीलते.

D. No. 31

केळंदी समस्थानाचे कैफियत.

KELANDI SAMSTHANCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 15″ × 9″. Modi. Lines, 15. Old. Injured. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 30.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 163.

This is a graphic description of the origin and history of the Kelandi State in the Mysore Province and its founders, namely, Candraiya and Bahdrapala. It has been stated that in the year Durmathi the Kelandhi State was founded. The progress of various developments in fortifying the fortresses and the acquisition of the neighbouring States, by the successors of the original founders have been described in detail. Dates in Salivahana Era for all important occasions are provided for events such as wars, seiges, victories and demise of the rulers of Kelandhi. Much importance has been attached to the last lady ruler by name Veeramma, the widow queen of Kelandhi. The kaifiyat concludes stating that Krishnadevaraya the Raja of Mysore, directed his Military Commander Hyderali Khan to capture the State and the same was annexed in the year Chitra Bhanu.

In the beginning of this composition it has been recorded that this kaifiyat was recorded from the information obtained from an old and original document preserved by one Sivachari the then resident of Bellur, the date of the original manuscript being Doormukhi Era. The name of the scribe or the date on which this kaifiyat was recorded has not been mentioned.

Beginning :

श्री गणराज कैफियत केळंदी समस्थासाची केळंदी समस्थानाचे राजे लोकानी उदभव होऊन दौलत केलतें सिलसीलावार बेळुर.

सिवाचार्ये वंशांत असलते पोंथी प्रमाण कृष्ण गोषवारा दुर्मती संवछर निज जेष्ठ सुध्द १० लग्न. नगरांत लिहीले ते केळंदी हल्ली मैदान मुलुकचे गावी असलते बसवयाचे लेंक चडवपा व भद्रबाळ म्हणार दोघ लेंक असें.

End :

दौलत करीत असतान चित्रभानु सवछर पुण्य मास पार साल ९ माहे पांच राजे ३ ता। दौलत केली कुलराज १६ साल २६३ माहे २ रोज ६.

पुणेप्रमाणे असताना चित्रभानु संवछर माघ मासी मैसुर कृष्ण राज वोडयार निरोप प्रमाणे नावाब हैदर आली खान बहदुर यानी चित्र—नाईकास हमशा घेऊन नगरची मुलुक बांदुन घेऊन मुलुक स्वाधीन करून घेऊन त्यानंतर नगर घेतले.

D. No. 32

केळंदी समस्थानांचे कैफियत.

KELANDI SAMSTHANCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 15″ × 10″. Modi. Lines, 16. Old. Good. Legible.

Incomplete.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 62.

The other works herein have been described in D. No. 30.

This is an incomplete but highly interesting narration recorded on hand-made country paper, of foolscape size. It has been stated that Achutappa Rayalu, the Raja of Vijiyanagar, hearing the spring up of Kelandi Samastanam under the able leadership of Chandappa requested him to pay a visit to his palace. After hearing the full story from Chandappa, the providential assistance he had in founding the Kelandi Samasthanam, he came to an understanding with Chandappa to bring down the unruly Paligars. Chandappa was successful in his efforts. Details further show that he was able to impose new Peshkish on the Poligars. Achutappa conferred the title of " Rayalu " on Chandappa and presented him with a jageer of eight villages. The coronation of Chandappa, the Rayalu of Kelandi and Rayalaseema has been described very graphically. The kaifiyat ends without mentioning the name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat. Certain dates in Saliwahana Era have been mentioned.

Beginning :

केळंदीवाले सिलसीला तपसीलवार हेळ बळा बसवपाचे पुत्र चोंडपाने फार पराक्रमशाली असतां यासी निक्षेप सांपडले वर्तमान विध्या नगरचे राजानी अचुतरायल ऐकुन दौलत करणारानी चुकली थोरांची गोष्टी ऐकुन सजेन होऊन असणारचे . . नासुनये संतोषकडोन रक्षणा करणे राजधर्म म्हणुन अचुतपा—आणोन यांची दुष्ट लोकांसी तोडफोडुन टाकिला.

End :

देऊन तेथ हवेली बाधुन जबरदस्त सुधा--स्वस्तीश्री विजये शालीवाहन शेखे वरुष १४२२ सिधार्थी संवछर माघ शुध ६ पावेतो चोडपानाईकास पठाभोशेक करुन केळंदी इलाखी आदी करुन आट गावही माधाणा ईत्यादीचे लोक एऊन नजर न्याय धरुन ऊभा असतां त्यालोकांसही सरफराजी अनत्यालोकांसी केले.

D. No. 33

केळंदी रामेश्वर माहात्म्य तपशील

KELANDI RAMESWAR MAHATMYA TAPSIL.

Paper. 9″ × 6″. Modi and Nagari. Lines, 14. Old. Badly injured. Illegible. Incomplete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 23.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 83 ; and it is recorded on hand-made country paper. The kaifiyat is in Kanarese and is recorded in Modi and Nagari scripts describing the origin and the history of certain temples situated in the Kelandhi Samastanam. Much importance has been attached to the temple of Sri Ramaswami, which is said to exist even before the springing up of Kelandhi. Certain legends attached to divine powers of the God of this temple and about the sacredness of the holy waters in certain tanks in the temple have also been described. The name of the scribe and other particulars such as dates and the sources of information for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

केळंदी रामेश्वर स्वामीचे कैफियत. नैमशारण्य राणे—मुनिश्वर शानेकादी ज्यपतप करीतहाते.

End :

The last portion in this kaifiyat has been badly damaged and whose contents could not be made out.

D. No. 34.

कोंकण देशांतिल ब्रम्हण.

KONKNA DESĀNTILA BRĀHMAṆA.

Paper, English made, 20″ × 12″. Modi. Lines. 28 Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 4. This record appears on the 629th folio of this volume. Though the hand-writing is fair and legible a large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated may be observed throughout this kaifiyat. This seems to be a transcription of a big work wherein the history of certain Brahmins inhabiting Konkan is given. Though the Kaifiyat bears the aforesaid title it gives very little information regarding the Konkan Brahmins. The subject-matter contained in the D. No. 174 in Taylors, Volume III is repeated. The five sects of the Brahmins in the Maharastra community is described. The mythological legends are also narrated in the kaifiyat. Neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is given.

Beginning :

कैफियत माहाराष्ट्र ब्रम्हणा च जातीचे माहाराष्ट्र ब्राम्हणाचे पांच जातींचे व पंचेद्र * * * व * * तयेकाचे तपशील

End :

* * * * कोंकणस्त विष्टणवी ब्रम्हणदी घचिं दुसर वराहाड करुन घेतात घरचे त्याचे मुलीस चितपावणी ब्रम्हणास देत नाहीत. वरकड गरीब आपले घरास त्याग * * * समीपाक करीताती.

D. No. 35

कोटीश्वर कैफियत.

KŌṬISWAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 15″ × 12″. Modi. Lines, 17. Old. Good. Legible.

Complete.

The other works herein have been described in D. No. 27.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 22.

This is a complete narration recorded on hand-made country paper of foolscap size, dealing with the history of all the important

occurrences that happend in each year in the famous Fort of Shiveswar Gad, in the Taluk of Subukotta. The location of the abovesaid fort, which played an important part has not been clearly indicated. It has been described that this fort formed one of the monumenta constructions by Asaphsha. The Kaifiyat has been divided into four parts. In the third part, the invasion of Hyderali Khan of Mysore and how certain poligars guarding the Fort became submissive, and the capture of Fort by the Nawab has been discribed.

In the fourth part of the Kaifiyat, the invasion of the Marathas under the able leadership of Rudrajee Jadvo, Annand Rao and Balavant Rao of Sadasiva Gad and Shiveswar Gad and the Capture of Fort by them has been described. As a result of the weakness of the Marattas and the subsequent civil war amongst the Peshwas, the East India Company finally annexed the Fort. All the important occurrences have been recorded in Saliwahana Era. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for Recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned

Beginning :

कोट सीवेस्वरचे कैफियत

क्रिल्ला भुईकोट कसबेंत बांदीलते शरीबान मलीक सुमार वरुषें २०० दोनसे कलम. मोगलाई टाणा अत्फर जाहान वारषा . . . सदासीव राजे यासी सर करुन मुलुक वकिल्लस ठाण बसवीज्या.

End :

सुभक्तु नाम संवछर कुपेनी . . . . तालूके . . . . ज्यजरामतेप आणि फौजसूत्धा ज्याजावरुन मीशनं तालुकेत गडाचे खाडीस उतरुन खुध फाजैसूधा, नगर कबिज करुन सदासीव गड सर करणेस पाटवीले ते सरद्दार मेस्तर हेजीब व कारपीटन यानी अक्कोले चा किल्ला घेऊन सदासीव गड शहर व मकान मजकुरास टाणा चडऊन तेंच साली किल्ला दरोबस्त मोडुन टाकिला कलम.

D. No. 36

कोपं कैफियत.

KŌPAM KAIFIYAT.

Paper, Size, 10"×8". Modi. Lines, 14. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 23.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 115.

This has been recorded on quarter size, hand-made country paper. The origin and history of a Town called Kōpam is the subject-matter. Though the Kaifiyat has been recorded in Modī script in Marathi language, a large number of Kanarese phrases and passages appear throughout the narration. The first two folios have been devoted to the circumstances which attributed to call the Town as "Kōpam". The mythological legend of the incarnation of Veerabadraswami who killed Daksaprajapatī and his subjects to revenge the insult caused to Parvati has been described. It has been recorded that this Town contains a number of temples of great antiquity with stone inscriptions and buildings noted for their archäeological splendare. In the fourth folio, the invasion and capture of the town by Chaundappa, the Raja of Vijyanagar and the improvements to the forts and the additional consstruction of buildings to the temples have been described. The funds for renovating the temples and fortifying this town said to have been carried out by Chaundappa from the valuable treasure troves he got from certain temples. Neither the date nor the name of the scribe or the sources of information for recording this Kaifiyat has been mentioned.

It has been stated that there are some stone inscriptions in the Temple of Veerabadraswami. Since the folios are damaged, certain portions could not be made out. This town is said to have existed in the taluk of Hariharpur.

Beginning :

कैफियत कोपम.

पुर्वी दक्षप्रजापती यानी हरीहर पुर अवळी . . . ब्राण्हणाचे . . . . नजदीक कोणास . . . . दक्षण दोनी . . . येग्य करीत असता . . . हे दक्षप्रजापती . . . . ईश्वरास . . . मेनकी म्हणारीस विवाह करुन दिदल होता.

End :

. . . . . खरीत म्हणुन नाव टेवुन . . . हे पर्वत पाहुन . . .

D. No. 37

कोपं कैफियत.

KŌPAM KAIFIAT.

Paper. 24" × 9". Modi. Lines, 28. Old. Good. Illegible.

Complete.

The other works herein are :

Kaifiyat regarding the Rulers of Ajmeer, folios 665 to 674.
Periapatnaco kaifiyat, folios 675 to 679.
Bate Paiya Durga kaifiyat, folios 680 to 682.
Helabidatu kaifiyat, folios 682 to 689.
Nānā Sahib kaifiyat, folios 690 to 728.
Account of Bijapur, folios 729 to 734

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 689.

This is a transcription of an original kaifiyat recorded on thick paper of foolscap size. The origin and history of the Kopam Town has been described. The geography of the surroundings of the town has also been described. The legendary birth of Veerabadraswami and the destruction of Dakshaprajapati, the Raja who insulted Goddess Parvati, are said to have taken place here. Since Veerabadra revenged the destruction in his anger this place was called as " Kopam " which in Tamil means "Anger."

The names of certain rulers who ruled at Vijianagar, such as Chandappa, Somasekar and others, and their contribution and the improvements to the temple buildings, and the charitable institutions and fortification of the fortress have been very graphically described. Much importance has been attached to Chavappa Naick and his administration. This transcription was made as per the instruction of Mr. Taylor. The name of the original scribe has not been mentioned and in the conclusion of the narrative it has been signed as " Ranga. " This person may be the transcriber. Though the kaifiyat seems to be transcribed very fairly it contains a large number of bad spelling and incorrect punctuations.

Beginning :

कैंफियत कोपम. पुर्वी युगांतरी दक्षप्रज्यापती हरीहरपुराजवळ ज्योतीबोदी म्हणावयाचे दीपकोपास दक्षण दोनी कोसावरी तेथे राहात होत्याकरीतां हे दक्ष प्रज्यापतीचे लेंक — म्हणार ईश्वरास विवाह करून दीदला.

End :

या दिवसांत बिहरवी म्हणुन नवीरवडी होता. ते सबके भटारी म्हणीजे ब्रम्हणाचे समस्तत्यास संक्षिप्त करुन त्या गावांस बीदरु म्हणार नाव टेवुन राज्य भार करीत होता

— सोमशेकर राजा म्हणारी अदीकार जाहाला. त्याचे— म्हणार आधीकारी जाहाला. मग सोमशेकर राजा —

D. No. 38

कोपम कैफियत.

KŌPAM KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 24″ × 9″. Modi. Lines, 28. Old. Good. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 3.

This begins on page 688. Last portion.

This is an incomplete transcription of Kopam kaifiyat recorded on English-made thick paper of foolscap size containing the same subject-matter described under No. 37. This contains a large number of words mis-spelt and badly punctuated. The name of the scribe has not been mentioned.

Beginning :

पुर्वी युगांतरी दक्षप्रज्यापती यानी हरीहरपुरा नवळ ज्योतीबिंब म्हणावयाचे तीप कोपास दक्षण भागी दोनी कोतावरी राहत होता.

End :

The ink in the last part of the kaifiyat has faded away. Hence the concluding portion has been omitted from recording.

D. No. 39

खतावणी रामसमुद्र.

KHATĀVANI RAMASAMUDRA.

Paper. 19″ × 9″. Modi. Lines, 26. Old. Injured. Legible.

Complete.

The other works herein are—

Dastrul Amul Mulk, folios 1 to 39.
Jarib Krishnagiri, folios 44 to 46.
Jaile Rāmasamudra, folios 47 to 81.
Kuṣkhi Zamin, folios 82 to 87.
Yēdāst Sathilwar, folios 88 to 91.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 47 describing the origin and history of Rāmasamudram taluk in Tiruppattur Firka. The entire taluk has been classified and measured up to the extent of an inch; and the names of the owners and the extent they possessed and the fertility of the oil, etc., have been graphically recorded. The second part of this description explains the extent of the lands owned by the Inamdars, who received the lands as gift. The third part describes the classification of the entire taluk and the kinds of crops raised in them. The land measurement has been said to have taken place in fasli 1263. In folio 62, the names of the persons who enjoyed the Inam lands and of the persons who granted them are given. From folio 49 to the end statements showing the accounts for the extent of arable lands, the income derived from them and the tax assessed, etc., have been furnished. It has been stated that the entire volume was recorded by Narayana Rao. The designation and details regarding the above said person are not furnished.

Beginning :

या मुलुकांत जरीबा करणेच. ३६ कदीमी काटीन आवस्से चवर एक गुंटा ऐसे गुट ४०० स एक तार हे खुषकीस तरी शेंमरी गुटेस एक काणी.

याददस्त कच्या खरंणडी जरीबी सुबाजी श्रीनिवास मोजे रामसमुद्र ताल्लुके तिरुपतुर सन १२०३ फसली रूजुं वेंकट गोंदा.

End :

याददस्त स्तळवार पतीकठ तवी रामसमुद्र ताल्लुके तीरुपातुर सन १२०३ फसली.

D. No. 40

गुजरथ प्रांत कैफियत.

GUZARAT PRĀNT KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 9″ × 6″. Modi. Lines, 12. Old. Injured. Legible.
Complete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 8.

This kaifiyat recorded on quarter size, paper relates the History of the rulers of various States in the Province of Guzarat.

The kaifiyat has been divided in two chapters. The geographical conditions of Guzarat and Malwa have been described. This kaifiyat contains supplementary details regarding the names of the rulers and their surnames, the number of forts each ruler owned and whether they were constructed or acquired by them. More information regarding the Forts and Provinces of Malwa, and the buildings in them and the valuable metals and precious stones that were utilised in their construction and such other minute details have been given.

In the end of the Second Chapter, detailed list showing the Forts which stood on the banks of the Indus has also been provided. It is said that Certain stone inscriptions were found on the walls of some forts. The name of the scribe or the informations obtained for recording this has not been mentioned. It has been stated that this kaifiyat was finished on the 16th August 1806.

Beginning

यादद्स्त हिंदुस्तान गुजरात प्रांती . . . शहर पटण सावक़ पुनेहुन पटिलेहुन पांटाविल . . . कीं त्या सिवाये आणिक कितेक पुरातन शहरांची नावनिसी व राजे लोकांची अडनाव म्हणजे . . . परंतु राडे लोकांची असल नाव दाखल नाही अडनाव आगाउची झाडुन लिहीली असे तपशील.

End :

पाहुन आला त्याची वर्तमान हकिगद करुन घेऊन व त्याची भेटी घेऊन तेथील वृतांत कांही वाकाफा किती ती मिळऊन पाटी वर्णेस होईल — सीला — शेक सछर — संवछर — बा तारीक १६ माहे आगष्ट सन १८०६ इसवि मुकाम पुना.

D. No. 41

गुजरत प्रांत कैफियत.

GUZARAT PRĀNT KAIFIYAT.

.Paper. English-made. 20" × 9". Modi. Lines. 22. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 2.

This kaifiyat seems to be a copy of the work described in D. No. 40, though the handwriting is f ir and legible, this record contains a large number of words mis-spelt and badly punctuated The name of the scribe

may be observed in the end. The record contains the same details. The names of the persons and places are omitted in certain places. The source of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not recorded.

The beginning and the end are the same as recorded in the foregoing record.

D. No. 42

गुंडली द्विप व डोंगरे कैफियत.

GUNḌALI DVĪPA VA DONGARE KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 16″ × 9″. Modi. Lines, 23. Old. Not injured. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are—

Śrī Hari Kotta kaifiyat, folios 1 to 2.
Śrī Hari Katta kaifiyat, folios 3 to 4.
Liṅgarāja Paṭṇa kaifiyat, folios 5 to 6.
Vandanapurīpaṭna kaifiyat, folios 7 to 10.
Yedasta Rave Bandar, folios 22 to 26.
Yedasta Arcot Suba, folios 27 to 29.
Yedasta Arcot Beriz Jabita, folios 29 to 31.
Yedasta Kaṅgou Majanum Deshmuk, folios 32 to 33.
Darobust Mulk Karnātak, folios 34 and 35.
Darobust kaifiyat, folios 36 to 50.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 11, and it has been recorded by a neat hand on English-made paper of foolscap size. This describes the geography of certain mountains and the origin and the history of certain forts, temples and pilgrim centres of great antiquity. The name of the province or the particular locality whose history has been described in this kaifiyat has not been mentioned. But in one place it has been stated that Gundali Dweepa was a famous hill fortress in Rayala Seema. It has to be noted that this place, though called as Dweepa or an island has no water surrounding it. But it is a hill fortress in the Bhimeswar mountains. The mythological legends attached to the temples of Sri Janardana Swami and that of the Shiva temple in particular have elaborately described. Sri Agasthamuni is said to have renovated and consecrated certain deities in these temples. Regarding the shrines and the additional buildings and the cities around the hills were said to have been completed by Reddy Palligars and Naidu Rajas of Raila Seema. A number of stone inscriptions in Telugu characters is said to have been found on the walls of the temples. Since they are in the

obscure places, such as the sanctum sanctorum, the author says that he has omitted to describe the name of the scribe. The sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat and the date on which kaifiyat recorded are not mentioned.

Beginning :

गुंडली दिपा म्हणावयाच डोंगर ते कोटें म्हणावयाच गावा जवळ असणेच पुर्वी हे गुडली दिपा म्हणावयाचे डोंगरास नाव भीमेश्वर पर्वत त्या पर्वतावरी ब्रम्हदेव शाप निर्गील्य त्या पर्वतावरी येऊन याग करुन शाप विमोचन जाहाल· ते उपरांती ब्रम्हदेव ब्रम्ह लोकास निघुने गेला.

End :

इत्यादी मार्ग संचार करीत असते या पर्वतावरी देउळ आहे की त्यांत काही सिला शासन लिहाल नाहीत आता यागावांत ओस सारीव आहे. गावांत दोध पुजारी ब्रम्हणाचे घर, एक दुकान आहे तंगमा म्हणुन यार ज्यात्रा होता आहे· तेव्हा आस पास गावचे बहुबच एऊन पाहुन जाताहेत. उछव काळी मात्र प्रज्या बहुत एत असे. वरकड दिवसीं गावांत पाहिलीयां ओस बडवत आहे. आतां लोकांच्या प्रवास गुडली द्विप म्हणताहेत. हे कैफियत समाप्ती.

D. No. 43

गुडीयातं कैफियत.

GUDIYATAM KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 9″ × 7″. Modi. 21 lines. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in the volume are :—

Pandavagudy, Vorangal kaifiyat, folio 6.
Jalakhanteswar kaifiyat, folios 7 to 9.
Sahājeswar kaifiyat, folio 10.
Virancipūr kaifiyat, folio 11.
Vellore Kilaha kaifiyat, folios 12 to 13.
Chengalput Bakhar, folios 14 to 29.
Çaturangapatnam kaifiyat, folios 30 to 35.
Vellore fort and nagar (city), folios 36 to 38.
Jai Sing Rājā Caritram, folios 39 to 43.
Thiruvattur Memorandums, folios 44 to 48.

This kaifiyat appears on the folio 106, recorded on English made paper of quarter size. The left hand margin of the folios are injured. Condition of the paper has become brittle and the letters faded. Gudiyatam is a taluk in the North Arcot district. This kaifiyat describes the prosperous condition of Gudiyatam under the regime of the Nawabs of Arcot. It has been stated that Memuli Khan was the first Nawab who ruled at Gudiyatam. The names of the successive Nawabs who ruled at Arcot and the improvements they made in fortyfying Gudiyatam has been described. It has been stated that there are two old temples, one dedicated to Shiva and the other to Vishnu. The period each Nawab ruled at Arcot has been given in Salivahana Era. The taluk is said to contain a number of Paliputs and the chief of them is said to be Muthurangappa Naick. A hill fort is said to exisist in this place known as Kailsagiri which was constructed by the Nawab of Arcot. Information regarding the cultivation and the sources of water for irrigation and the local geography has also been recorded. It has been stated that the above information for recording the kaifiyat was obtained from one Subbia Pillai, a karnam of the place.

Beginning :

गुडीयातमाचें काफियत. पुर्वी आधीकार केलते मामली खान त्यानंतरें दरीयाखान मग नैमतखान . . . . यानी आरकाड सुभा करणार यानी मामलीयत मुस्ताजनी मोकरोंर करुन पाटवीले. त्यानी अधीकार करीत असतां

End :

कोडीकाड क्षीरनदीकडे होत आहे येथेार कैफियत आखेर येणें प्रमाण संगगड वगैरे पेषकार चेंगलराप गुडीयातं अमील वेंकटाचले पिछेस सांगुन पिछे मजकुर स्तळ संप्रती छुभयेपीलस ताकीद लरमाऊन लिहीवले पाा गुडीयातमं आरकाड सरकार वेळुर समत मजकुर.

D. No. 44

गोकर्णेश्वर कैफियत.

GŌKARṆĒŚVAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 11" × 7". Lines, 25. Modi. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

This begins of folio 35.

The other works herein are explained in D. No. 35.

This describes the origin and the history of Gokarnesvar, otherwise known as Mahabalesvar, recorded on English made paper of foolscap size. The second sheet is missing and the kaifiyat is incomplete in the end. It has been stated that this place is a sacred Saivite centre for pilgrimage with a number of sacred pools and tanks situated in this ancient village of Mahabalesvar on the banks of the Krishna in the Bombay Presidency. Two legends have been narrated explaining the reason how the names Gokarneswar and Mahabaleswar came into existence. The first story explains the part played by Vishnu in securing the Lingam granted to Ravana by Siva and the consecration of the same which was then called as Gokarneswar. The second story relates to the relief granted by Siva to Bramhadeva and absolving him of his signs. It further describes the Sanctity of the sacred pools and tanks situated in the temple. The name of the author, the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat and the date of the kaifiyat are not mentioned. The paper is in a highly damaged condition.

Beginning :

गोकर्णमहात्म्य कैस म्हणुन राजा विचारीता वेळेस गवतुम रुषी सांगतात जे. रावणेश्वर रामलिंग * * * पुर्वीत रामेश्वे व राजवळी ब्रम्हदेव फार गरवीसी ईश्वरांचे आज्ञा वीतुरुक्त सकळ जीवही कष्टी करवीत होता. तो परमेश्वर त्याचा गरव भंग करावा म्हणुन सकल देवानी विचारुन घेतळे.

End :

तेव्हा त्याच लिंगांस पुजा करीता तेळे देवेंत नौबत वाजविलें. देवेंद्र पुष्पवीष्टी पाऊस पडलें. गोकरणा मग ईश्वरास नमस्कार पुजा करुन तेथुन देवता आपले ठीकाणास नीघुन घेले संपूर्ण.

D. No. 45

गोंडागिरी कैफियत.

GONḌĀGIRI KAIFIYAT

Paper. 7½" × 6". Modi. Old. Illegible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are :—

Cennapaṭṇa kaifiyat, folios 48 to 56.

Jain Mutt kaifiyat, folios 59 to 62.

Reports Ramachandra Rao's visit to certain places, folio 66.

Meerjanpur faquir kaifiyat, folios 67 to 71.

Bairasa Vadaru Jain kaifiyat, folios 72 to 74.

Ādīśvara Swāmi kaifiyat, folios 75.

Koḍiyāl taluk—Bar Kooruch Taluk, kaifiyat, folios 75 to 83.

Jinadatta Rāya kaifiyat, folios 84 to 87.

This volume contains manuscripts recorded in Telugu, Kanarese and in Modi scripts; the kaifiyats are recorded on hand-made country paper of quarter size and they are in highly damaged condition and certain lines and edges of the major portion of the folios are pasted by slips and hence they could not be made out.

The Gondagiri kaifiyat begins on folio 63. This is an incomplete discription, narrating the origin and the history of the three forts in Beligi taluk situated near the taluk of Chandragooti. The first three folios describe the history of the founder of these forts. It has been stated that one Naloo Eka Gonda Kudi, a resident of Beligi was childless. As a result of his services to a sage, he had two sons. The first son was named as AVADENAI (अवडेण वोडरु) VODARU and the second boy was called as MOODICHI-VODARU Both these brothers by their united efforts established their Raj at Beligi. The kaifiyat further discribes, that the elder brother became a Jain and the second as a Lingayat.

A list showing the names of the contemporary Rulers who ruled at Vijia Nagar has been given.

The territorial expansions they made by subjugating the Naick ruling have been given. The names of the places they conquered could not be read since those parts of the folios are damaged.

The kaifiyat ends on folio 65. The last part of this narration describes the boundaries of the Gondagitri Raj but it could not be made out. The name of the author the sources of information and the date of the occurrences mentiuoned in the kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत बीळीगी सावक बीळीगी तालुका · · · अयसुरास तीनी कोस पश्चम दीको नाळु येक गोंडकुडी वकळु म्हणार असत.

End :

* * * * यास पश्चमेस * * * पावेतो एक घाठिकाचे वाट पावता उत्तर कावी। कळुबेरू * * * नदी * * *

D. No. 46

गोवा कैफियत.

GŌVĀ KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 15" × 12". Modi. Lines 17. Old. Legible.

Compelte.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 28.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 122, and has been recorded on English made paper of follscap size. This describes the story of the colonization of the French at Goa. When the native ruler Kadumba Raja was ruling at Goa, certain merchants of European nationality landed at MOORU Grammam a village on the banks of the backwaters. They saw the native Raja with befitting presents and requested him to grant a site, where they can construct sheds for living. The native Raja being pleased with the presents granted a site as per the selection made by the chief of the merchant party It has been stated that the leader brought men and munition from home and in course of a very short period defeated Kudumba Raja and annexed his territories. Thus the French annexed Goa. The names of the first French merchants and the date of landing at Goa are not mentioned. The name of the scribe, the sources of information and the date of the kaifiyat are not mentioned. The last portion of kaifiyat explains that the Rajas of Nagar were also defeated in their efforts to reconquer the City of Goa.

Beginning :

गोवेसी पुर्वी कदंब राजा राज्ये करीत होता. त्यानंतर पुर्वी कालाहुन एक ज्याहजा वरी कितेक फरंगी पुर्वेहुन समुद्र किनारेस आहे ते बेंदरा श्री ठाण घाळन स्वाधीन करुन घ्यावे म्हणुन योचना करुन निघाले.

End :

* * * * गोवेचे ठाणे व आनाधी पासुन देरवील. प्रयेत्न केले. परंतु नगरचे राज्य साध्य जाहाले नाही. गोवाच मुलुक सरहद देपाले धरुन दक्षणे पासुन उत्तरेस आगाव पावेतो सरहद लावी गाव ६ पुर्वी साकाली पासुन समुद्रापेगाव २२२ रुपये आहे या प्रमाण गोवाबंदर आहे.

D. No. 47

गोवाबंदर कैफियत.

GŌVĀ BUNDER KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 12" × 10". Modi. Lines, 12. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume have been explained in D. No. 29.

This kaifiyat begins on the first folio and has been recorded legibly on English made paper of foolscap size. This volume contains folios of different sizes and the first eight folios seem to be a detached portion of big volume. On the left hand corner of the first folio, it has been recorded as the 51st kaifiyat and the folio bears a number marked 485. The kaifiyat narrates the colonisation of Goa by certain merchants of European nationality and this may also be considered as a copy of the foregoing kaifiyat. The beginning and the ending of the kaifiyat are similar to that of No. 46.

D. No. 48

गोल्लीमंडल कैफियत.

GOLIMADAL KAIFIAT.

Paper. 11″ × 7″. Modi. Lines, 20. Injured.

Complete.

The other works herein are :—

Raṅgadevāl kaifiyats, folios from 2 to 5.
Cota Rājās kaifiyat, foilos from 9 to 21.
Citragiri kaifiyat, folios from 21-*b* to 22.
Vikrama Ketha, folios from 31 to 32.
Rājāvali-Cola, Yādava, Sultan, folios from 33 to 39.
Narasiṅgapūr kaifiyat, foiios from 40 to 41.
Cōlaṅga Ināṁ Gāva kaifiyat, folios from 42 to 44.
Mādho-Rājul Vaṁśāvali, folios from 45.
Agrāhārmaṇwār kaifiyat, folios from 46 to 48.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 23.

This volume contains ten kaifiyats recorded on hand-made country paper of various sizes. There are two Tamil kaifiyats on folios 6 to 10. The folios are in damaged condition.

The kaifiyat is wrongly titled as " Golimandal kaifiyat " since the writer who copied this from its original should have mis-spelt it for Thondamanda kaifiyat for the letters तो and गो Sanskrit resemble alike in Modi. But in the subsequent narrations it has been correctly recorded as Thondamandal.

This kaifiyat may be divided into two parts, the first dealing with the origin of the Thondamandal Raj family and the second dealing with the history of the Vaishnavite shrine at Tirupathi.

Folios 25 and 26, which are in a very badly injured condition, contain certain mythological legends. Subsequent to this it can be noted how the

Thondaman Raja constructed a capital and a fortress at Narayanavaram. Besides this, it has been recorded that he made some improvements in the temple at Kalahasty and died in the year Yuva of Shalivahana era.

In folios 29 and 30 references are made regarding the invasion of the Moguls from Delhi and the subjucation of the GOBUR and annexing the Thondamandalam with their own dominion. The attempts made by the Raja of Kalahasty in preventing the Moguls conquering the Thondamandalam has also been explained. The names of the Rajas and certain dates mentioned are not legible.

Though the writer of this kaifiyat has not mentioned his name, states that a part of the materials for recording this kaifiyat was obtained from the information gathered from certain respectable and old residents at Thondamandalam and the rest from the palm leaf records preserved by certain descendants of the Thondamandalam Raj family. Dates for certain important occurrences are mentioned in Shalivahana Era.

The date on which the kaifiyat was recorded has been omitted.

Beginning :

तोंडमंडलम चे कैफियत. पूर्वी हे गाव तोंडमंडलम म्हणावयावचे आरण्य वाणी होत त्या * * * * म्हणावयाचे एक लाहण तळ होत. त्या तळया खाले * * * म्हणार ब्राम्हच्यारी घरही * * * क्रिषी करुन जीवन करीत होता.

End :

पुर्वी पासुन असणार * * * जीतनास्तव पैकीं एक ब्रम्हण व वृघापीक पिडी दर पिडी पासुन राहाणार याने हे वृतांत अवधे आपले वौशस्त सांगीतले ते ऐकीले प्रमाण ऐसे वृत्तांत सांगीतला. तोंडमंडलचे कैफियत समाप्त. तेथील स्तलकर्णं टेविल पुरातन बाला पाहुन लुहिविलत

D. No. 49

घोरफडे सोंडुर कैफियत.

GHŎRPHADĔ SONḌŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 11″ × 8″. **Modi. Lines, 16. Good. Legible.**

Complete.

The other works in this volume has been explained in D. No. 18.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 61 and has been recorded by a neat hand on English made paper of foolscap size. This seems to be a detached portion from a big volume, dealing with the origin and the history of the Ghorpades, of Sondur State. Sondur is a division in the Bellary district. The kaifiyat at the outset explains the genealogy of the descendants of Maloji Rao Ghorpade, a Commander in the service of the Sultan of Bijapur. His three sons, Santaji Rao, Bahirji Rao and Maloji Rao joined the ranks of Shau, the grandson of Shivaji the Great in revolting against the Sultan of Bijapur and prospered in consequence.

This kaifiyat further discribes the exploits of these three brothers and the services rendered in subjucating the Moguls and reconquering the provinces taken by the Moguls in the regime of Sambaji.

Owing to the sincere services rendered by the three brothers, Santaj Rao was elevated to the grade of a Jaghidar to *Kapasi*—a province in the Kolhapur State and the other two brothers were honoured with the distingushed titles of Hindu Rao and *Mamlikat-Madar-Senapati* and *Amir-ul-umar*, respectively ; has been elaborately described. In folios 62 to 64 the territorial expansions made by Santaji Rao with the combined efforts of his son Morari Rao the founder of the Sondur State and the famous chief of Gooty and the capture of Gajendra Gad in the Bijapur district has been explained. The rest of the kaifiyat deals with the history of Morari Rao and his successors. The invasions by Hyder Ali Khan and Tipu Sultan and the loss of Gooty and Sandur and the part played by Savaee Mahadeva Rao, Parasaram Bahri, and Nana Fadnavis has been explained. The battle at Srirangapatam, the death of Tipu Sultan, the intervention of the East India Company in the wars between the Marathas and the Nawabs of Mysore and taking back of Sandur and Gooty has been dealt in folios 64 and 65. As per the treaty of Bassen the East India Company granted the Jaghir of Sandur to Siva Ghorpade.

In concluding the kaifiyat it has been stated that the above information was furnished to Mr. *Words* Sahib, officer deputed to prepare survey maps in Salivahana Saka 1731 year Sukla. The name of the author and the scribe the sources of information obtained for preparing the kaifiyat have been omitted.

Beginning :

यादी कैफियत घोरफडेयांचे मुलपुरुष मालोजी राव त्यांची पोटी (१) वडील संताजी राव, (२) बहिरजीराव, (३) मालोजी राव हे त्रीवर्ग शाहुमाहराजा जवळी होते ते मोगलाईच प्रबल होऊन

शाहु माहराजचें मुलुक वगैरें चीकीस्तिस आणौन शाहुमहाराज यांच ठराव न होतां गर्दी गुज्यारली.

End :

आदी दौलत कैलास वासी मुरारी राव शैनापती च व आपल रुणानुबंद सर्वमान मरीयाद कुंषणी सरकारास पुर्वीपासुनही आहे सामीमान पुर्ण आसाअें सकें १७३१ शुकल नाम संवछर कार्तीक मासी वारली साहेबानी नकषा लीहुन घेणें बद्दल असतां कैफियत मागीतलें ते दिळह आसें.

D. No. 50

घोरफडे सोंडुर कैफियत.

GHŌRPHAḌĒ SŌṆḌŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 7¼″ × 4½″. Modi. Lines, 18. Injured.

Complete.

The other works herein are explained in D. No. 30.

This kaifiyat has been recorded on folio 113, legibly on hand made country paper. A chart showing the genealogy of the Ghorpades from the ancestor Maloji Rao Ghorpade to his last successor Shiva Rao Ghorpade has been provided. Though this kaifiyat is same in the subject-matter as that of the preceding kaifiyat, a lot of further details are provided.

Much importance has been attached to the History of Bhujanga Rao, the brother of Morari Rao. He was conferred the Jaghir of Gajendra Gad and certain other plases in the Bijapur district. The adoption of Shiva Rao by Morari Rao Ghorpade and the troubles confronted in removing the regent ruler Narsinga Rao Ghorpade (who ruled Sondur in the minority of Shiva Rao) and the intervention of the Pishwas in enabling Shiva Rao to get back Sondur has been narrated. The visit of Baji Rao the Peshwa to Sondur and the formalities by Shiva Rao Ghorpade and such other matters of less importance have also been described.

In the last folio, the names of two East India Company servants are mentioned, their names being Gilcot Bruce and Colenel Potter, who restored Sondur State to Narsinga Rao Ghorpade as per the treaty of Bassin effected by the Anglo Maratta war.

In the conclusion it has been stated that this kaifiyat was prepared by Narayana Rao, a clerk of the Wards, the officer deputed to prepare

survey maps. The information was collected from the old records preserved by the elder brother of Bhujanga Rao residing in the Sondur State. The kaifiyat is stated to have been recorded on the 15th of Karthika month in the Sukhla year Shalivahana Era 1731.

Beginning :

यादी कैफियत घोरफडे यांचे मुल पुरुष मालोजी राव. त्यांचे पोटी १ वडील संताजी राव १ दुसरे बहिरजी राव १ तीसरे मालोजी राव. हे त्रीवर्ग शाहुवाहाराजयांचे मुलुक वगैरे सोकिंत आणुन शाहुमाहाराज यांच ठराव नव्हता गुजरली.

End :

मुरारि राव सेनामतीचे व आपले रणानुबंध * * * मान मरियादा कुंपणी सरकारास पुर्वीपासुन हो आहे. साभानिन पुर्ण असावें शेक १९३९ शुकल नाम संवछर कार्तीक मासी वडे साहेबानी नरवाषालिहुन घेणे बदल अलअसतां त्या बरावरी नारायण राव कारकुन होते सोंडुरचे पाहुन झाडुन दाखवीले. कैफियत माघीतले असतां दिलह अस कळावें.

D. No. 51

चन्नपटणाची कैफियत.

CANNAPAṬṬṆĀCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7¼" × 5". Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Legible.

Incomplete.

The other works herein are explained in D. No. 45.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 48. The first 47 folios contain records in Telugu characters.

This is a collective descriptive work relating to the History of the Naick Rajas of Sondai afterwards known as Ikere Naicks. It extends to 18 pages and is recorded on hand-made country paper of quarto size. Though the kaifiyat is termed as Chennapatna kaifiyat, it is in no way connected to Madras which is known as Chennapatnam in Tamil. It describes the achievements and the administration of the Ikere Naicks of Tondamandalam. The fortresses and the places alluded to in the kaifiyat are situated in the province of Mysore and the Karnataka. The founder of the Tondamandalam State, Thondaman Chakravarti is said to have constructed two forts Sonde and Serisai. He with the assistance of his nephew Venkatapathi invaded and annexed the forts from the Paligars situated near their home.

Venkatapati, being a pious man, constructed many temples and one among them was dedicated to Gowri Viswar which surpassed the rest in architective beauty. The names of the successors of Venkatapathi Naick up to his 10th successor are described. Some of them were converted to the Lingayat faith. The invasion of Kolech Khan, of Delhi and the defeat of the Naicks, and the restoration of the Raj of the Naick by a treaty is briefly narrated. On the eve of his renunciation he appointed his friend Balapaiya to manage certain forts. The names of the forts and towns granted to Balapaiya and the name of the successor to Sadasiva Naick could not be made out for they are pasted with slips of paper. The invasion of the Moghals and the history of the other Naick rulers are explained. There are half completed and blank folios in the kaifiyat. The name of the scribe and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are omitted. The dates are in Salivahana calendar.

Beginning :

कैफियत सोंदे सिरसी नाड * * * * * * दिल्ते पुर्वी सोंदे राज्य * * * * सावक चंद्रागिरी तिरुपतीस समीप आहे. त स्थळ मधे आकाश राये यांचे भाऊ तोंडमान चक्रवर्ती साकान तोंडमान ईलाखे तिरुपती तेथे तोंडमान चे * * * वंशस्त लेंकीच लेंक तिघे * * * अचुत रायळाचे भाचा वेंकटपती म्हणारास पटबांदाव म्हणुन स्थापतीस असत

End :

श्रीरंगापिटण.

D. No. 52

चारयुगांची राजे.

CĀR UGĀNCI RĀJE.

Paper. 11″ × 7″. Modi. Old. Good. Legible.

Complete.

This book contains 112 folios and seems to be a detached portion of a big volume, recorded on English made paper of foolscap size. The handwriting is legible and clear, but badly punctuated. The folios are not properly arranged. This record is divided into 14 sections. The first and the last two chapters are recorded separately and the rest of the manuscript is written in continuity. The first section begins on the first folio and ends on the 7th. The record describes the Chakravartis from Janamejaya downwards and it is stated that they ruled for thousand

and hundreds of years. The names of the Rajas and their descendants who ruled in the first three Ugas (three ages) with their Surnames, talents and attainments they have acquired and such other high sounding words in praise of them are recorded.

The second section describes certain inscriptions recorded on the stone walls of certain temples by the Rajas of Vijayanagar. The name of the village or the town where the temple located is not mentioned. The details regarding the number of villages that the Rajas of Vijianagar owned is mentioned.

The inscriptions contain the name of Krishna Deva Raya both in the beginning and in the end. References regarding the names of the villages granted as endowment, with their boundaries and the source of water-supply, the nature and fertility of the soil and such other details are very clearly recorded. The major portion of the inscriptions bear the names of the individuals and institutions to whom lands were granted as endowment. The names of the temples with the principal and secondary deities housed in them and the allotment of funds for conducting daily worship and celebrating the annual festivals are mentioned.

From folio 100 to the end the kaifiyat deals from Salivahana Saka 1300 downwards to the accession of the Mahammaden power. In the interval of two to three hundred years references to the last rulers of Vijayanagar and Worngal occur, with various statements such as the foundation of certain villages, agraharams and temples. The downfall of the Vijayanagar Raj is very briefly described.

The folios are not arranged properly. In a separate paragraph on folio 112, the scribe states that this paper was transcribed from several old manuscripts and palm-leaf records. In folio 92 (b), it is stated that a portion of this paper was transcribed from a copy of inscription with the kind permission of Bahargava Chari (the owner) residing at Dravida Kanchi. The whole work is intermixed with Kanarese, Telugu and Sanskrit languages transliterated in Marathi and recorded in Modi script. In concluding the kaifiyat it is stated that the manuscript was transcribed by Deskmookhe Narahari Ayya, residing at Ellur Chakani Kottai and was completed on the 5th lunar day of the bright half of Baishak in the year Dunmathe—Salivahana Saka 1721.

Beginning :

रायेरेस्व पद्या श्री रम्येनु ।

संतता । श्री गारनु । राज्यानठ्या ।

** * * सकळ कळा पारंग । नोनुरोहा सपापरायेनञ्ञ ॥

End :

जुनपोस्तक पैकि कितक ताडावोल लिहीलते गेल आहे· कितेक अक्षर पोस्तक फार दावसाचे. तन्मुळे कितेक टाई अक्षर अल आहे करीत तनमुळे ह्या पोस्तकांतही स्तळ सोडुन लिहीले अस.

D. No. **53**

चारयुगांची राजे.

CĀR UGĀNCI RĀJE.

Paper. $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$ Modi. Lines, 25. Old. Good. Legible.

Complete.

This volume contains 172 pages dealing with the origin and the history of the Marathas. This work is divided into 25 sections and each section is again divided into small sub-sections.

The main theme of the Kaifiyat being to provide elaborate informations with accurate dates regarding the history of the Marathas from the time of their incription and much attention is paid on the part played by the Bhonsles of Sattara.

Certain mythological legends of less historic value are found in this section. It is stated that the first king to capture Hastinapuri from the Pandava ruler was Jaising. A long list of names of the various Hindu rulers who ruled at Hastinapuri and the period of their reign up to Salivahana Saka 512 is given.

Sanskrit slokas are qucted in Prakrit with their corresponding meanings. These informations are said to have been copied from the orginal manuscripts possessed by *Vimmala Pandit*. The first Muhamedan ruler, as per this Kaifiyat, is said to be *Rum-Ud-Din*—who fought and conquered Hastinapuri and named it as *Delhi*. A long list of the names of the Muhamedan rulers in India from the original king mentioned above up to the last ruler, and the number of years each ruled at Delhi is provided.

A separate section deals with the names of the places where the Salivahana, Vikramaditia Hijiri and Soorsen Calendars were in vogue.

The origin of Devagiri and that of the Modi Script is also mentioned.

The author of the Kaifiyat states that he picked up these two informations from the records possessed by *Voyskar Jeoshi*, dated S.S. 1158,

The next chapter explains the origin of Poona and the history of the two famous temples of great antiquity one dedicated to *Poonesuar* and the other to *Kedarisvar*. A Muslim faquir by name *Peer Abdulia* by his miraculous deeds gained the goodwill of the population of the neighbouring villages of *Poona* and converted to Islamic faith. He attacked both the Hindu temples, destroyed them and confiscated their endowments and constructed a masjid. The Brahmins who were conducting the worship in the temples were appointed as Mussafars. They are said to have been converted on their own accord, and a list showing their names and their descendants are provided.

A brief history of the Naizam Shahi, Adil Shahi and Imad Shai dynasties and its rulers have been narrated.

It is recorded that Shivaji was born on Thursday the 5th of the dark fortnight of Bishak month in S.S. 1549—Prabava at Sivaneri.

Folios 36 to 40 describe the boyhood of Shivaji under the careful guardianship of his mother, the character of Shivaji is also explained. It is stated that Shivaji had great reverence towards his tutor, who lived up to S.S. 1556. The dates in Salivahana era have been provided for all the acts of chivalry and the annexation of several forts by Shivaji up to 1591.

The eighth chapter deals the part played by Shivaji and the campaigns fought by him. In S.S. 1591 Shahin died at Kamakagri due to the injuries he sustained from a fall from his horse.

The next chapter deals with his territorial expansions and the construction of Forts for defending the Moghal attacks.

The coronation ceremony of Shivaji as Chatrapati is said to have been celebrated with great pomp and splendour officiated by learned Pandit Gagaphut Kasiker on the 1st day of Chaitra month of Annanda Erice in S.S. 1596. This chapter further states about the administration of Shivaji.

In 1602 S.S. Rudrodgari year Shivaji died by an attack of fever. His son Sambahji was not at his death bed. The eight ministers ruled on behalf of Rajaram for a while. The names of Moropant Pingle and Annajee Dethe find a prominent place in the folios wherein their activities have been explained. The downfall of the Maratha Empire and the last battle fought at Sangameswar in Sal. Saka 1610 with Imam Beg, the general of Aurangazeb with a large Mogul army and how Sambaji

was defeated, captured, tried and beheaded at Julapur by Aurangazeb is very elaborately dealt with. Shahu, the seven years old son of Sambahji and Yeosu Boi, his mother, were taken captives at Pratapgad and were removed to Delhi to the Court of Aurangazeb, the kind treatment Shahu and his mother had from the hands of Begum, the daughter of Aurangazeb is described.

The rest of the kaifiyat describes the Maratha history, explaining the rise and fall of the Peshwas till the East India Company finally conquered them.

The preceding account is said to have been transcribed from its original by Appaji Rao of Mysore and was finished at Mool Mutta, near Poona by the 12th April 1806. The name of the author of the kaifiyats is not mentioned.

Remarks—

It will appear from the above abstract that this volume will give more information and accurate dates for all the occurrences in the Maratha history from S.S. 512. It may merit a full translation and the subject matter and the dates mentioned may be compared and their authority may be ascertained by verifying the same with the other Maratha histories edited by eminent authors.

Beginning :

वही कृतायुग, त्रीतायुग द्वापर कली हे च्यार ४ युगी पैकी हस्तनापुरि हिंदुपती राजे व मुसलमान राजे कलीयुगी जालें व महाराष्ट्र देशी मराटे जातीचे मोसले यांच प्रताप व ब्रम्हण कोंकणस्त श्रीमंत पेषवे यांचे विस्तार ऐसें झाडुन लिहिली आहे.

End :

छ १२ माहे एप्रेल सन १८०६ इसवि दरजागा मुकाम मुला नदी संगम मुतशील पुना पहिल्या पाशुन अजे तागायेत चालिलें वतांत सर्वही शेक संवछर दिन मास सुधा झाडुन आहे.

D. No. 54

चित्रगिरी कैफियत.

CITRAGIRI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 13 × 10" Modi. Lines, 22. Old. Damaged. Legible.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 48.

This is an incomplete document recorded on hand-made country paper. Both the beginning and the end are missing. Reference is made about certain forts near Ginge and the history relating to the Naick Rulers. On account of the bad condition of the manuscript a successful restoration or to make out the contents is not possible.

D. No **55**

चेत्रदुर्ग कैफियत.

CITRADURG KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 10″ × 8″. Lb. 20. Modi. Old. Good. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 31.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 174 and is recorded on thick French paper and contains 42 folios, describing the origin and the history of Chitradurg. The folios are not properly arranged and are in lose condition.

In the beginning, the episode narrates the legend regarding the Pandavas. It is stated that they spent their period of exile near this Chitradurg.

The kaifiyat does not provide any information up to 1024 Sali. Saka.

Thirumala Rayer was a pious Naick and a worshipper of God Narshima and Goddess Durga. He is said to have constructed a Fort and a temple to the above gods from the wealth he acquired from a treasure trove. Thirumal Naicken to commemorate this happy event, named the Fort as Chitra Durg. A tomb is said to exist in the village Malti near Chitra Durg. It further describes that this Vobana Naick was an enthusiastic worshipper of Venkateswara of Tirupathi, and that he granted extensive landed properties for the abovesaid temple. His son Krishnappa Naick ascended the throne of Chitra Durg in S.S. 1137 and his territorial conquests and his acts of generosity are very beautifully explained. He is said to have renounced the world and abdicated his throne and crowned his second son Metha Kotti Naick. The enmity between the ruler of Vijia Nagar and this Matha Kotti Naick and the circumstances under which Krishna Rayer gave his daughter to the Gajapati prince and cemented the friendship is very briefly described. A brief history of the 27 princes of Yadava dynasty, who ruled one after the other, up to 1587 S.S , is very elaborately described.

A separate section deals with the commencement of the Yadava dynasty beginning with Sriranga Yadava Rayer. The invasion of the Moghals and how Chitra Durg and the Vizianagar Empire passed into the hands of the Mohamedans is narrated. The territorial expansions and the compaigns fought by the Marathas from Shivaji to the last Peshwa Savai Mada Rao have received a special attention of the author of this kaifiyat. The invasion of the Nawabs of Hyderabad and Hyderali Khan of Mysore and the part played by the French and English in the Carnatic wars and how finally Chitra Durg passed into the hands of the East India Company is very elaborately described. The name of the author and the sources of information for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

चित्र दुर्गचे कौफयत. पुर्वि द्वापरयुगो श्री कृष्णकृष्णाने अवतार केलें असतां त्या समई कौरव व पांडवयास समस्थानी येउन पांडवास वनवासास रवाणा करुन पाठविलें त्यानी जायनवी तीरास एउन असता तेथेही कौरव दुर्योधन जाऊन उपद्रव करुन लागले.

End :

* * * जुने देवुळ पाडुन नवित बेंगुळुर म्हणुन गाव बांदविला. पाहाडेचे दक्षणेकंड आहेत तिमणा नाइकाचे किरयात येणेस नळ करुन अणविला. या प्रमाणे दौलत करीत असता सिधार्थी संवछर जेष्ठुव १० दिवसी सेके १७२० पेकी श्रीरंगपटणाची किल्ला * * *

Remarks—

Besides the things narrated this document gives a large number of historic facts explained with accurate dates. The period of the rule of the Marathas and particularly that of the Peshwas has received a very careful attention of the author.

D. No. 56

चित्रदुर्ग कैफियत.

CITRADURG KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 18" × 12". Lb. 26. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 25.

This is a copy of the kaifiyat explained in D. No. 55 and begins on folio 719 of this volume but the entire Kaifiyat is not found; bad punctuation and a large number of words misspelt are found in abundance. The name of the person who transcribed this and the date on which it was copied are not mentioned.

D. No. 57

चिंगलपटण बखर.

CIANGLPATNA BAKHĀR.

Paper, 8″ × 6″. Modi. Lb. 18. Old. Illegible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D No. 43.

This begins on the 14th folio of this volume and contains 16 pages and is recorded on hand made country paper. This Kaifiyat deals with the wars and battles fought between Bangaru Thimmana Rayalu the Raja of Chingleput and Krishna Rayalu of Penugonda.

The first four folios explain the episode relating to the visit of Bangaru Thimmana to Penugonda and his interview with Krishna Rayalu.

The second chapter deals with the attempts made by Krishna Rayalu to install his illegitimate son Patchana Rayalu to the throne of Penugonda. While Pachana was a prisoner at Kanchi, he sent word to the Raja of Mysore to help him. The Raja of Mysore despatched, Vellore Venkata Reddy with a big army to assist Krishna Rayalu. An agreement was made and according to it Pachana Rayalu is said to have been released and became again the Raja of Penugonda. After his death Regupathi Rayalu became the Raja of Penugonda. Thimmana Rayalu and Regupathi Rayalu are said to have stayed at Tirupathi for a long time for invoking the God to bless him with children. This Regupathi Rayalu and Thimmana of Chingleput are said to be in inimical terms. Regupathi mobilised a very big army and took in service certain Commanders by name Hoosain Khan, Feroz Peerjal Khan and manufactured two big cannons named them as Rama and Lakshmana. Three battles are said to have been fought in the vicinity of Chingleput and in the end Regupathi was put to death. The above-stated facts are said to have been gathered from a stone inscription found in a temple situated in a village very near Chingleput. The name of the village or that of the temple is not readable, since they are damaged by insects.

The name of the author the dates of the episodes or the sources of the information for preparing this kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्री राम प्रसन-बखर चेंगलपटचे राजे लोकानी, राज्यभार केलते पुर्वि भगार तिमराजा म्हणार चेंगलपठणांत राज्य भार करीत होता. तेंव्हा पेनगोंडा कृष्ण रावल भंगार तिमणाचे नावे कागद लिहुन पाटविला.

End :

This portion is highly damaged and is impossible to transcribe.

D. No. 58.

चतुरंगपटण कैफियत.

CATURANGAPAṬṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 6″ × 4″. 14 lbs. Modi. Old. Illegible.

Complete.

Tho other works in this volume havo been explained in D. No. 43.

This work begins on the 30th folio and is recorded on English paper. It contains 12 pages. This Kaifiyat describes how a village in Nagapatam Taluk was annexed by the East India Company.

The first 6 folios describe that Daudkhan, the Foujdar of Arcot, directed some of his servants to proceed to Negapatam for locating the place, from where he could get some black granite stones. The servants informed Daudkhan that the required granite stones were found in one village known as Eddialacherry. The foujdar purchased the village from its owner. He obtained permission from the Nawab of Arcot and constructed a Fort. Haiderali invaded the Carnatic and he received assistance from the French. This village was attacked and captured. Haider being pleased at the assistance rendered by the French handed over this village to them. When peace was concluded at Europe the French returned the village to the East India Company. A mythological legend is narrated in the end. In the end a long list of names of the temples, masjids and tanks, etc., in the village is given. Names of certain Europeans are mentioned. The name of the author or the date on which either this episode occurred or the date on which this kaifiyat was recorded is not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत चेतुरंग पटणाचे पुर्वि आरकाडाचा फौजदार दाउदखानाचे दिवसांत नागपटणांत असणार वलादवाले अपले लोकास व घोंडे कातरणारास मुलुकाबरी पाटविलें.

End :

कलेकटर मेस्त दलेसास लिहुन त्याचे दुपटी हासन्तस पाटउन देउन मद्रास आपले रांत टेवुन घेतलें हया चेतुरणपटणात अहेते देवस्तान कुंटी वागाईतचा तपशील.

D. No. **59.**

चेंद्रगिरि कैफियत.

CANDRAGRI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 6″ × 5″. 8 lb. Modi. Legible. Old. Injured.

Complete.

This volume contains 123 folios, entirley dealing with the origin and the history of Chandragiri and its rulers. This kaifiyat has been recorded on hand-made country paper of very thin variety.

The first folio describes that the source of information for recording this historic narration was obtained from certain ancient manuscripts and accounts manitained by certain Naick Rulers of Chandragiri in the possession of the karnam by name Krishnaswami Pillai of a village in Chandragiri taluk. This kaifiyat deals with three ruling races, namely, the Yadavas, the Naicks and the Mohamedans who ruled at Chandragiri.

The names of the Rajas who ascended the throne of Vijiyanagaram is described.

He constructed two Forts and called them as Rajempet and Ammapet. Several quarters for his relatives and dependants and beautiful palaces and gardens are said to have been constructed in them. In order to protect the Forts from foreign agressions, he directed to mount two big cannons on the Forts. They were named as Rama and Lakshmana. It is stated that they were used only once. Seeing their havoc and the loud explosion, he directed his Commanders not to use them in future on any account. They are said to exist even now on the Forts.

A list of the palligars and the places where they were residing is described.

The last part of the kaifiyat describes the advent of the Moguls. In S.S. 1537, the Kutubshai dynasty established itself at Golkonda. The names of the Sultans who ruled in succession at Golkonda up to Parkoosh Padsha is described.

The attack made by Aurangazeb on the Sultan of Golkonda is explained very briefly.

The account relating to the Fort of Arcot and its founders, and the history regarding Daoud Khan, Sadilla Khan and the dates of their accession, the number of years they ruled is mentioned.

The accession of Mahamed Ali Khan, Wallaja as Nawab of Arcot, and how he attacked and annexed Chandragiri with his territories is graphically explained.

The name of the scribe or the date on which this historic narration was recorded is not mentioned.

Beginning :

चेंद्रगिरि कैफियत. बयाजवार स्थल कर्णामाकडुन पुर्विल रायेलानी राज्ये भार केल्या दिवसाचि हिसाब हुडुकुन चेंद्रगिरिचा स्थळ कर्ण किष्णराज पिळे याज कडुन लिहिविल असे.

End :

सुवर्णमुखि नदि एक चेंद्रगिरि कैफियत संपुर्ण.

D. No. 60

चेंद्रगुती तालुका कैफियत.

CANDRAGUTI ṬĀLŪKA KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 10" × 7". 14 lb. Modi. Legible. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume have been explained in D. No. 10.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 801 and contains 49 pages. This is recorded on blue English paper and the folios are not bound in proper order. This narration gives very little information regarding history but deals with the fertility and classification of the soil, the process and kinds of crops cultivated in the wet lands and the cess collected from the agriculturists.

It further deals with the approximate dates on which the flow of water was available for cultivation and the manures used for the fields.

The second section deals with dry crop cultivation.

The third section deals with the mines and the ores excavated from them.

The name of the author or the date or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्रीरामप्रसन्न चंद्रगुति तालुक कैफियत. चंद्रगुति तालुकेंत जिरायत करणेचे व त्या तालुकेंत पीक होणेच तपसील व यास देणेचे तीर्वा लिल सिला चालतते तपसील.

End :

यामुलकेंत होणेच पीक. धान सात जिनस होत आहे. १ रागी अलप स्वलप विशेष नाही. १, रामं तीळ अलप स्वलप विशष नाही· १ * * * * बांगि मिरसिंगा अलप स्वलप फणस अंबे तो विपरीत राणांत देखिल असने—वांगि मिरसिंगा वाळुक इत्यादीक भाजी अलप स्वलप होत असतात.

D. No. 61

चोळ राजाची कैफियत·

CŌLA RĀJĀECI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. English made. 20″ × 10″. Lines, 22. Old.

Complete.

The other works in the volume are already described in D. No. 20.

This kaifiyat describes the history of the Rajas of Chola dynasty. Though the handwriting is fair and legible,this contains a large number of words mis-spelt and badly punctuated. The first few pages describe the mythological legends from Shiva Puranam. The names of the Kings of Solar and Human dynasties who ruled in the four ages are described. The names of the Chola Kings and the period they ruled and the temples visited are mentioned. There is nothing worth important either from the literary or historic point of view to note. The beginning is illegible and the end is in torn condition. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this.

D- No. 62

जगन्नाथपुर व सिन्हाद्रिपुर कैफियत.

JAGANNĀTHAPŪR VA SIMHĀDRIPUR KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 7″ × 5¼″. Modi. Old. Legible. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this Volume are—

Anantapur Talukunta Jeeraiyt Kareci Veedahana—Folios 3 to 8.
Anantapur Talukunta Jeeraiyt Kareci Veedahana—Folios 9 to 16.
Tadpalli Paligar Kaifiyat—Folios 17 to 24.
Tadpalli Paligar Kaifiyat—Folios 33 to 43.
Tadpalli Paligar Kaifiyat—Folios 44 to 57.
Narsimha Swami Kaifiyat—Folios 59 to 96.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 26 and contains twelve pages and has been recorded on hand-made India paper. The folios are slightly injured by insects.

The subject of this narration relates to the origin and the history of two towns, Shimadripur and Jaganathapur in Tadpatri taluk.

When Naizam-Ul Moolk invaded South of India, he happend to camp at Tadpatri (Ellanoor Mahanam); and he found that north of Tadpatri was a dense forest. Two of his Brahmin followers by name Ramana Panth and Shinadri Panth requested the Nizam to grant these forest tracts to them as tax-free lands. Both these Brahmins and their collegues took great pain in converting the forests into two beautiful towns fit for habitation.

The town constructed by Ramana Panth was called as Jaganathapur (since Jaganatha Panth being the name of the father of Ramnatha Panth) and the other as Shimadripur. It is stated that a sanad in Persian was executed by Naizam Ul Moolk granting these two places as tax-free lands to the abovesaid persons.

The kaifiyat describes how these two places were captured by Gooti Moorar Rao and returned them again to Govinda Rao. The last portion of the kaifiyat describes that in fasli 1210, Major Monro of the East India Company settled these two villages on shrotriam tenure.

In concluding the narration, it is stated that the origin and the history of these two villages were recorded on the 18th May 1811 at Gangoyam Ellanoor, Tadpatri taluk. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this narration is not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत अेगन्नाथपुर व सिंन्हाद्रिपुर· यथलि पाहेलि-मेागल हैद्राबाद निजामं मुलमुलुक असरफज्या हयांचे आयामांत दाक्षिण प्रांत परगणे येलानुर तालुक ताडपात्रि यांतिल मौजा निबड वलगला हा गाबात उतरेस पौणा कोसावरि आरण्य असत.

End :

बा तारिख छ ९ माहे जेनवरि सन १८११ ईसवि इंग्रेजी मुताबक प्रमोदुस्वंवछर पौ ता ८ शुक्रवार सन १२२० फसली मुकाम ज्ञागायलानुर तालुक तांडपत्रि एथे लिहील असे.

D. No. 63.

जमाबंदि हुकुम टिपु कैफियत.

JAMĀBANDI HUKOOM TIPU KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 6″ × 4½″. Modi. Lines, 15 .Illegible.

Complete.

This book contains 27 folios and the manuscripts are recorded in Persian, Telugu, Kannada and Modi scripts. The folios are loos . There are two Hukoom namas of Tipu Sultan bearing the original seal of Tipu. Some kaifiyats are recorded on hand-made country paper and the others on English-made paper.

The first Marathi kaifiyat recorded in Modi Script appears on folio No. 136. The pages are arranged in backward order and the kaifiyat ends on folio 11.

This is a memorandum issued by Tipu Sultan to the Tahsildar of Kankupai taluk, dated 15th Safar 1221 fasli. The Tahsildar is hereby instructed regarding the appointments of suitable persons as servants and sepayes, the salary and the batta that should be paid to them, and the nature of work that they should attend to and the punishments that are to be awarded for the disloyal and currupt officers. The order bears the signatures of four or five officers of the Sircar. The name of the scribe is not mentioned.

The other kaifiyat begins on folio 20-*b*. This explains the relative value of the coins which were in vogue and the names of certain weights are also mentioned. The name of the scribe or the sources of information for recording the Kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

तसवीक अमीलानि हल व ईस्त्रकबल तालुके कणकुपा जे बराबरि मेयादप हरिविला— तुमचे तालुकेंत ज्या अनभोग बदल सिवंदि वगैरच तसबिक साहेबचे मोकुफ करुन हलि मोकरोर करुन जेलत लिहिलो आहे.

End :

* * आणि रयताकडोंन नागरण गरज नाहि—आपले घरचे नोकरा कडुन नागरावा जाणिजे - बा तारिख १९ माहे सफर * * * साल षाहेर प्रमादिच संवछर.

D. No. 64

जयसिंग राजांची चरित्र

JAISING RĀJĀNCI CARITRA.

Paper. 9" × 5½". Lines, 13. Modi. Old. Legible. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume is explained in D. No. 58.

This kaifiyat contains 10 pages and is neatly recorded on English paper. The handwriting of the last page differs from the rest of the Kaifiyat. This explains the historic episode of besige of Jinjee by Salulla Khan, the Nawab of Arcot, against Raja Jai Sing.

The first two folios explain the circumstances how Jai Sing was made the Ruler of Jingee by the Badusha of Delhi. Since Jai Sing was in arrears to remit the tribute due to the Nawab of Arcot, the Nawab despatched an army under the command of Arni Venkata Rao to collect the arrears. The kaifiyat explains the talk of compromise that was mediated between the Raja and the Nawab. The Nawab became infuriated at the reply of Jai Sing, directed Mukunda Rao to proceed at once to Jingee and to capture the Raja. The march of the army and the places where it halted and the names of the chieftains who followed the army are explained. The fight between the Nawab and the Raja and the defeat and the death of the latter is narrated very beautifully. The name of the author or the date of the episode narrated is not mentioned.

Beginning :

चजिचें जयसिंग राजा दिल्ली पादषाहाचा मोटा प्रिती पात्र होता. तनमुळे पादषाहान जेयसिग राजास षोड व चेंजी म्हणावयाच गाव जाहीर दिले.

End :

* * * आगाध युध करिते वेळेस नवाबानी त्याचे सरदारास सांगितले जे बा जैसीग मोंताली वेडा घाळुन मारुन टाकिले म्हणतात. तैसेच सरदारानी वेडाघाळुन तिरानींर्त मारुन ठकिले वरि नवाबचेनि टाना घाळुन राज्यभार केला जाणिजे.

D. No. 65

जंजीरा कुर्मगड कैफियत.

JAÑJIRA KŪRMAGAD KAIFIYĀT.

Paper. 10″ × 6″. Modi. Lines, 16. Legible. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 44.

This is a brief narration explaining certain historic anecdote relating to two Forts—Koormagad and Jinjira, arranged in five paragraphs and neatly recorded on English paper. This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 23. This seems to be a detached portion from a big volume since it bears a number marked "48," and bears an English heading wherein year 1806 is recorded.

The first paragraph describes that the Fort Janjira is situated in the west of Fort Sadasiva Gad and was constructed by Raja Shivaji.

The second Fort Kurmagad is said to have been constructed by Sadasiva Naick in Pingala year.

The second paragraph explains the seige of Hyderali and the battle that took place near the Forts. The capture of the abovesaid Forts by Captain Carpetain of the East India Company and how it was returned to the Sultan by the Company is described in the third paragraph.

The last paragraph which is incomplete gives out the annexation of Madras. Here the Kaifiyat stops. All the events are dated as per Salivahana Calendar. The name of the author or the sources of information for recording this Kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

जजिरा कुर्मगडचि कैफियत. जंजिरा मजकुर सदासिवगडचें पछमस दर्यात * * * । व किल्लेस पावणे कोसाचि तरावत जंजिर बांदाविला.

End :

सिधारार्थी संवछरी चैतर मास कुंपेनि ताल्लुक सदारांने पटण सर करुन तमाम मुलुकास ठाणा बसविलीं जंजिरा मजकरास * * * मासि * * * याणि टाणा बसविले कलम.

D. No. 66.

जाबिता सिरस्ते दफतर बादशा बिजापुर.

JABITĀ ŚIRESTE DĀFTAR BĀDSA BIJĀPŪR.

Paper. 6″ × 4½″ Modi. Lines, 17. Legible. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are :—

Sivālaya Mahatmya—1 to 43.
Verue Ghrshneshwar Mahatmeja—44 to 107.
Rām Rajā Devagiri.
Nāsik Va Tirumbak.
Pancavati Kaifiyat.
Rām Rājā Devagiri.
Subā-Bijāpūr Bādsha Serkar Jabitā.
Devagiri Mahatmya.
Śrishte Krama Raje—Bhosle Sānta Dharma.
Sub Bijāpūr Shahar Va Badsha Kaifiyat.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 144 and is recorded on thick English paper and contains 13 sheets. The document is divided into six sections each bearing a separate title.

The first section explains the historic accounts relating to the Sultanate of Bijapur during the period of faslis 785 to 1096. The names of the districts in Bijapur awarded to his son Kam Baksh are mentioned. The death of Aurangazeb and the crossing of the swords and bid for the throne of Delhi between the three sons of Aurangazeb is briefly explained but the narration stops here.

The third and fourth sections describe that in 1170, Visvasa Rao was defeated and killed at a battle fought at Delhi against the combined armies of *Gilja Rumi* and *Ali Gour* Mahamed.

It is stated that this Gilja Rumi was crowned as Bahadusha of Delhi and Ali Gour Mohamed returned to Arabia.

The last two sections describes the original names of the several places both in the north and the south and alias names used in the Courts at Delhi.

On the last page it is stated that this Kaifiyat was transcribed from an old record possessed by Shama Rao, brother of Sidappa, a resident of Bijapur. The name of the scribe is said to be a clerk under Colen. Mackenzie and this was transcribed on the 23rd September 1807.

Beginning :

जाबिना सिरस्ते दत्फर पादशाह दरवाणि सुभे विजापुर इपि अरंभ सन ८९५ फसलि लगायेत समाप्त सन १०७६ पावेनो. साल २०० माहिने ० रोज ० सुकतानं सिकंदर पादशाह साल ९२ षहिने ० रोज ०

End :

सद्रहु वादशाहा काल किर्दीचे बरवर आहे हि बरवर विज्यापुरचे मानगो सिदापाचे भाउ शेषा या कडुन नकल लिहीलते मुंत सहि इलाखे मेजर कलनल मकिंजी सौ सुपरींटेनडयांठ फ दिं मैसुर सर्विस बातारिख २३ माहे अकटोबर सन १८०७ इसवि दर जागा विज्यापरि.

D. No. 67

जैन देशांचि कैफियत.

JAĪN DEŚĀÑCI KAIFIAT.

Paper. 7¼″ × 5½″ Modi. Lines, 15. Illegible. Injured and mended.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 51.

This begins on folio No. 72 and is recorded on hand made country paper. The folios are damaged to a great extent and the script, though appears to be legible contains a large number of overwritings and strikes. The author whose name is not mentioned, seems to describe the origin and the history of the first Jain King, and then his successors. He mentions certain temples and towns constructed by them. Neither the name of the Gods nor the temples nor the name of the King who constructed them are given.

The Kaifiyat explains that one Bair Sa-Veder came and settled in the forest in Central India. He is said to have cleared the forest and constructed a Fort and a temple to his tutilary diety Padmavati. He is said to have acquired 12 more forts and added them to his territory. The author seems to have secured the matters connected with temple certain records. A list of names such as Moolar-Shavantru and Thalu are the descendants of the original founder.

Beginning :

बोनाडचे सिवया जैन गावचा · · · · · पुर्वि अडिचेस वरुषा ख्याले जेयन ज्यातीचे मेडस वेढरुम्ह पार सामक उत्तर मध्ये देशातुन · · · · · राहणेस अला.

End :

चित्रभानु संवछर पावे तो चालत अले मग बहदुर मुलके जाहलेत. चित्रभानु संवछर पावेतो चालत अछ.

D. No. 68.

जैनमटाचि कैफियत.

JAIN MATHĀNCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 7½" × 5½" Modi. Lines, 13. Legible. In jured, mended.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 45.

This begins on folio No. 59 and is recorded on handmade country paper. The names of the scribe and the author and the sources of information for recording this Kaifiyat are not provided. Though it is purely a Marathi record in Modi Script, it contains a large number of sentences and phrases in Kannada language. This has been divided into four sections. The first two deal with the origin and the history of the Jain Mutts in the Carnatic and the latter two explain the history of some of the patrons of Jainism. Further the names of certain Jain mendicants and their brief biography and the places where they constructed the Jain Mutts are mentioned. This Kaifiyat is of very little importance since the entire Kaifiyat is recorded incoherently.

Beginning :

सोंधेते जैन मटाचे कैफियत.

१ मठ रिःनशिचे कैफियत.

१ विळगि राजेच वंशावळ कैफियत.

१ जिनदेव रायाचे * * * भैरा देविच उप्तत

१ गुरुबेंगरुचेवरु, मुलरु सांवतरु अजलरुच.

या सिवायें यांच * * * स्वलप * * * * लिहिले अहे.

End :

* * * हैदरु आलि भैरा देवि दरासिना आलिदा * * * भैरा देवि दरसन माडि ओडि मट काटिसिदरु.

D. No. 69

जोहनसिंग तहसिलदार अर्ज.

JOHANSING TAHSILDAR ARJI.

Paper. 10" × 6" Modi. Lines, 17. Old and injured. Legible.

Complete.

This volume contains entirely Telugu manuscripts and this Kaifiyat is the only solitary Marathi record. This is recorded on English paper and neatly written by a settled hand. There are two manuscripts recorded in the same folio. The first is a requisition addressed to GRIM, Sub-Collector at Virdachalam by Johan Sing the Tahsildar of Chidambaram. 847' The Tahsildar submits a report to the Sub-Collector how he disposed of a dispute regarding certain lands at Rajamanargudi and requests the Sub-Collector to approve his action. The record bears the signature of the Tahsildar and is dated 27th June 1849.

The second record is a letter addressed to Thirumala Rao, Sheristadar of Visakhapatnam by Mahmud Hussain. dated 22nd July 1848, to enquire and settle certain disputes regarding the cultivation of certain Inam lands between the inamdars and the cultivators.

Beginning :

श्रीराम प्रसन्न हजरत मेस्तर ग्रिम साहेब सब कलेकटर हुजुर जिल्हा विर्धाचिल यांचे खिजमतीं स.

End :

* * * सांडिले आहे सदरहु मुचलिका एक करुन दिल्ही ते या अत्ररजीत मलफूफ करुन * * * रवाना केल आहे सदरहु बाबती स जैसे हुकुम होईल कि तेणे बाभाजी बा अमल चालवित असें.

D. No. 70

टिपुसुलतान कैफियत

TIPPUSULTĀN KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 10″ × 5¼″ Lines 18. Modi. Old, good. (Bound volume but in loose condition).

Complete.

The other works in this volume are :—

Bellur Kaifiyat—Folios 13 to 22.

Śrirengapatam Kaifiyat—Folios 23 to 48.

Samśtan Kēlaandhi—Folios 49 to 52.

Nagaram Kaifiyat—Folios 53 to 64.

Tipusultān takeed Nacal—Folios 65 to 70.

Tīpusultān Receipt Nacal—Folios 71 to 73.

Hāmapātī Kaifiyat—Folios 75 to 84.

This manuscript begins on folio 63 and has been recorded neatly on English paper of foolscap size. The folios are in loose condition.

This record describes two orders issued by Tippu Sultan to his subordinates.

The date of the orders, the name of the author and the sources of information secured for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned. Those two orders reveal, how Tipu was impartial in administering justice to his Muslim and non-Muslim subjects and how he put down corruption in his state.

Tipu issued orders to the Muslims to observe the Moharam festival in a peaceful manner and the persons of either sect who caused disturbances were punished and the punjas belonging to them were confiscated.

Beginning :

कैफियत टिपुसुलतान.

टिपुसुलतानाचि कैफियत प्रा देवनहलि वरि षाहजादे करितां आले. त्यासमई चालिल वतातं.

End :

तेव्हा येजनानानि गुलामलि खान व भालि राजाचि पंचायति करवणे म्हणुन मिर आसफ मिर महमद साबक व मिर पुर्णया व सुरूर गुलामलि कोसि आहमद खान या लोकास बसवुन घेऊन पंचायति करिता हुजुर आर्जि केलेते एकहिं मसलत रूजु पडल नाहि

D. No. 71

टिपुसुलतान कैफियत.

TIPUSULTAN KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 10" × 5¼". Lines, 18. Modi. Old. Good. (Bound volume but injured and in loose condition).

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 32.

Similar to the above with the same beginning and the end recorded as in D. No. 70.

D. No. 72

टिपुसुलतानाचि ताकीद नकल.

TIPU SULTANACI TĀKEED NACAL.

Papor. 10″ × 5¼″. Modi. Lines, 16. Injured. (Loose.)

Complete.

The other works in this Volume are explained in D. No. 70.

This kaifiyat begins on folio No. 65 and contains 7 pages. The paper has become brown owing to antiquity. The handwriting is fair and is recorded on English paper of foolscap size.

This is a copy of an order issued by Tipu Sultan through his Sheristadar, Shaik Dattar Krishna Rao to the Tahsildar of Kanaka Kuppai. A large number of Arabic and Persian words and phrases occur in the narration. This order illustrates how Tipu Sultan took pains and care towards his low-paid subordinates and the measures he adopted to stamp out corruption amongst his officers. The kaifiyat mentions a large number of varrious names and designations of the servants employed in the State.

In the last portion of the kaifiyat the signatures of three important officers are found. The date of the order being the 25th Jamadiisani Fasli 1221—Pramadicha Year. The kaifiyat provides no information regarding the sources of information for the original from which this record was transcribed.

Beginning :

तसदीक बा ईसमे आमीलान हाल व ईस्तकबाल तालुके कनक कुपी जेबा तहरिर मया बाद हरिविझा. तुमचे तालूके शानभोग महाल सिंदी वगैरेंचे तसदिक साबक च मैकुफ करुन हलि मौर करून जैलेत लिहिले आहे तरी त्या प्रमाणे आमल रास्ती दुरुस्त कडुन करणेचे छे गु . . . . साल साहेर प्रमा चि संवछर पासुन तलाब देणेच तपशील.

End :

बा तारिख छ १७ माहे रहिसानि साल साहेर प्रमादि च संवछर १२२१ शाहिर बा दफतंर कृष्णराव हजुर आसफ कचेरि बाकल षद.

D. No. 73

टिपुसुलतानाचि रसीद् नकल

TIPU SULTANCI RAZEED NACAL.

Paper. 10″ × 5¼″. Lines, 17. Modi. Old and injured. Good. (Loose condition.)

Complete.

The other works in this Volume are explained in D. No. 70. The kaifiyat begins on folio 81 and contains 3 pages. The handwriting is very legible and is recorded on English paper of foolscap size. The paper has become brittle owing to antiquity.

This is a transcription of a receipt issued by Tipu Sultan acknowledging the collections made and remitted by Shake Esmail, a Revenue Officer of Kanakupai Taluk. This furnishes the amount collected from the various villages and grouped under two heads. as Land Revenue and Nazar payments. The accounts of collections are given in the then currency. The face value of the coins of Tipu Sultan and the equivalent value of the gold and silver coins collected from other places are very neatly and accurately recorded. In concluding the Kaifiyat it is stated that the receipt was issued as per the instructions of Tipu and written by Thirumal Rao on the 5th Moharam 1221 Fasli and correspondingly 5th Basisak—Pramadicha year.

Beginning :

नकल रसीद् टिपुसुलतान यांची रसीद् अा. कीं. काणकुपी हुन जमा युसील आमील सेक इमाइल हमारा. हतलवारची कासीदा वगेरे बमाजिब इसाल मौ. राहाती एनेमुलक बाबते—नजर बाबतें.

End :

मोबलग च्यार हजार बेताळिस रमहती दोनि फलम आछिच ताहे दाखल खजाना हुन हुजुर युद मरकुम तारिख ६ चैः माहे मोहरम– वैशाक मास सन १२२१ लगायेत साल माहेर प्रमादिच संवछर दाखल दफ्तर तिरुमल राव युद दाखल दफ्तर भगवंत राव.

D. No. 74.

तंबाकु कैफियत.

TAMBĀKOO KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 10½″ × 5¼″. Lines 16. Modi. Legible. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 6.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 30 and contains only one page and has been recorded legibly on English paper.

This kaifiyat explains how Tipu Sultan was lenient towards his village folk. Tipu Sultan ordered his Sheristadar (the name of the Taluk is Wynad) to lease out certain lands to the villagers for cultivating tobacco and ganja on a nominal rent. Subsequently owing to unforeseen changes in the monsoon, the tobacco crops failed and the poor villagers were not in a position to pay the amount as per the agreement. When the villagers submitted a mahazar, Tipu directed his Sheristadar to grant a remission. The name of the author and of the sources of the formation obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

तंबाकु चे कैफियत कांडिकारि म्हणरास टिपुसुलतान बादषाहानि इजारा मोकरोर करुन केलवे एक लाख रुपये . . . .

End :

. . षणे प्रमाणेच करणें म्हणुन तालुक तालुकेस परवाना व कचेरीस ताकीद सुधा करुन पाटविले कसबा पठणास मात्र ८० ऐसी हजार रुपये मोखुफ केलि मुतस वेंकटनारणे प मार्फतन मों गेर करुन टेविले

D. No. 75

तंबाकु कैफियत.

THAMBĀKOO KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 18″ × 12″. Lines, 19. -Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in kaifiyat No. 2.

This kaifiyat begins of folio No. 242 of this big mended volume and has been recorded on hand-made country paper. This contains 2 pages of running matter. The entire folios in this volume are mended neatly and brought up in a big volume.

The kaifiyat appears to be a true transcription of the foregone one. Certain missing gaps in the preceding kaifiyat are found filled up in this. The beginning and the end are the same as found in kaifiyat No. 74.

D. No. 76

तांडपात्रि पाळिगार कैफियत.

TĀDPATRI PĀLĀIGAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 7″ × 5¼″. Lines 12. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 61.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 44 and contains 28 pages describing the origin and the history of Tadpatri Taluk and its rulers. The handwriting is very legible and has been recorded on hand-made country paper.

Tadpatri is a taluk in the Anantapur district. This is spelt as Tadmari. The author explains why the name Tadmari was given to that place.

In concluding the origin and the history of Tadpatri and its Naidu Rulers, it has been stated that the above was transcribed from a record possessed by two respectable elderly persons residing at Tadpatri. This transcription was copied by Annanda Rao' an officer under Col. Mckenzie, on the 10th February 1811 while camping at Tadpatri.

Beginning :

ताडमारि पाळेगाराचि कैफियत. पुर्वि विद्पानगरारत ईश्यानये भागी सात नद्यां संगम जाह्यल्या नादियांतीरी समिप मुदनुर गांव असतां—

End :

कैफियत लिहिलि आहे लिहिलिती आनंदराव मुतालीक ईलाखे कर्नेल मकेंजी साहेब मरहुम छ १० माहे फेबरुवरी सन १८११ ईसवी ईग्रजी मुताबक सन १२२० फसली मुकाम . . . . ताळमारि उर्फ ताडुपत्री यथें लिहीली आसे.

D. No. 77

तारुकाबद.

TĀRUKĀBĀD.

Paper. 7″ × 5½″. Lines, 18. Legible. Injured.

Complete.

This work begins on folio 5; this is an incomplete kaifiyat of very little importance giving out the distance of certain other places around it, and the nearest route to reach them. Further it mentions the names of certain important personalities residing in it.

The sources of information and the name of the author are not mentioned. The kaifiyat concludes stating that this report was recorded on the 31st January 1806.

Beginning :

अहमद नगराहुन शहर अवरंगाबादास डाक म्हणाजे कंपणी सरकार चा आचल अपणेच जागा बानाना तपशील वार.

End :

. . शहरास पश्चमेस . . . जैसिंग पुर गोमाजि नाइकाची हावेलीत आहे जाणीजे मुहरम छ ३१ माहे जनवरी सन १८०६.

D. No. 78

तिरुकणाबी कैफियत.

TIRUKKAṆĀBI KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 9″ × 5″. Lines, 25. Modi. Inujured and old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 3.

This kaifiyat describing the origin and the history of a village by name Tirukanamalai, begins on folio No. 10. It is recorded on English made paper of foolscap size. The handwriting is legible but over-writings are found in large numbers. One China Chetty and his three sons of very humble means migrated to this lonely place and constructed some huts and lived there. On one day one of his sons proceeded to Mysore to find some job for him. He is said to have found out a wealthy merchant by whose help he opened a grocers shop and became a rich man. He is said to have purchased this entire village which was filled up with dense forest and constructed houses and temples. This village was said to have been attacked and devastated by Tipu Sultan, and a severe famine is said to have attacked this place and caused much hardship to the people.

The kaifiyat stops here. The name of the author and the sources of information for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

याद्दास्त चिन्नासाटि म्हणार फिंगायत. पासारींचा दुकानदार यांचे दोन आजे . . . दोन आजे . . . म्हणार अनेगोंदीतं होता.

End :

. . . राजे चे दिवसांत यापासुन हैदरलि खानाचे दिवसांतहीं न्याय अन्याय म्हणजे . . . निट दर्येप्त करित होते हालि सुलतानाचे दिवसांत अन्याय चालुन लागला.

D. No. 79

तिरुनागेश्वर कैफियत

TIRUNĀGEŚVAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 13″ × 8½″. Lines 16. Modi. Good. Old.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 17.

This kaifiyat begins on folio 97 and has been recorded on handmade-country paper. This describes the origin and history of Tirunageswaram and the two temples in Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district.

The first two folios describe the legends that are attached to the inscription of the temple. of Sri Nageswara Swami. It is recorded that a saint instituted this temple to Shiva as per the instruction of Saint Kaśapa (Kasyapa) and thus he was absolved from his curses. The second portion of the kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of the residents of Tirunageswaram. It is said that they came from Kanchi and were termed as Kai Kalar—the other particulars regarding their origin and development are very elaborately discussed. Their customs and manners and how they became the trustees of the temple of Nageswaraswami is very elaboratly explained.

The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned. This is said to be transcribed on 2nd April 1818.

Beginning :

कैफियत तीरुनागेश्वर ताळुके कुंभकोण सुभे तंजावुर सन १८१८ ईसवी तारिख ६२ माहे एप्रल १ पुर्वी ह्या स्थळी चंपक ब्रिक्ष्ये आनेक बाहडुन अघोर आरण्ये होउन असताना काणंवर वगैरे आनेक वरुष तप करीत होते.

End :

. . कलियुगा मध्ये तिरूनागेश्वर म्हणावयाचे स्थली अस्ताइत-तुम्ही आलियान प्रत्यक्ष होताहे म्हणुन सांगितले करिता सदरी रूषेश्वरानी मदाचे माशे होऊन ह्या स्थली तप करित आहेत.

D. No. 80

तिरुनागेश्वर कैफियत.

TIRUNĀGEŚWAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 13″ × 8¼″. Lines, 16. Modi. Good. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 16.

This kaifiyat is the same as the foregoing kaifiyat but with some more additional information. The history of the two temples dedicated to Sri Nageswara and Venkataram and the history of the Kai Kallar family, their customs, manners and initials are the same as described in D. No. 79. The origin of the dancing girl community—who sometimes acted as the trustees of the temples and the existence of a honey-comb in the temple and the significance of the above are the two more additional informations.

The beginning and the end are the same as recorded in D. No. 79.

D. No. 81

तिरुपतीचे उत्सव.

TIRAPATĪCI ŪTSAYA.

Paper. 6″ × 5¼″. Lines 17. Modi. Legible. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are :—

Details regarding Suryanarayanaswami and other Gods.

Tirupati Rajas.

Venkataramanaswami Dekar Rāja.

Tirupati Devastana Nitya Karma.

Tirupati Murolici Tapsail.

Tirupati Taluka Ustava.

Tirupati Taluka Ustava.

Venkatesa Charitra.

Tirumalai Parvath Kaifiyat.

Tirumalai Parvath Janichi Kaifiyat.

Tirumalai Niveshan and Mantapam Tapsil.

Tirumalai Parvath and Bag Tapsil.

Venkatesa Virtāntā.

Calendar showing the names of the Hindu calendar.

Venkatēsa Virtantā.

Venkatēswaraswami kaifiyat.

This kaifiyat begins on the first folio. It is recorded on country made paper and is injured. The folios are mended. This kaifiyat explains certain forms of worship on Fridays to Nachar at Tirupathi. Though the title seems to be a description of the festivals celebrated to several principal and subordinate dieties, this incomplete kaifiyat makes mention of the festival observed to Choodi Koodatha Nachar Devi. The details regarding the programmes of the festival that is to be celebrated for eight days is described. The paper seems to be a detached folio from a big bound volume. The name of the author and the sources of information for recording this, etc., are not mentioned.

Beginning :

यादास्त शुक्रवार बेचं पुर्ना आहें.

तिरुपती सुडी गुडत नाचार देविस चालणेच्च रछछभे आडि महिनांत दाहा दिवसी नित्य विद् मिरुवकरण

End :

आठ दिवस ७ पुलाचा रथ व चंपर करणें णौव दिवस कापिल तीर्थास जाऊन तीथवारी करुनयेण.

D. No. 82

तिरुपतीचे राजे.

TIRUPATICE RĀJĒ.

Paper. 6″ × 5¼″. Modi. Illegible. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 81.

This kaifiyat begins on folio No. 4 and is recorded on hand-made country paper; it deals with the names of Rulers who ruled in the four Ages or Ugas and ruled at Tirupati. The heading of the kaifiyat has been translated into Telugu and English. An account of the

former kings who ruled at Tirupati and arranged for daily allowances to the God of Tirupati at their time. is recorded The kaifiyat was copied from an old record possessed by Malaparmall Pillai by Narayana Rao. The names of the Emperors belonging to the Solar and Lunar race who ruled in the first three Ages or Ugas are mentioned. The total number of years they ruled in each age is given. It begins with the name Kruta Vidha Rāja of the first Uga and ends with Thiru-buvana Chakravarti.

Beginning :

तिरुपर्तीत राज्यंभार केलते राजेचे तपशील . . . घीपाराघना चाल वर्णम . . . स्तल कर्णमा कडुन नकल लिहीलते नारायण राव.

End :

कंचि पट्टण कामाक्षि पिट तीर्थ केदार मल्लिकार्जुन पुरष प्रमाण साडे तीनि हाजार अंिसे संवस्छर शेभरी राज्यंभार केल राज . . . . एकुन राजे ७.

D. No. 83

तिरुमले देवस्थान व उत्छव.

TIRUMALAI DEVASTĀN VA ŪTSAVA.

Paper. 6″ × 5¼″. Lines, 19. Modi. Legible. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 80.

This kaifiyat bearing great historic importance, begins on folio No. 7 and is recorded in hand-made country paper.

This contains 10 folios.

The kaifiyat relates to the history of the God at Tirumalai-Tirupati and the endowments granted by the various dynasties and its Rulers, for performing daily and occasional worships and offerings. The kaifiyat further explains the names of the dynasties and their Rulers and the period they ruled. On folio No. 8 the names of the Railu Rajas of Vijyanagar beginning from Bukka the founder of the Naick dynasty, to its last Ruler Sri Ranga Rāilu is mentioned. The dates of their accession and the number of years they ruled are provided.

The names of the Mogul and the Maratha Rulers and the period of their rule up to the advent of the East India Company are given.

The rates and the quantities of articles that were supplied to the deities during the rule of Sultan Abdulla Kutub Sha, Nawab Sadulla Khan, Subedar of Arcot and Anwardin Khan are recorded. The names of certain managers who were appointed to look after the purchase of articles and the performance of worship are also provided. In concluding the kaifiyat it is found out that the East India Company made final arrangements for supplying the quantities of articles for the worship.

The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording the kaifiyat are not mentioned. Dates are recorded as per Shalvahana Calendar.

Beginning :

कलियुग प्रमाण संवछर ४३२००० सी उवजल ते प्रमार्थिच संवछर शालिवाहन शकाब्द १९२१ रुधरोदगारी संवछर पावेतो . . . संवछर ४७०५, या संवछरांत श्री वेंकटरमणस्वामीयास पडितर धिपाराधना पुलिकापुशेवा वगैरे चालविलते दशाधी राज्यांचे तपशील.

End :

रोजे एकास पडितरं २८ धीपाराधनास अखंडीत तुप कच्यासी १९ ॥ भोंताले धीपाराधनास तेल सेर . . .

D. No. 84

तिरुमले देवस्थान व उत्छव.

TIRUMALAI DEVASTĀN VA ŪTSAVA.

Paper. 6″ × 5¼″. Modi. Lines, 12. Old. Good.
Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 81.

This kaifiyat recorded on the 27th folio, on hand-made country paper, explains the number of days the festivals celebrated both monthly and annually in the temple of Sri Venkatēsa situated at Tirupati. The kaifiyat gives a list of festivals and the names of Vahanas or Forms (such as Horse, Elephant, etc.), and the car festivals observed in the temple. The kaifiyat mentions neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat. The date of the same is not also mentioned.

Beginning :

यादस्त . . देवस्थान · तिरुमले तालुके तिरुपती बरी विशेष उत्छव कसा चालवणे म्हणावयाचे.

End :

दाह्ावि दिवसी—मोतिचे पालखी याशिवाये दरुषण वाले पैके देऊन वाह्न करविली याच बाबत. दाहा दिवसांत नवरात्रि उछव.

D. No. 85.

तिरुमले देवस्थान नित्य कर्म व पुजा.

TIRUMALAĪ DĒVASTAN NITYIA KARMA VA PŪJA.

Paper. 6″ × 5¼″. Modi. Lines, 13. Legible. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 80.

This kaifiyat relates to the Devastanam of Tirumalai-Tirupati and the nature of its management. This has been recorded on hand-made country paper. The narration contains 54 pages. It is recorded in the first sheet of the kaifiyat in Telugu and English, that the particular account of Tirumalai Tirupati Pagodas, regarding the worship conducted daily and the festivals celebrated to the deities were copied from an original record which was in the possession of the Senior Jee Ayengar attached to the Pagoda.

The first four folios of the kaifiyat elabrately explains the names of the officers attached to the Devastanam and their duties from the early morning to the last worship to the deity late in the night.

This narration mentions the important and responsible duties of Jee Ayengars and his assistants, the manager or secretary of the Devastanam. The second chapter mentions the counting of the collections and such other valuable articles offered to the Devastanam by the devotees and the names of the officers who are to look after the revenues of the Devastanam.

The third portion of the kaifiyat explains the rights and honours and privileges that the Jee Ayengars and their deputies are to enjoy in the Devastanam. The fourth section describes the duties of the Devastanam subordinates in taking care of the temple, its properties and the arrangements they should do for the successful celebration of the festivals which are to be observed every month and the annuities that are to be provided to the large number of devotees who visit the annual Bramotsavams celebrated to Srinivasa, Padmavati and Govinda Raja.

The fifth section describes the religious ceremonies that are to be attended to by the Jee Ayengars and the Archakas.

The sixth section deals with the share in the offerings which each member of the management under the cenior Jee Ayengar should get and the provisions that were made for the public to have a free accession to the temple to see the deities.

The last sectiondeals with the sealing of the coffers, the store rooms, the interior doorways and the main gates of the temple and the handing over of the keys to the Senior Jee Ayengar.

This kaifiyat is said to have been transcribed by one Narayana Rao from the original manuscript possessed by the Senior Jee Ayengar attached to the Trumalai-Tirupati Devastanam.

Beginning :

।' श्रीवेंकटेश प्रसन्न. तिरुमले देवस्थांन.

नित्य कर्म चालणंच कर्म. नित्य आरुणोदई थोर जी यैंगारचे मटास एऊन परवार किल्लिचे हात मटांत घेऊन देवळास जाऊन उघाण द्वार थोर जियैंगार यांचे निरोपावर उघडणं·

End :

लिघुन तिरुमले सरकारचें निरोप व्हावयास गरज नाहिं . . . चौकिवाले सोडित नाहित. पाहिल मटांत . . . परशेस २४ दुघाणी प्रमाण घेत होत. हलि कुंपणीवाले वजा केले आहेत.

D. No. 86

तिरुमले देवस्थान — मुर्तीच तपशील.

TIRUMALAI DEVASTAN—MŪRTICA TAPSIL.

Paper. 6″ × 5¼″. Modi. Lines, 14. Legible (but faded). Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 81.

This kaifiyat containing only one sheet begins on folio No. 26. This s a list providing the names of the idols in the Tirumalai Tirupati Devad stanam. The description shows that one or more names are attribute-to certain idols.

This further provides the information regarding the particular idol which should be used for celebrating certain functions attached to the temple. Some sentences are written in the spaces between certain lines and they have become pale.

The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the author nor the sources of information secured for recording the same. No date is also mentioned.

Beginning :

तिरुमले श्री वेंकटाचलपतिस्थलांत आहेते मुर्तिस तपशील.

End :

हेच मुर्तिही भगवंत . . . आहे . . . श्रिनिवास म्हणताहेत.

D. No. 87

तिरुमले पर्वत व बाग वगैरे.

TIRUMALAI PARVATĀ VA BĀG VAGĀIRE.

Paper. 6″ × 5¼″. Modi. Legible. Faded. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 81.

This begins on folio No. 34 and contains 3 pages and is recorded on hand-made country paper. Owing to antiquity the ink with which the Kaifiyat is recorded has become pale. The Kaifiyat provides the list showing the names of the gardens and the rames of the persons who granted the same as endowment for the principal deity Srinivasa of Tirumalai-Tirupati. Some gardens are described within their four boundaries and the constructions if any in them. This record is said to have been transcribed from the accounts maintained in the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devastanam bearing the date 1773 Kara year, 2nd of Karthikai month as per Salivahana Calendar.

Beginning :

यादी—ईशोवा प्रमाणशाळीवाहान शेकान्त १९७४ खर नाम संवछर कार्तीक छ २ तेदी तिरुमलेवरी पटण आवरण भोंतांलें धार्म चालवणेस . . . च बागच हिशाब

End :

यास उतरेस पारवेट मंटप गुह्या खाले रंगपा बाग. पारवटेस पछमेस ताळे पाक रायपा बांधिविलतें.

D. No. 88

तिरुमले देवस्थान निवेशन मंटप तपशील.

TIRUMALAI DĒVAŚTAN NIVESAṆ MAṆTAP TAPSIL.

Paper, 6″ × 5¼″. Lines, 15. Modi. Legible. Injured (mended).

Incomplete.

The other works herein are described in D. No. 81.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 70 and contains 8 pages and is recorded on hand-made country paper.

This Kaifiyat describes the various mantapas or pillared buildings belonging to the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devastanam, Mahant Mutt. Jee Ayengar Mutt and certain other private individuals. Some of them are said to have been constructed by private individuals and left to the use of the Devastanam.

It is stated that certain Mantaps are used for preserving the Vahanams and other articles used while the deity is taken out in procession. The names of the donors, the four boundaries and purpose for which the mantaps were constructed are explained.

This Kaifiyat also provides some information regarding the waste lands and the lands fit for laying out gardens. The boundaries for the above also is mentioned; the name of the author, the sources of information for recording the Kaifiyat and the date on which this was recorded are not mentioned. The narration contains a large number of words misspelt.

Beginning :

श्रीबेंकटेशप्रसन--तिरुमलेवरी असणेचे निवेशन तपसिल.

तिरुगलेवरी च्यरि बिदी सन्नदी देरवील स्थानिकाचे निवेशन मंटप १ देवळाचे महाद्वारास पुढे तिर बिदीस पुर्ब.

End :

पोलिवट मंटप १ यास उत्तर स्थळ ताळपाक वालेचे निवेशन १ यास उतरेसी बिदींस वाटेस पछेम बिछी वाटेस पुब पश्चम बिदी २ यास उतर हनुमंतराय मंटप . . . . . पोलीवट २.

D. No. 89

तिरुमले पर्वतास जाणेची वाट.

TIRUMALAI PARVATĀCI JĀNACĪ VĀT.

Paper, 6″ × 5¼″. Lines, 15. Modi. Legible. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 81.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 66 and is recorded on hand-made country paper and contains 8 pages.

This Kaifiyat describes the four roads by which the Holy Tirupati can be reached. The roads leading from Shetty Guntah and Mamandur are said to have been the northern routes and they contain Mantaps and buildings and tanks wherein the pilgrims can halt and refresh themselves. A subterranean passage is also said to exist and is used by some Gods and Rishis. The narration then describes the roads in the west and the east approaching Tirumalai. The author explains the condition of the roads and their fitness for performing journeys in carriages drawn by horses and bullocks. The Kaifiyat explains the junctions of the roads and certains elevations on the hills.

A brief description of the origin of the Tirupati hills and the legends attached to it are explained. The names of herbs and trees that are available on the hills are also mentioned. The mountain and caves in it are also very briefly described to have been used as abodes by the hermits. The nature of the forest, the wild animals and reptiles that exists on the mountains and the forests are very vividly explained. The explorers and the mountain claimbers who either try to explore the caves of the mountains or persons who question about the sanctity of the God are said to perish. The local description regarding the Town of Tirupati, its holy shrines and tanks and certain other roads leading from Chandragiri is very beautifully described. The author says that even the Pandiyans, Cholas, Yadavas and lastly Kailurs who tried to know much about the Tirupati mountains, were abstained from doing so by the ruling deity.

The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्रीवेंकटेश प्रसन कैफियत श्रीतिरपतीचे श्रीस्वामीयानी असणेवें शेषाचल पर्वतास जायाचे वाटेतं असणेच पर्वतसात.

End :

आ चावली या . . . . विश परिहार होत या कडुन वाचताव . . . उपद्रव भगवंताच कृपे कडुन उपद्रवनाहि हेंच पर्वतावरीच परंतु इतर ठाई नाहि हे भार्थ याहांवया म्हणजे . . . करितां संक्षेप कडुन लिहील असे.

D. No. 90

तिरुमले पर्वतावरी चालणेचे विशेष उत्छव.

TIRUMALAI PARVATĀVĀR CALAṆĀC VIŚEṢA ŪTCEWA.

Paper, 6″ × 5¼″. Lines, 16. Modi. Injured. Mended. Legible.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 81.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 31 and is recorded on hand-made country paper. The Kaifiyat contains 20 pages and a large number of overwriting and striking is found. A small Kaifiyat narrating the ordinary festivals has been described in D. No. 84.

This narrates about the principal annual festivals, such as Bramotsavams, etc., celebrated in the temples of Srinivasa, Govinda Raja, Padmavati and other temples attached to Tirumalai Devastanam. The dates on which these festivals should be observed and the number of days each Uttsavam should be conducted has been explained in detail.

The preliminary functions that are usually observed such as bestowing honours, and distributing holy waters and taking oaths before the God by the Jee Ayengar, the senior and the junior, and the other officials attached to the Devastanam are explained. The Kaifiyat further explains the programme that should be observed during the days of festival and mentions the name and the quantity of the edibles that should be prepared for offering the same to the Gods. Then how the distribution of the same is to be done is also explained. A separate section deals with the duties of both the superior and inferior officials attached to the devastanam and the persons or deputies from the Mutt of the Jee Ayengar and specifically defines their duties and their hereditary privileges and rights, to which they are entitled to in the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devastanam.

Beginning :

श्रीवेंकटेश प्रसन्न. तिरुमले देवस्थानि विशेष उछव व तिरुपती

आनिवारी उछव करणेच विष· कस म्हणजें नित्यपडी आराधना अरंगपु पहिलच टाई . . दिवसा वेनिकाल इटामंटप . . . . मलयेप स्वामी रत्न कवचें धारण करुन घेऊन . .

End :

मे महिनेत्त बा तारिख १२ लगाईत तीनि देवळास रथांछव होणे ते जाह्राल्यानंतर पांच दिवस अध्यान उछव होणे हे नव्हतां . . .

D. No. 91

तिरुवाकरै कैफियत.

THIRUVĀKARAI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 13″ × 8¼″. Lines. 15. Modi. Good. Old. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 16,

This contains 12 pages and begins on folio No. 23 and describes the origin and the history of a town by name Thiruvakarai and its surrounding hills, towns and villages and the temples in them. This town is said to be in the taluk of Valandavoor in the Arcot district. This town is said to be a most important place containing a large number of temples and stone inscriptions, and was considered as a strong hold by the Jains and Buddists. The origin of this town and the temples are traced from the early Pallavas dynasty up to Hyderali. In the first page of the Kaifiyat it is stated that this was transcribed on the 12th January 1817.

The last section deals with the invasion of Hyderali and describes that Venkana Sastri, a learned Brahmin attached to the temples of Karnavakarai and Tiruvannamalai, is said to have removed all the original records relating to the history and the copper plates, wherein the endowments granted by the Rajas to an interior place and concealed them in a newly constructed temple to Vinayagar. That temple is said to exist even now and the God is called as Sundara Vinayagar. In concluding the narration the author explains that he was able to secure certain documents which were in the possession of two elderly Brahmin Gurukals, Appa Gurukal and Chendrasekara Gurukal residing at Tiruvakarai and recorded them on the 12th January 1817.

The Kaifiyat is highly interesting and provides highly valuable historic information and requires elaborate scrutiny. The Kaifiyat neither states the dates for the episodes alluded in it nor the name of the scribe.

Beginning :

पुर्वि काहा दिवसा खाले चेंदसेखर म्हणार एक राजा देश संचार करीत आसुन एकच्या दिवसी हे कांचि देशास एऊन हे स्थळ मोंताले डोंगर त्या मध्ये आरण्य त्या मध्ये एक महाशिव लिंग सुंदर स्वयंभु होऊन निर्माण जाहले पाहिला.

End :

हा कैफियत तेथाल आपा गुरुकळ ६० वरूषाचें व चेंद्रशेखर गुरुकळ ४८ वरूषाचे यानी दाखे आणि कोडेकुर म्हणाऱ्याची गावि कितेक लोकानीं मिळून लिहिले बार तारिख छ १० माहे जनवरी सन् १८१९ इसवि मोकाम तिरुवाकरे.

D. No. 92

तिरुवाकरे कैफियत.

TIRUVĀKARAI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 4½″. Lines, 14. Modi. Injured. Torn and old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 17.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 39 and is recorded on hand made country paper.

In the first folio of the Kaifiyat it is stated that this narration relating to the origin and history of Thinivakarai and its surroundings with the temples and the stone inscriptions described in it were translated by one Venkata Rao for Scot Brown in 1817.

There is very little difference between this Kaifiyat and the foregone one. The slokas which are recorded in this are omitted in (Kaifiyat No. 91). In the previous Kaifiyat the slokas are recorded in Nagari characters. The Kaifiyat contains 18 folios. In other respects the contents of this Kaifiyat are the same as the Kaifiyat described previously; the beginning and the end are also similar and hence they are not recorded.

D. No. 93

तोंडरमंडल व कांची कैफियत.

TOṆḌARMAṆḌAL VA KĀNCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 18″ × 16″. Lines, 29. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

· The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 4.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 709 and is recorded on English paper of foolscap size. There are four folios explaining the narration. Though the handwriting seems to be legible there are words either spelt badly or recorded without punctuation. The handwriting is bad and contains a large number of omissions.

This Kaifiyat narrates that a certain Raja (whose name and other particulars not mentioned) subjugated certain wild tracts at Thondar-mandalam previous to the conquest of the Chola Kings. This king was childless for a very long time, and after hard penance, the God blessed him with a son and he became the successor of the former. He is said to have crowned himself as Thondarmandal Chakravarti. By the supernatural powers of the Brahmins he is said to have secured a large treasure, trove and made much improvements to his Kingdom. He is said to have proceeded to Sri Sailam and passed the rest of his life there.

The Kaifiyat makes mention of the names Sri Ranga Yadava Rayalu. Vira Narshima Rayalu and other rulers of great power. During the invasions of the Moguls and the Marathas this ancient town is said to have suffered a considerable damage. The Kaifiyat does not clearly state who conquered and ruled that place. Neither the name of the scribe nor the dates on which the incidents that are said to have occurred are mentioned.

In concluding the paper it is stated that the informations for recording this Kaifiyat were secured by going through certain palm leaves possessed by some elderly persons of the locality.

Beginning :

तोंडमंडलचे कैफियत पुर्वि हे तार. तोंडमंडल म्हणावयाचे आरण्य होता. त्यांत चेव पुरी म्हणावयाचे एक लाहान तळ होता.

End :

* * * * या पैकीं पिडी दर पिडी पासुन असणार यान * * * अवध बादयस्त आपले * * * होते. तो ऐकिल ऐसे वृतांत सांगितला. ते तोंडमंडल कैफियत एका तेथील स्थळ कर्ण पुरातन बाला पाहुन लिहिवीलते.

D. No. 94

तोंडरमंडऊ व कांचि कैफियत.

TONḌARMANḌAL VA KĀNCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Lines, 16. Modi. Good. Old. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 4.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 12, describing the history of the three kings who ruled at Kanchi and Thondarmandal and their efforts to spread Jainism in the south and the gist of the stone inscriptions recorded by them at Kanchi, Tirnamalai and on certain hills round Tirnamalai. This Kaifiyat and Kaifiyat No. 30 are recorded in continuity (and the latter from folio 14).

In the last days of his rule, one, Thonda Raja ruler in Northern India invaded and defeated this Manar Bhut and put him to death. This Thondaman, an ardent Saivite, constructed the sixty-four temples for Siva at Tirnamalai. He pulled down a number of Jain temples at Kanchi. He is said to have coronated as Thondaman Chakravarti with Kanchi as his capital. A note on the first page states that this was translated by Baboo Rao on the 28th August 1816.

It is stated that one Venkatesa Sastri, a resident of Chathuranga Patnam, transcribed this on the 28th August 1816.

Beginning :

शालिवाहान सके ४०० नंतर शैवबळाल जयेन राजा पश्चेम देशाहुन एऊन तोंडमंडल चोळमंडल वगैरे मंडलांत सैव मथ प्रबळ करुन तरणामलैंत राजधानी बांधुन अनेक जैन देवालये * * *

End :

* * * * आनेक दिवस राज्य करित असुन जेयन दरोबस्तास हि शास्त्राक्त होऊन त्याचे देवालये पाडुन आपन कांचि देशी उहड बस्ती केला. हयालाच तोंडमंडल चेक्रवर्ती म्हणाताहेत.

D. No. 95

तोंडरमंडल कैफियत.

TONḌARMANḌAL KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 9½″ × 5″. Lines, 16. Modi. Good. Old. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in Volume No. 16.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 12 and is recorded very legibly on English paper of foolscap size. This is a transcription of Kaifiyat No. 94 and Kaifiyat No. 30 recorded continuously, explaining the history of the Rajas of Thondamandalam, their zeal for the Jainism, the claimax and downfall of the same, the spread of Saivism and the construction of temples and the stone inscriptions in them and such other details The beginning and the end are the same of the above. Hence it is not recorded.

D. No. 96

तोंडरमंडळांतील जैनाचे कैफियत.

TONDAMANDALĀNTILA JĀNECI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$. Lines, 18. Modi. Good. Old. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in the volume are explained in D. No. 16.

This begins on folio No. 13 and is very legibly recorded on English made paper of foolscap size.

The first section deals with the twenty-four Thirthankaras, sixteen Manus and twelve Chakravarties and the origin of the Jainism. The second section describes the territorial conquests and the expansion of Jain faith in South India by Chamundi Sagar Raja.

The last three sections explain the successive rule of the Cholas, Pandias and the Naicks of Vijia Nagar. Thondamandal became a target for every powerful ruler and experienced severe attacks by the Moguls and the Marathas. The Kaifiyat provides the names of various cities and towns that flourished and the history attached to them is briefly described. The Kaifiyat ends on folio 38*a* and makes no mention of either the name of the author or the sources of information for recording this narration. The Kaifiyat may be considered important for it gives a lot of information regarding the origin, spread and downfall of the Jainism and the history of the early rulers of Thondamandalam.

Beginning :

तों!ढरमंडळांत असणार जैनाच कैफियत सन् १८२७ ईसवि फिबरवरी तारिख २९. जेंबुद्दिपांत भरत खांडा मध्ये कितेक काळ भोग भुमि वाणिही कितेक काळ कर्म वाणि ुमिही ऐस अनादी हौऊन चालत आहे.

End :

बाकी बारा जात पांव अनेक मतीचे किल्ले बांधुन पाळेगार वाणि होऊन अनेक ठा दौलत केले. आतां त्याचें वौंशस्त तेथ असल तरीही गवत विकण भाडा बैल घेऊन जाण चारा विकणें या प्रमाणें जीवन करीत आहेत.

D. No. 97

तोंडरमंडलांतील जैनाचे कैफियत.

TONDARAMANDALANTILA JAINACE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Lines, 21. Modi. Injured. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 30.

This begins on folio No. 26 and is recorded on hand made country paper of quarter size, and contains twenty-six pages. The contents of this narration and the language are the same as those recorded in D. No. 96 in volume 19–6–15.

Since the beginning and the end are same, they are not recorded.

D. No. 98

तोळी देशाची कैफियत.

TŌLI DEŚĀNCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 12″ × 10″. Lines, 29. Modi. Injured. Torn.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 12.

This is an incomplete Kaifiyat narrating the origin and history of the country "Tholi Desha" and the creation of a new set of Brahmins in that country. This is recorded on English papers of foolscap size and the record is fading owing to the poor quality of ink used for copying.

It is stated that Parasu Rama being enraged and the insult and death caused by King Kartha Veerya Arjuna, persecuted all the Rajas and captured all their possessions. He invoked the Sea God to grant him a new land, at the southernmost corner near Kanniakumari. Parsurama appointed one Moosoor Varma as the King of this newly obtained

which is land called as Thooloo Desha or Tholi Desha. The Kaifiyat then mentions certain fables which are of less importance. This contains four pages. The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत तोळी देशाची. वैवश्वतु मनुच अधीकारांत युग चतुर ७१ दफा जाहाल्या नंतर एक वैवश्वत मनु.

End :

प्रमाण ब्रम्हणास आणुन ठेविला म्हणता वेंळस देवेंद्र संतुष्ट होऊन आणि येज्ञाही चालवणे म्हणुन विश्वकर्मास बोलाऊन पाटऊन * * * विग्रह करुन मयूर वर्मास दिलहे. ते विग्रह आणुन बहुत दिवस * *

D. No. 99

त्रिवटुर माहिती.

TIRUVĀTŪR MĀHĪTHY.

Paper, 7½" × 5½". Lines, 16. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 44.

This begins on folio No. 44.

This Kaifiyat narrates the origin and the history of Thiruvaroor and the temples of Thiyagrajaswami and Adhipuveswaraswami at Mangapur. The writing is legible and is recorded on hand made country paper of quarter size and contains eight pages.

It is stated that once Thiruvaroor was covered with dense forest. Goddess Kali and Adhipureswaraswami incornated here and the former is said to have caused the death of a large bulk of the population of this village. She is said to have married a Goldsmith. This village which became a deserted one was reconstructed by Chennappa Naick, a ruler of Naick dynasty.

The second chapter describes the finding out of Thiagarajaswami in the tank at Mangapur and consecrating the same in the temple of Adhipureswaraswami. The subjugation of kali by Sankara charia is described in the third section. These shrines are said to have

been visited by a large number of Rajas who granted endowments for their upkeep. The Kaifiyat mentions some common fables and legends which are less useful.

The narration makes no mention about the name of the author or the sources of information secured for recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

त्रेतायुगी हे त्रिवदुर म्हणावयाच गांव आरण्य होते. तेथे आधि पुरेश्वर वारुळांत अवतार घेऊन होते.

End :

तुतै पुजीत जालास तुजला मी ऐक्य करुन घेतों म्हणुन प्रसन युक्त वालत च ऐक्य जाहाला. * * * * त्या स्तली ब्रम्हण हो त्या. स्थळांत गुरू * * * आल्या स्थळ वाले लोक या प्रहरी जात येत असत.

D. No. 100

धारनगरांची कैफियत.

DHĀR NAGARĀÑCI KAIFIAT.

Paper, English made. 20″ × 12″. Lines, 30. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 37.

This record appears on the 67th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. A large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated can be observed throughout the record. The first few pages in the beginning and some in the end are missing. This seems to be a transcription of a big work wherein the origin and the history of a Town called Dhar is explained. The genealogy of the Cholas and that of Naicks of Vijianagar and the names of the rulers and the period they ruled are described. The stories explaining the life of Vikramaditia and of Shaliwahana are also narrated briefly. Though the Kaifiyat bears the title as " Dhar Nagar Kaifiyat " very little information is provided about this place. It is said that this town was once inhabited by thieves and wild animals. Hari Har and Bookha with their joint efforts cleared the wilderness and laid out a town and called it by a Hindu name. This name is not readable. During the invasion of the Moguls it is stated that this place was conquered by them and renamed as Dhar Nagar. A small temple dedicated to the Goddess Kali is mentioned. The Kaifiyat explains very little worth recording. Since the Kaifiyat is incomplete the name of the author and the sources of informations are not provided. The word " Ranga" is found at the end of the record.

Beginning :

* * * त्यानी कोणती कामा लिहील नाही की कळत नाहि. साव हा पांच तरहेच आहेत.

End :

* * * सिल सिला वगैरे पहिलेचया बैस्ती लिहीलहि होत. रायटा व आपण जेलिहाली आहे कीतेक जण मनभोत कडुन सदरि लिहीले ते राजाचे काम आपणास लिहुन दिलहे सामर्थी दाखल पडल आहे सावकीस नसतां वाईठे परवार पावल म्हणुन पाटवीले आहें. आपण शोधुन विलेवारी करुन घेतलें पाहिजें आपण व हजरत मेजर मकिंजी साहेबानी सांगीतले कडोनं सेवन केली आहे श्रुत हाई रंगनाथ.

D. No. **101**

नगरं कैफियत.

NAGARA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 9½ × 5½″. Lines, 16. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 70.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 49 and is transcribed legibly on English made paper of foolscap size. The folios are in loose condition· The history of the Kolandhi State is described. Basavappa, the original founder of the Kolandhi State, is said to have acquired a big treasure trove and an image of Rameswar Lingam in the wilderness of Kelandhi. His two sons Chāundappa and Badrapallal constructed a portion and named it as Nagar (or Nagaram) SadasivaNaick the son of Chāundappa became a close alley to the Raja of Anagondi, and he is said to have assisted in founding out the Rayalu dynasty of Vijia Nagaram. Episode relating the origin and the history of the Sringeri Mutt and its four branches, is described in detail. These mutts are said to have received a good patronage by the Naick rulers.

The circumstances relating the origin of Virupaksha Swami and the construction of the temple and the other benefits it received by the Nayak dynasty is also explained.

The rise and the down fall of the Nayacks of Nagar and Kelandhi —and the invasion of Hyder Ali and the capture of these two forts by him are mentioned. Dates in Salivahana are mentioned in one or two places. The name of the author the scribe and the sources of information secured for recording this document are not mentioned.

Beginning :

नगर च कैफियताच तपशील केळंदी समस्थान च कैफियत केळंदी तालुके च आरंभ पहिली मैदानमुलुक होते.

End :

* * * घेणे म्हणुन हुकुम जाला तक्षणी आहेर निघुन मिमल तयार करीतां हे पाहुन आपले * * * कारणे आपले लोकास समस्त एके स्थळांत मीळवुन हजुर जाऊन अर्ज करावें म्हणताना तक्षणी मनकी वालनी एडुन धरुन गुलाम खानास पाहुरेत टेऊन, जेवन तयार वाले समस्थास * * *

D. No. 102

नगर कैफियत.

NAGAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 9½″ × 5½″. Lines, 17. Modi. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 3.

This document begins on folio 169 ; and is recorded on thin paper of foolscap size. This deals with the origin and the history of Nagar Samstanam. This place was once filled with forests. One Basavappa, a merchant laid the foundations of this fort. He with his wife and two sons Chāundappa and Budrapallal, by the divine power secured a treasure trove and the image of Ramalingam. The mythological legend generally attached to promising persons is explained in detail. The birth of Sadasiva Raya to Chāundappa and the visit of Harihara and Bookha to Kelandhi is described briefly. The Kaifiyat is incomplete ; the name of the author, the sources of information and dates for the incidents narrated are not mentioned.

Beginning :

नागर कैफियतच तपसील केलंदी सवस्तानच कैफियत. केळंदी तालुकेच ग्रामच हाली मैधान मुलुक न होते. त्यामुलकी येक वारुळांत रामेश्वर लिंग उद्भऊन असताना ; ते जागेंत बसवपा म्हणार पटेल व वेवसाये करुन घेऊन होता.

End :

मुलुक हि दौलत करुन घेऊन अनेगोंदी रायलाची सिल सिला विद्यानगर म्हणावयांचे स्थलि हरि हर रावबुक राव आदि करुन एकाची वंसिक श्री भगवत पादाच्यारे नामी श्री जप करुण अमर ग्रंथदी करुण श्री * * *

D. No. 103

नंदवार गाव अग्रहार कैफियत.

NANDAVĀR GĀVA AGRAHĀR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 6½" × 5½". Lines, 6. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

This incomplete and highly damaged document contains 60 folios and is recorded on thin hand made country paper. The handwriting is fairly legible. Some folios both in the middle and the end are missing. The first section of this document describes the Pauranical fable of Agastya humbling the pride of the Vindhya mountains. The immigration of the Brahmins from the north to the south of the Peninsula and the establishment of Agraharams and temples in the south of Vindyhas is also elaborately explained. Here the document ends as some folios are missing. The second section deals with the origin and the history of the Brahmins at Gaya. Certain fable regarding a King named Nandana Chacravorti is described. This king is said to have bequeathed a big village to the Brahmins as Inam and this was called to be Nandawar Gav. The Kaifiyat further describes very briefly about the origin of Pancha Dravida Brahmins and Gauda Brahmins.

In one of the folios brief mention is made about the Nandi Varma dynasty. Here the record concludes apparently without a proper end. The name of the author the source of information received for recording this Kaifiyat and the dates for the episodes alluded to are not mentioned.

Beginning :

विंदर्शो पर्वतास उत्तर देष आर्य शत खंड पुण्य भुमी. तेथ गंगा येमुना योर मधे ब्रम्हवृतैक देष तेथ ब्रम्हा देवती सकळीह उत्तपत्ति झाले.

End :

* * * जिवन करुन घेवुन होते. काहि दिवसानन्तरे हे नद वैदिक ब्रम्हणा मध्ये कित्तेक राजे लोक लौकी ब्रितकडुन जिणकरीत होते.

D. No. 104

नवाब असफशाह कैफियत.

NAWĀB ASAFŚAH KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 12" × 8". Lines, 16. Modi. Good. Old. Legible.

Incomplete.

The other works in the volume are described in D. No. 2.

This incomplete historic narration begins on folio No. 130 and is recorded on hand-made country paper of foolscap size. This has been divided into 134 paragraphs. The Kaifiyat begins on folio 132. It describes the parentage, birth and the boyhood of Asaf Jah. His adventurous spirit and haughty character earned the hatred of his master and this made him flee to the Court of Alamgeer at Delhi. After the death of Jahander Sha, the Subehdar of Deccan, Alamgeer appointed Asaf Jah as the Subehdar of Deccan.

The narration further states about the campaigns Asaf fought at Lahore, his capture of Golkonda and the battle of Thanesh and Bahadur Sha and the subjucation and annexation of Bijapur.

References regarding the dismissal and death of Killich Khan and the defeat of Ali Abdul Sha and his fleet to Srirangapatam are mentioned in folios 259 to 260. Folios 262 to 266 describe briefly the history of Hydrali Khan—the Battle between Khambaksh and Bahadur Sha and the defeat and murder of Khambaksh and such other events that took place at the Mogul Court in Delhi. The various engagements that took place between Asaf and the Subehdars of Bijapur and Golkonda, the condition in the South and the Carnatic and the war of succession to the throne of Hyderabad fought by various claimants is described very elaborately.

The Kaifiyat further describes the part played by the Nawabs of Arcot and Trichinopoly, Bussy and Lawlly and the Marathas who sided the rival claimants in helping them to secure the throne of Hyderabad. The Kaifiyat makes mention of the history of the Peshwas and the causes that led to the down fall of the Marathas.

In the last few folios the wars fought by the Marathas siding Nazar Jung against Niyamathullakhan and Salabath Jung and the capture of Fort Askher is described. The part played by Janogee Shinde, Malahir Rao Holker, and the Gaekward on one side and the part played by Nana Sahib and Vivasa Rao in moulding the fallen Maratha Empire and the decisive battle of Paniput that settled the fate of Marathas have been very graphically described. Here the account stops; so it is

uncertain whether the writer neglected to proceed further or the rest of the record missing is not furnished. Though the various events are discussed very elaborately, the dates for the occurrances are not provided.

Beginning :

कैफियत नवाब असफशाह बहदुर दिल्ली मधे आलमगीर बादशाह वेळी कीलीच खान मानसबदार पादशाह हे होते. त्याचे उदरी पुत्र जाहाले.

End :

तेथ नवाबासलवदजंग व मोगल आलिखान व राजारामचंद्र मीळुन फितुर करून रघुनाथरायास पत्र लिहिली की अम्ही येउन तुम्हास भटतो मग आवघ मिळन निजामाली खानासी मारून घेउ मणोन लिहीले. त्यानी कबुल केले.

D. No. **105**

नरसिंहपुर माहिती.

NARSHIMAHPŪR MĀHITHI.

Paper, 12″ × 10″. Lines, 24. Modi. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 48.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 40 describing the origin and the history of Ghatikachalam and the temple dedicated to Narasimhaswami.

The Kaifiyat explains that one Vama Deva Rishi made penance and received the blessings of Lord Vishnu who appeared in the form of Narshima. It is stated that the wilderness where he received the blessings was very near Ghatikachalam. To commemorate the happy occasion and perpetuate the event, Vamadeva with the assistance of his friends and followers constructed a temple to Narshima Swami and brought up a small village and called it a Narshimapur. The narration further explains the various marvels by taking a bath in the tank attached to the temple, the divine powers of the deity and, the names of the devotees, Krishna Deva Raya of VijiaNagar renovated the temple and added some more spacious buildings and high towers to the temple. He is said to have granted extensive landed endowments to the temple. Certain other names of the dates in Salivahana calendar have been mentioned in two or three places but they are not legible. It is stated in the conclusion, that the subject-matter of this Kaifiyat

was gathered from the stone inscriptions recorded on the inner walls of the temple. Neither the date nor the name of the person who transcribed this is mentioned. This place is said to have been taken under the custody of East India Company. Two or three sentences in Telugu are found in the last partof the Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

* * * नरसिम्हपु * * * घटीकाचेलमास * * * हा स्थल वृतांत * * * पुर्वि कात्तियुगी * * * घटीकाचेल म्हणावयाचे छेत्रांत वामदेव रुषि प्रतेञ्ज कडोन होणे निमित्य तपस करी असतां स्वामीनी नरसिम्ह रूपकडुन अवतरिले.

End :

* * * हे स्थल नरसिम्हस्वामींचे प्रबाव मात्र चालवित * * * एत होते * * * आपणास * * * असतां * * * कुंपणी * * * धर्म सवस्थान सकल धर्मविचारणार * * * दरीयाम्ह करून लीहुन * * * धर्मपरिपालन करविला.

D. No. 106

नरसिम्हस्वामी देवालय कैफियत.

NARSHIMA SWĀMI DĒVĀLAYA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 6¼″ × 5″. Lines, 16. Modi. Good. Old. Legible.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 61.

This Kaifiyat of great celebrity begins on folio No. 59 and is recorded on hand made country paper. This contains 49 pages, the handwriting is good; and certain portions in some folios are found injured. The Kaifiyat describes the ancient and famous Vaishnavite Shrine dedicated to Sri Narshima Swami at Goormakonda. As a mark of gratitude the Gods constructed this temple to commemorate the happy occurrence of Lord Vishnu's incornation in the form of a man-lion-and destroying the demon King Hiranya, the father of Prahalada. The destruction of the demon King was said to have occurred in the thick wilderness very near the Seshadri Range; Hence it was called as Goorma-Konda. Sage Narada is the first person to propitiate the idol of Sri Narashima Swami. A brief account relating to the names of the devotees who worshipped here and attained the blessing of the God is described,

The second part containing nearly 20 folios elaborately explains the names of the originators of the various weekly, monthly and annual festivals which are conducted in the temple.

The third section describes the arrangements that were made by the Paligars, for managing the temple and its properties. The temple is said to be frequented by a large number of devotees, annually, who paid their homages in the form of cash and kind.

Harika and Harihara, when they became powerful they took up the management of the temple and the properties and arranged to celebrate the festivals and the daily worships conducted in the temple in a more splendid manner. The Nayak Rajas of Vijia Nagar contributed larger endowments of landed properties and improved the construction of the buildings of the temple. Donations by Thirumanghai Naidu and Vijia Ragava is separately scheduled. The grants made for paying the salaries of the servants attached to the temple and the services they are expected to render in the temple is also stated. A special reference is made relating to the grant of four villages by Krishnappa Naidu.

Brief history of the formation of the Vaishnavite Mutt and the religious heads and how they became attached to the temple is described. The invasion of the Moslums of the North, the subjugation of the Vijia Nagar State and the state of the temple in the hands of the Moslum conquerors and how the properties of the temple were looted is explained.

The temple is said to contain a large number of inscriptions recorded on the stone walls in the inner side of the temple explaining the names of the persons who granted endowments and such other particulars. The Kaifiyat gives out neither the name of the author nor the sources of information for recording the Kaifiyat. But it has to be presumed that this narration would be an extract of the subject-matter found in the stone inscriptions recorded in the temple.

Beginning :

श्री नरसिम्ह प्रसन श्रीमदनरसिम्हस्वामी देवालय आनदी. नृसिंह उद्‌भव अरंभ करून कुंपनी अमल-प्रामानुत नाम संवछर पावेतो. चालीलेते कैफियत. पुर्वि नारद माहामुनीं रुद्रदेवाच हाती परम तमा देवता सिद्ध मनुष्य * * * * रूप होऊन जाहाले * * *

End :

* * * त्या परवतास पषोमभागी गोर्वदन गीरी पर्वत. त्याज वरी कृष्णसामींच देवस्थान. १ गर्भमंटप १ मुखमंटप सदरह बांदीलते गोपाल नाईकाचे धर्म.

D. No. 107

नागुर कैफियत.

NĀGŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 13" × 8¼". Lines, 16. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 16.

This Kaifiyat appears on the 33rd folio and has been recorded on blue English paper of foolscap size. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record contains 6 pages and an explanatory note in English appears in the first folio explaining briefly the contents of the narration.

The record seems to be a compilation of various facts gathered from the old persons residing at Nagore. In the beginning Chandrasekara Raja cleared the wilderness on the western side of Nagoor and constructed a beautiful town and a temple to Shiva: owing to the unhealthy condition of the town the residents migrated to the west of the newly constructed city. During the regime of Jai Konda Chollan, a town was constructed and was called Nagoor. Here the narration breaks; and begins to explain the life of Meera Sahib.

In Hijiri 865, Sha Mohammed Hamid Kadher Shaib, afterwards known familiarly as Meera Sahib, with his father Sayed Hassan Kadher Shaib, and mother Fatīmma Bībī came to Nagoor. They were said to belong to Manikapur. The Kaifiyat explains the miracles rendered by this Mohammed Kadher from his childhood up to his eighteenth year. It is stated that he proceeded to Mecca and became the desciple of the Saint Sayid Mahammed Gour Qualing (गुवाल्लिरी). This Saint is said to have offered his daughter in marriage to this trusted desciple. Meera Sahib returned to Nagoor. The date of his arrival at Nagoor or the place where he resided is not mentioned. He used to hold prayers on the sea shore at Nagoor which was attended by devotees of various religions. He had two sons and two daughters, the name of the eldest being Yusuf. Meera Sahib predicted the date of his death and expressed his desire that he should be buried on the spot where he leaves his life. He died on the 10th of Muharam Hijiri 929 at the age of 68. Yusuf, his eldest son who was much attached towards his father constructed, a small Gori and was worshipping it.

The episode narrating how Thirumala Chetty, an officer serving in the East India Company, was tried and sentenced to death for committing misappropriation and for manufacturing counterfeit coins. He prayed Meera Sahib to save his life: the episode describes the circumstances, which compelled the officer to set aside the death sentence. In

commemoration of his acquittal and as a token of gratitude, he constructed a very big minaret and certain tombs. This is said to have occurred in Hijiri 1010.

There are six other minarets with stone inscriptions on them indicating the name of the person who constructed, the height and the purpose for which they were built. The name of the author or the sources of information for recording this narration is not mentioned. The Kaifiyat is said to have been recorded on the 27th September 1817.

Beginning :

जेंबुद्वीपांत भरथ खंडामध्ये दक्षणे पारसी समीप पुर्वी चेंद्रसेखर राजा म्हणार एक राजा दक्षेण देशांत असणेच दिव्य स्थल दरो बस्तही दरुषणा निमित्य अल असताना ह्या देशांत आपले नाव आसावया सारिख एक इश्वर लिंग प्रतीष्टा करावे * * *

End :

हिजरी १२३७ तेंदी १ मोहर माहमद बदरचे अमलदार दाउदा खादर बांदविलेंत १५ वरष जाहल १९० पाउल पुर्वं दीक हिजरी ११७७ तारीख १२ रवीसानी प्रतापव्ह माहराज पछमेकडील मणोरा १८० पाउल उनत बांदविला ५६ वरष·

D. No. 108

नागूर कैफियत.

NĀGŌŌR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7¼" × 4½". Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 17.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 57, and is recorded on hand-made country paper. The handwriting is legible but owing to the antiquity of the record, the folios are damaged. This may be considered as a transcription of previous Kaifiyat bearing D. No. 107. Some minor difference can be noted in the wordings but the subject-matter is the same. Some more fables or acts of miracles are explained. The construction of certain Masjids and how a large number of his admirers became his disciples is explained. Further the Kaifiyat narrates about the pilgrimage of Meera Sahib. The name of the author or the sources of information or the dates for the miracles and other marvellous acts

of Meera Sahib are not mentioned. An explanatory note in English describing the subject-matter of the narration is found in the first folio of the Kaifiyat. This Kaifiyat contains 34 pages.

The end is the same as is found in the previous Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

कैफियत नागुर नभो तंज्याउर सन १८१७ इसवी तारीख २९ माहे सबेटंबर जंबुद्वीपांत भरतखंडामधे दक्षणे पारसी समीप पुर्वी चंद्रसेखर राजा दक्षेण देशांत असणेच दीव्य स्थल दरोबस्त ही दरुषणा निमित्य आल असताना * * *

End :

हिजीरी ११७७ तारीख २२ रथीं सानी प्रतापसींव्ह माहराज पछमेक डील मणोरा २८० पाउल उनत बांधवींला ९९ वरीष जाहले.

D. No. **109**

नाणे जिन्नस कैफियत.

NĀNE JINNA'S KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 8″ × 6″. Lines. 17. Modi. Old. Damaged (mended and rebound). Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are in D. No. 60.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio 52 and is recorded on hand-made country paper. The first few pages and some folios in the end are wanting to make the Kaifiyat complete. The name of the author, the sources of information and the date of the Kaifiyat are not mentioned.

In folio 52 tables relating to the exchanges and the valuation of the Maratha currency and the equivalent value of the money with that of the Moghals and the East India Company is given. The names and the denominations of the various gold and silver coins used in the Maratha country are scheduled.

In the succeeding two folios the names of the various states and the currency of those states for instance, the coins of various denominations used in Surat and Delhi are explained. The second chapter discusses the weights and measures used in the Maratha country. This Kaifiyat may be considered less important as it gives no definite information regarding the weights and measures. The folios are not correctly arranged.

Beginning

Folio No. 53.

* * * नागे जिन्नस चींटी * * * बाबत * * * नाणा १ सी ७७—धान दाणा २ सी गहु २११ * * * दोनी गुल गंजी या * * * ७॥= मुग ४ तुक होन १ हे च्यारी.

End :

* * * बा आटास पंचेरीस सेकडा १८ तीनी * * * उणे होन * * * स व फरगी होन १०० स शेंमरीस सेकडा पां होन उणे आहे.

D. No. 110

नानासाहेब कैफियत.

NĀNĀ SĀHIB KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 14″ × 8″. Lines, 29. Modi. Good. Old.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 37.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 691 and contains 36 folios. A fore word in the beginning expresses that this was a transcription of an original Maratha record. Bakeer No. Countermarked 920.

This document contains accounts relating to the detailed history of the Marathas and especially the lives of Nana Sahib, Visvasa Rao and such other personalities. At the beginning Abaji Sahib is represented as inquiring into the past history of his race, which is narrated to him by the author. It is stated that several persons gave, what all they knew about the lives of the Maratha veterans and what they said was recorded on a roll of country paper. Two dates are mentioned in this Kaifiyāt. The first being the date on which the original was recorded (Sabtam 13th lornar day) Maga month and the other is the date on which it was transcribed 1st of Maga Rowdri year. The original manuscript is said to be one of the collections found in the possession of Nana Fadnavis. This Kaifiyāt contains a large number of words misspelt and blank spaces can be noticed in several folios. The lastword with which the Kaifiyat ends is " Rangappa " and from this it is to be presumed that this Rangappa would be the person employed for restoring the manuscript.

The first ten folios of this document describe the history of the Nana Sahib and the circumstances under which he rose to prominence.

The next ten folios describe the position of the Moghul emperor at Delhi and that of the Nawabs of Carnatic and Hyderabad. The battles that were fought and the policy of the territorial expansion of the Peshavas especially in the days of Balaji Baji Rao and Ragunatha Rao Peshvas.

The Kaifiyat further explains the brilliant part played by Swai Madav Rao, Indu Rao Ghorpahde, Magādaji Sindiamudhji Boasle and other persons whose names are given.

The dates of accession and the death of the Peshvas and other events of historical importance are recorded in Salivahana Era.

This document may be considered as historically important and a close study of it will bring to light so many things relating to the splendour of the Maratha Court and confideracy.

At the close, it is stated that this document was transcribed by a special request, for Major Mackenzie.

Beginning

श्रीनीवास प्रसन्न. श्रीमंत माहाराज श्री सवाई मांद्वराव यानीं आपले फडनीस चीटनीस व मंत्री आदी करुन बोलन * * * पांच साहा वरुषा पुढीलेकी.

End :

* * * चिंतामण पंवार पुनंत नींवास दोघे जाऊन लीहुन घेऊन अले होते. ते बरवर ते बरवर भिमराव राणोनाह्मी लिहुन फिरंगी सरदार हजरत मेजर मकेनजी साहेबास लिहते दोवस रउद्री नाम संवछर माघमास कृष्ण पक्ष १ दिवसी नकल उतरविलें.

D. No. 111

नानाफडणाविसयांचे पत्रें.

NĀṆĀPHĀḌṆAVIS YĀÑCHĪ PATTRAS.

Paper, 17″ × 8″. Lines, 23. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are (1) the account of the Yadava Rulers of Chandragiri 657 to 698.

The Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 665 and is recorded on foolscap paper. This is said to be a transcription of a roll of manuscript recorded on country paper. A note in English in the beginning states that this was restored from a roll of country paper manuscript which was without title or mark or number—relating to the history of the administration of Nanafadnavis. Some of the orders issued to the subordinates are also mentioned. Some of the orders begin with long salutations and in

some cases long narrations describing certain wars fought by Ragunatha Rao, Peshva and the Naizams are described. Blank spaces can be noticed in all folios and it has to be presumed these spaces represent that certain words are missing in the original.

The last portion deals with the character and the administrative ability of Nanafadnavis and Visvasa Rao. Instances relating to the appointment of certain trustworthy friends as Commanders and administrators can be also noticed.

It is stated that a clerk serving under Col. Mackenzie by name Rangappa has transcribed this from the original.

Beginning :

श्रीनिवास प्रसन्न. श्रीमद माहाराजे श्री सवाई मादव राव यानी आपलें फडनीसी, चिटणीस व मंत्रि आदी करोन नमोले.

End :

सरदार हजरत मेजर मेकंजी साहेबस दिलह ते दीवस रउद्री नामसवछर माछमास कृष्णपक्ष १ दिवसी नकल उतराविले.

D. No. 112

नायक राजांची कैफियत

NĀYAK RĀJĀÑCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 9½″ × 5¼″. Lines 16. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 3.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 20 and is recorded on English-made paper of foolscap size giving particulars relating to the formation of Palipats or Jageers in the Province of Bangalore. It is stated that Senior Veera Gounda and his six brothers, residing at Kanchipuram emigrated to north and colonised themselves as paligars in the province of Bangalore.

The second section deals with the history of Veera Gounda at Ellatham in S.S. 1380.

The third section deals with the origin of Bangalore and how it was annexed by Veera Gounda. Innappa Gounda was said to be the originator of Bangalore and was defeated by Veerappa. The construction of certain temples and his contribution of extensive landed properties to a number of institutions and individuals are also explained.

The Moghlus invaded Bangalore under the leadership of Ranajoolu Khan. The names of the descendants of Veerappa Gounda up to Muthu Kappa Gounda are mentioned. The invasion by Hyder Ali Khan and the capture of Srirangapatanam and Mysore and how Bangalore was brought under his rule is very graphically described.

The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this narration are not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्रीरामा.—मादस्त येलंदनाड प्रभु वंशावळीच तपसील. कंचिहुन आलते मंडी सातासी तपसील—अंकुस गिरि पाळागार मास्ती मदे राहिल २ पुंगुनुर पाळे सुगुटुर मदे राहिले वळापुर पाळेगार हावती मघे राहिले.

End :

एक हजार तीनोसेंह संवछर लगाइत राजेपण केले ते संवछर २९० * * * सवस्थान जाऊन कीलक लगाइत आखेर विरोदी कृते संवछरास ६३ संवछर जाहल एकुन संवछर ३३३.

D. No. 113

नारायण राय व स्वामीमाहात्म्य.

NĀRĀYAṆA RAI VA SWĀMI MAHATMYA.

Paper, 6″ × 5″. Lines, 6. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are—

(1) Swarnamooki Mahatmiya.

(2) The title of the work is missing.

The Kaifiyat begins on the first folio of this volume, and has been recorded on thin paper of quarter size.

This Kaifiyat deals with the founding of Narayanapuri, and the image of Sri Govinda Raju Swamin and a brief history of the Rama Raja dynasty.

The lives of Kulothunga and Karikala Chola are briefly described. The Kaifiyat further proceeds about the story of the penance at Seshachalam made by Kulothunga and how he was blessed with a son. This child was named as Chakravarti. Sri Govindarajaswami Temple at Tirupati is said to have been constructed by him.

The few folios deal with the genealogy of the Chola dynasty up to Narayana Raja and the construction of Narayanapuri in the vicinity of the Tirupati Hills.

The biography of Narayana Raja, Accana Raja and Mittra Varma have been very briefly explained.

The last section of the Kaifiyat, explains, the circumstances under which Venkata Raja, the last ruler of Narayanapuri was defeated by a barbarian inhabiting at the Tirupati Hills. The name of the barbarian is not mentioned. In conclusion a long list of the names of the various rulers of Rama Raja dynasty is described.

This document bears neither the name of the scribe nor any date or the sources of information secured for recording this Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

श्री माहा वीष्णु नाभा कमळांतुन उद्‌भविले ब्रम्हदेव त्याचे मनाकडुन * * * रुषी उत्पते जाहले. त्याचे लेक कषप रुषीं त्याची श्री अदीती देवीस विवस्वान म्हणुन सुर्ये उबजला.

End :

त्यांचे संबंध केले त्या प्रमाण * * * * व श्री कल्याण वेंकटषस्वामी चे * * * वंशाचा राजाचे वृतांत कितेक दाखल असे. वेंकटाचळ माहात्म्यांत नारायण * * श्री स्वामीचे माहात्म्य दाहा अध्याये असे श्री कृष्णार्पणमस्तु.

D. No. **114**

पंचवटी कैफियत.

PAÑCAVAṬI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 8″ × 6½″. Lines 12. Modi. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 66.

This record begins on folio No. 132 and has been recorded on thin paper of quarter size. Though the Kaifiyat is titled as "Panchavati Kaifiyat" more details such as the local history of Nasic, Thiriambak and the biography of Hemada panth the originator of Modi script and the origin and the causes of the various courses and flow of the waters of rivers Ganges and Godavari are explained.

Hemada panth was said to have attempted to construct banks on either side of the Ganges and the Godavari. He is said to have constructed banks for nearly three miles. But any date or such of the proofs for his work are not provided.

This Hemada panth is said to have made a lot of improvements both to the defence of the Fort and for the amenities of the inhabitants. He is said to be also a famous doctor.

The Kaifiyat concludes without mentioning the name of the author, or the dates of the various episodes alluded to or the sources of information obtained to record the Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

नासीक व त्रियंबक व पंचवटी कैफियत. नासीकेस पश्चमेस दाहा कोसावरी त्रियंबक आहे गंगा गोदावरीची उत्पते त्रियंबकाचे पर्वताचे टाई सिखरा पासुन उत्पते. यासी कारण कोतम.

End :

* * * रामराजा हेमाडपंत यानी बहुत दिवस राज्य देवगीरीस राहुन केले देवगीरीच रचना हेमाडपंतापासुनच जाली, पुर्वी पर्वत मात्र होता. या प्रमाणे देवगीरीचा कथा पुर्वी पासुन सांगातली. असे ये थोर देवगीरीचे बखर.

D. No. 115

पंचवटी कैफियत.

PĀNCAVAṬI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 8″ × 6½″. Lines, 14. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 66.

This record appears on folio No. 110, and has been recorded on thin paper. The handwriting is fair and legible. This seems to be a copy of an original letter addressed to Ganesh Rao by Babooji Umaji in the form of a reply explaining the history relating to Rama Raja and the origin of establishing Devagiri State. The letter bears neither the signature of the writer nor the date on which it was written.

The folios are not correctly arranged.

The Kaifiyat not only explains the history of Devagiri but also provides more details about certain historically important personalities and also about the sacred places of pilgrimages and about the sanctity of the holy waters of certain famous rivers of the Northern India.

The second section of the Kaifiyat describes the construction of Fort Devagiri and the appointment of Hemada Panth as the Minister of the State.

The history of Joonath State and its rulers are also briefly explained. List of names of the princes who ruled Nasic, Panchavati and Thirumbak are also provided. The names of the Marathi Rulers and Chieftains such as Mularji Holkar, Powar, Thirumbak Rao, Deva Rao Pingle, Ragu natha Bhut, Gopy Boi, Naro Shanker and Ahilia Boi and the constructions and the improvements they made to the temples, Mutts and choultries and the amenities to the pilgrims are very concisely described.

The Kaifiyat makes no mention of the name of the transcriber or the date on which it was written or it was transcribed, or the name of the person or his address who possessed the original record.

Beginning :

श्रीराम —देवगिरी राम राजाची बखर—श्रीमंत माहाराज राज मान्य र.जश्री गणेशं रावजी स्वामीचे सेवसी-- आज्ञा दारक बाबुजी चेरणावर मस्तक टेवुन सीर साष्टांग नमस्कार विज्ञापना की स्वामीणी आज्ञा केलाकी पुर्वि रामराजा देव गिरीस कैसा जाला त्याचीं हाकिगत मुफसल जाहिर करणे. त्याज वरुन हे निवेदण केली आहे.

End :

नासीक दरवाजेच तपसील. पुर्वेस नवे दरवाजा १—पश्चमेस असराचे दरवाजा १—उत्तरेस दिल्ली दरवाजा १—दक्षणेस भगोली दरवाजा १· त्रियेंबक दरवाजा १ लगर.

D. No. **116**

पंदनलुर किला केफियत.

PANDANALLUR KILLĀ KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Lines 14. Modi. **Injured.**

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in **D. No. 17.**

This begins on folio No. 89 and has been recorded on hand-made country paper of quarter size. The binding has become loose and the folios are not properly arranged.

This manuscript deals with the history and the origin of two Paligars namely Pandanallur and Kadalankudi.

Thirumalai Naick ruler of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura, is said to have in his service, a very trustworthy and brave servant known as Kumaragiri. This Kumaragiri defeated and subdued the unruly

Sivappa, Palaigar of Vodiarpalaiam. In gratification for the meritorious and heroic services rendered by Kumaragiri in subduing the Vodiarpalaiam Paliagar, Thirumala Naick granted certain villages. He requested Kumaragiri to constructa fort and maintain an army and oblige him at times of necessity. The Fort constructed by Kumaragiri was known as Fort Pandanallur and he became the Palaigar of that Fort.

In concluding the narration, this Palaigar of Kadalangudi is said to have found out a big treasure trove ; he is said to have spent large sums of money in constructing and renovating the various temples and chattrams.

A short geographical survey of Pandanallur mentioning the names and the number of temples and tanks, etc., may be found in the end of the last folio of the Kaifiyat. The Fort is said to have been demolished by Hyder. The name of the scribe or the date, or the sources of information obtained for recording the Kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

शालिवाहन शेक १४०० नंतर निरुमले नायेक म्हणार एक राजा तंज्याऊर तिरुचेनापळी मधें ह तोने संम्तान ीह दौलन करीत असतां * * *

End :

४ त्यास दक्षेण एक माहल आहे ५ त्यास दक्षेण एक लाहण माहल आहे. ६ त्यास पछमेस एक कुंट आहे ह नव्हना हचा किल्लयामधे दोना सहे नारळीच झाड अहेत.

D. No. 117

पंदनलुर किला माघणम कैफियत.

PANDANALLUR KILLĀ MĀHĀṆAM KAIFIYAT.

Paper. Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 16.

This narration appears on folio No. 50 and has been recorded on blue English-made paper. The handwriting is fair and legible.

This seems to be a transcription of the preceding Kaifiyat with slight modifications in vocabulary retaining the subject-matter of the Kaifiyat the same. The beginning and the end are the same as recorded in Kaifiyat D. No. 116.

D. No. 118

प्रसन्न प्रभुची बखर.

PRASANNA PRABHUCI BAKHER.

Paper, 13"×16¼". lines 15. Modi, Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 10.

This record appears on the 450th folio of this volume and the beginning of the same is missing. This seems to be a detached folio of a big volume and the first folio bears the page No. 63. It is to be presumed that the first 62 folios are wanting to make the Kaifiyat a complete one. The handwriting is fair and legible and has been recorded on blue English paper. The binding is loose. The animals alluded to in the stories are all named. The contents of this Kaifiyat represent the good advice and the choosing of right types of friends and the results of bad associates. Stories are told to illustrate the above advices.

This is said to be a true transcription of the original owned by Bhavanji of Ahamed Nagar, and was copied as per the special orders of Colonel Mckenzie, dated 23rd December 1805.

Beginning :

* * * नमस्कार करुन सांगता जाहालां की स्वामी आपल पुत्र बाहार * * * (नाव शत्रुण) मारुन नेल ऐस सांगता च कागं राजा श्रमी होऊन चिंताक्रांत बसतां जाहाला.

End :

* * * ऐसे बोळुन भ्रम्हण स्वस्तानासी गेला. ऐसे ते राजाचे सुसभाव कथा बखर लेखेनी केली असें कोणि हा पोता वाचतील लिहीतील तरी त्यास सर्व कार्ये सिधी होईल. कृष्णार्पणमस्तु. हे बखर भवांजी याजकडे होतीती नकल लिहिवीला असें साकीन अहमद नगर बिकलमं ईलाके मेजर मेकेंजी साहेब बा तारीख छहर माहे डिशंबर सन १८०५ ईसवींत जागा अहमदनगर.

D. No. 119

प्रसन्न प्रभुची बखर.

PRASANNNA PRABHUCI BAKHER.

Paper. 13"×16¼". Lines 15. Modi, old. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 10.

This is an incomplete narration appearing on the 476th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible and has been recorded on bluo English-made paper of foolscap size. This is a transcription and is recorded continuously in this bound volume. The name of the author or that of the scribe and the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat is not provided. The date of the original or the date on which this was transcribed is not mentioned. The narration contains two subject matters. The first refers to the incident how King Pragata entrusted his young sons to the care of his Brahmin Minister Visva. The second part describes the episode how a dead body of a man again regained life by the super-human and miraculous power of certain grass offered to Lord Ganesh. Both the narrations may be considered less historically important.

Beginning :

श्री गजानन प्रसन्न प्रसन्नप्रभुची बखर — कोणे एके दिवसी प्रगट नामक नगरांत प्रभु राजा राज्यं करीत होता. त्यास बहुत कालि दोनी पुत्र जाहले

End :

* * * ऐसे सांगुन आपल पक्षी घेउन कागा माघ दावता जाहला. त काग भयभीत होऊन आपले स्तलास जात जाहाला. तेंव्हा आपल स्तली एऊन आपल समुदाये पाहतां त्यांत आपलें दोन पुत्रहि दिसनास जाहलें मग आपल दयास पुसता जाहलाकी माझे पुत्र आजही दिसत नाहित ऐसे समुदायास सांगताती * * * *

D. No. 120

पाहणा व गुजरत कैफियत.

PATṆA VA GUZARAT KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Lines, 11. Modi, damaged. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 20.

This record appears on folio No. 152 and has been recorded on thin country made paper. The volume is a quarto, country paper and half bound. The first 22 pages are wanting to make the Kaifiyat a complete

one. Detail description of the originators of Pattna and Guzarat from Salivahana Saka 515 up to their conquest by Arabs, Moguls and finally by the Pshewas has been very elaborately given mentioning dates for all important historic incidents. The names of the rulers from the original founder Deva Rishi up to the last Raja have been mentioned marking the period they ruled. The names of the Jain and Buddhist poets and how they secured the supremacy at Guzarat during the reign of Jai Sing are well explained. Much importance has been attached to reign of Jai Sing and his son-in-law Vira Sena. The various intrigues in the Court at Guzarat and Pattana and how the rulers thereby became less powerful is very graphically described. The circumstances that led to the annexation of the surrounding towns by Jai Sing and the fables and legends of less importance can be noted in the last few folios of the Kaifiyat.

The last section of the record, states that the Arabs under the command of Ahmed-u-Jung marched from Arabia and conquered the country. The account narrates the strong resistance showed by the Hindus and the withdrawal of the Arabs from Guzarat leaving the task of reconquering Pattna and Guzarat to one of descendants Sultan-Ajam-ud-Jah. Finally both these two places were conquered by Peshwa Baji Rao. It is stated that the original manuscript in Guzarati script, was owned by a Jain Koshalen—Vajendra Jain and at the special desire of Major Mackenzie this was transcribed in Modi character by Appadi Mosur at Mula Multan on the 24th July 1806.

Beginning :

(Second sentence) समजाविसी प्राणास अपाये नाहिसे करुन राज्यासी आणिलें राजा हे वर्तमान ऐकुन बहुत संतोश होउन गणशा * * * मम्हणालाकी·

End :

सन १८०६ इसवीक श्रावण सुध्य ७ गुरुवार जयनाम संवछर शके शालिवाहन १७२८ दर जाग मुलनी मुलाटा नदी सगेम बोट मुतसांक्र बारुलहार बापु नक्रल मीशुद.

D. No. 121

पानिपत युद्द (आणि नारायण राव) (थोराले माधव राव आणि नारायण राव)

PĀṆI PAT ŪDD (THORLE MĀDHAVA RAO AND NARAYANA RAO).

Paper. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 15. Modi. Injured. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This Kaifiyat appears on folio No. 534 and has been recorded on English paper of foolscap size. The papers have become brown and brittle. The handwriting is fair and legible. This describes in detail the events of the battle fought at Paniput between the Marathas and the English.

The part played by Sadasiva Rao Baboo and Visvasa Rao and the instructions from the Peshwa regarding the movements of the troops are described.

The results of the battle are not mentioned The Kaifiyat concludes by stating, that Thirumbak Pant and Sakaram Rao gathered a big army and marched on the Karnatic. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

विस्वास राव भाउच कैफियत.

विस्वास रावजीनीं आपल मुलकास व वाडयासी रखवली टेउन चकोट माणसास नेमुन बंदोबस्त करुन तमाम जुन उमराव लोकास बोलाउन कुल फौजचे हाजरी वसुलघउन हुकुमा प्रमाणे मोहिमीस निघुन बं:ापुरास गेले * * *

End :

राजेश्री त्रायंबकराव काका व सखाराम हरी वगैरे फौज जमा करुन कर्नाटिक प्रांती गेल त्याची तपसील सदर लिहील प्रो आसे हिंदवी चुटत याने पिंड कुलयांत लिहिल तीतक लिहिणे जाहले.

D. No. 122

पाणिपत बखर.

PAṆIPAT BAKHER.

Paper, 12″ × 8″. Lines, 20. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 10.

This Kaifiyat appears on folio No. 168 and is recorded on brown country paper of foolscap size. The entire volume has been reconditioned and rebound. The handwriting is fair and legible. The entire

narration is recorded in the form of a letter addressed to Indoo Rao Ghorpahade by Ragunath Rao, Jadava Rao Chitra Gupte explaining the battles and the sieges that were fought between the Marathas and Abdali. The battle is said to have commenced on the 25th day of Moharam. The year is not mentioned. This describes the names of the Commanders such as Sadasiva Rao, Baboo Visvas Rao, Nana Sahib and Murari Rao, Holker who took active part in leading the Maratha army against Inaitula Khan, Nazarjung, Hiderali Khan and others who commanded the Mohamadan army. The battle is said to have begun at Delhi.

The heroic part played by Visvasa Rao and Sadasiva Bahoo in defeating Abdali at the cost of their lives have been very graphically described. List showing the names of the warriors who died during active service on either side is given.

Beginning :

श्री मद्रमारमणचरण परिचरण परायेण भतःकरण शौर्योदाये गांभयिादयेनेक गुण मणि गणनीकेतन समस्त सामतां मुकटमणी खचित निगजीत चरण लीन गोहिजे येसंरक्षण.

End :

साहिबाचे सेवसा श्रुत होव वरकड सवत्रास कळावयास्तव कळलतो लिहील असे. यापेक्षा विशेषात्कयुध्द जाहल तो तपसीली लिहिता पुरवना किंचित किंचित संक्षेपीन लिहिल त्या त्याचा विस्तार वाटला बहुतच पसरली जाहली या श्रवण करणार च चित * * * पावत या सात्र यथा युक्त * * * फार विस्तार आणोन लिहिल असे. सेवेसी विहीत श्रामे हे विज्ञापना.

D. No. 128

पाळेगार सायर कावळी व मावली.

PĀLEGĀR SĀIYER KĀVALI VA MĀVALI.

Paper, 11″ × 3″. Lines, 32. Mode. Injured. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are—

Indra Brahaspati Kathā.

Sitā Swayamwar.

Ferista Deheya Jambar taluk.

Yedasta Deheya Zada taluk, Madura.

Yedasta Lasagaon Kaifiyat, Dwastanam Alagiri.

Aswatha Vṛkṣa pūjā Katha.

Lasegaon Alagiri Devastanam Kaifiyat.

Yedasta Mathurai Mīnākṣi Kaifiyat.

Yedasta Mathurai Mīnākṭi Kaifiyat.

Yedasta Mathurai Dēwālya pūjā.

Lasegaon, taluk Thirumangalam.

Yādava Kaifiyat.

Subramaṇiyaswami Katha.

Yedasta Katha Kaifiyat.

Veṅkaṭaramaṇa Dikshit Pattra.

This record appears on the 30th folio of this volume; and has been recorded on hand-made country paper, cut transversly. Some of the other Kaifiyats are recorded on demy sheets of the same transverse dimensions. The folios are in loose condition. The Kaifiyat is incomplete it and contains six folios. Except the first folio the rest are wanting. This record refers to the endowments granted to the Jee Ayengars, Senior and Junior of Tirupati Devastanam. Particulars regarding the names of the villages in their possession, the names and the number of servants employed by them for attending the assigned duties in the temple and desciiption of relevant records to hold good their rights and privileges in the temple can be noticed. The records go on describing the names of the several Inamdars attached to the Tirupati Devastanam. This may be considered as a memorandam relating to the Inamdars at Tirupathi by the East India Company for their reference. The record is dated as fasli 1217.

Beginning :

फरीस्त देहत ईनामदार ताळुके पाा तीरुपती सरकार कुंपनी सन्
१२१७ फसलीं — कुल देह व सायर कावलीं वकैरे * * * *
दिल्हा ईनामदार वकैर.

End :

भावनाच्यारे यांसी देह
* * * * ३
मो सेदीपलेयं गाव भौजेमजरा देरवील २

D. No. 124

पुणे कैफियत.

POONĒ KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 6″ × 4″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 8.

This record appears on the 138th folio of this volume, recorded on English made paper of quarto size. The handwriting is fair and legible.

The first section deals with the history of Poona and its suburbs. Short notes relating to the origin and the names of the temples and places of interest in them are also mentioned.

The second section describes about the weights and measures introduced at Poona by Malikamber and the changes in their denominations brought by Shivaj, the Great and the Peshwars.

The third section describes the various names of the designations assigned to Maratha officers and their duties. The names of certain Revenue officers and their duties and how the assessment of Land Tax was calculated and collected from the ryots are also explained in detail.

The fourth Chapter deals with the surnames and the titles conferred on the officers under Shivaji and in the days of Peshwas and the honours they were entitled to receive at the Maratha Court is described.

The Kaifiyat is incomplete and makes mention of neither the names of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat or the date.

Beginning :

पुणेत आहते पेटची तपसील साबक पुणे वस्ती होती मग शरफजी शाहजी चे दीवसांत आधीक वस्ती होत.

End :

एकादे मोहम लढाईची जाहल्यास साबक सर जमीदारा व प्रमाणे किंतेक फौज सरंजामी तालुकेत गड किलेय हती याजीस टेवुन वरकडे फौज घेउन हजर होतात . . .

D. No. 125

पुणे पेट कैफियत.

POONĀPET KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 9″ × 6″. Lines, 16. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are—

Shahaji Raja Kaifiyat.
Shivaji Sambaji Kaifiyat.
Shindhe Kaifiyat.
Holkar Kaifiyat.

This Kaifiyat appears on folio No. 41 and has been recorded on country made Indian paper. The handwriting is fair and legible.

In this memorandum an elaborate account has been given from the time of the colonization of the City of Poona to the time of signing of the treaty of Bassin by Baji Rao II and his assumption of the powers of the Peshwaship. The record reveals the origin and describes a brief history of the forefathers of some of the important Maratha families such as Bhonsles, Angres, Sindhis, Holkers, Peshwas, etc.

An account of the Vijiyanagar and the five sultanas and that of the Carnatic Nawabs, Hyder Ali Khan and his son Tipu have also been given.

The record explains the names of the fortresses and the campaigns fought by Shivaji against Aurangazeeb and the part played by the Maratha Commanders are also been explained.

The account relating to the Sindhis, Angres, Bassins, Capitulation of *Gooddrad*, the reign of Balaji Baji Rao, Baji Rao, Narayana Rao and that of Mahadeva Rao I, the assassination of Narayana Rao and such other historic important topics have been more elaborately explained.

The dates for the important occurrences such as marriages births, cornations, wars, treaties, retreats and deaths are recorded in Shalivahana Era.

The name of the author of the Kaifiyat or the sources of information for recording this Kaifiyat have not been mentioned. Some lines are left blank in certain folios. The folios are in loose condition.

Beginning :

कैफियत पुणे पेट

पुर्वी द्वापरांती दंडकारण्य क्षेत्री गोदावुीरधी गंगा गौतम रुषी त्रीयेंबक स्थलीं प्रसन्न जेठार्जुनं माहाराष्ट्र देशी तेथुन साटी कोस भुमीवरी अलीकडे दक्षेणस आरण्य बहुत असतां आणी त्या आरण्यांत मला १ मुठा १ दोनी नद्या होतें.

End :

येकुन ८. शेनामर्त बाळाजी नानायास सचीव पंताकड सिंहगड व पुरंदर व पुणें सुभा व जुनारे सुभा व साहोत्रा कुल दिल्हा. प्रधान पंताकड लोह गड व गडयाची वगैरे कीले.

D. No. 126

पुणे पेट कैफियत

POONAPET KAIFIYAT (A MEMORANDUM OF POONA).

Incomplete.

Paper, 7″ × 6″. Lines. 16. Modi. Old and injured.

The other works in this volume are :—

Memoir relating to the battle fought between Baji Rao and Thirumbak Rao.

Memoir relating to the battle fought between Baji Rao and Nazarjung.

Account relating to the battle fought between Viswa Rao and Sadasiva Rao Bahoo.

Kaifiyats relating to Si..ues.

Kaifiyat relating to the Holkars.

This Kaifiyat describing the origin and history of Poona and its rulers begins on folio No. 3 and has been recorded on hand-made country paper. The handwriting of the first few Chapters varies with that of the following pages.

In this Kaifiyat, an account has been given from the time of inception of the City of Poona and its suburbs and ends with the death of Baji Rao II. The record deals with the origin and gives a brief history of the forefathers of some of the important Maratha families such as Bhonsles, Angres, Holkers. The Kaifiyat provides a good deal of information regarding the Peshwas and the part played by them in establishing the Maratha Confederacy. An account of the Vijyanagar and the five Sultanates and the Nawabs of the Carnatic and a brief account of Hyder and Tippu Sultan are also given.

The battle of Muketswar and the capture of Sambaji and the arrest of his wife and infant son Shan, his trial and his persecution has been very graphically recorded.

In the war of independence the part played by Raja Ram, Balaji Vishvanath and Khande Rao Dabahde, the retreat of the Marathas to Fort Gingi and renewed efforts of Raja Ram and his faithful comrades such as Dhanaji Jadev, Santji Ghorpade, Moropant Pingle and his able son Nillo Moreswar Pingle and others have been described.

The administration of the Marathas and in particular that of the Peshwas has been recorded at great length.

The dates for the important occurances such as marriages, births, coronations, wars, sieges, retreats, treaties and deaths are recorded in Shalivahana Era.

The name of the writer or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat has not been mentioned. Few folios with lines drawn on them are left blank.

Beginning :

कैफियत पुणे पेट.

पर्वी द्वापरांता दंडकारण्ये क्षेत्री गोदावर्ची गंगा गौतम रुषी त्रिंबक स्थळी प्रसन्न * * * माहाराष्ट देशीं तेथुन साटी कोसा भुमुवरी आलिकडे दक्षणेस आरण्य बहुत असतां आणी त्या आरण्यांत दोही नदया होत्या * * *

End :

एक झोपडी नाहीसे राजीक दैवीक (क्षामा) यामुळे आनेक लोक मृत्यु होउन गेले ईकडे श्रीमंत बाजी रात्र साहेब मुस्तकीम होऊन पुणेंत राहीले. ते दीवसा पासुन आध्याप बाजीराव कायम आहे व अमृत राव ंदुस्थान प्रांती कासीतच आहे.

D. No. 127

पुणे पेट कैफियत.

POONĀ PET KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 10″ × 5″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 125.

This incomplete Kaifiyat appears on the 38th folio, recorded on English made paper of foolscap size. The Kaifiyat contains running matter explaining the local condition of Poona and its environments. The rest of the follios numbering three has been ruled and left blank. Nothing more is traceable. This is an incomplete Kaifiyat and why the author has left this incomplete is not known.

Beginning :

कैफियत पुणे पेटे. पुर्वी द्वापरआंती दंडकारण्ये क्षेत्री गौतम रुषी त्रीयेबक स्थली प्रसन्न जणेकुट माहाराष्ट देसी तेथुन साटी कोस मुमीवरी आलीकड दक्षणेस आरण्ये बहुत असतां आणीं त्या आरण्येंत मुटा १ मुला १ दोनी नध्य * * * *

D. No 128

पेरीया पटण कैफियत.

PERIYĀPAṬṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 36.

This record in torn and mutilated condition appears on the 53rd folio and has been recorded on rough country-made hand paper. The handwriting is legible. The binding is loose and the folios are not correctly arranged.

The contents of this document trace the genealogy of Krishna Raja Wodaiyar of Mysore, up through the Rayer dynasty of the Rulers of Mysore, some intervening races, such as Boja Raja and preceeding Kings as for as the era of Yudhistra.

The manuscript is said to have been copied from earlier documents by Narayana Bhut and Kavi Bhatt, residents of Peria Patnam. Though the Kaifiyat bears the title as above stated it says nothing about the history of Periapatnam but explains the history of the Rayers of Mysore. The date of copying this is also mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत पेरीया पटण (लिहीलते सावक तारीख रक्ताक्षी संवछर मार्गसीष शुध पंचमी ५. पुर्वी युगांतरी कैलास पर्वती पार्वती परमेश्वर विवाहा काली ब्रम्हा विष्णु महेश्वर * * * * कोटी देवता देव रुषा महारुषी ब्रम्ह रुषी देखील एक काली कैलास पर्वती आले होतें ॥

End :

This portion is in a highly damaged condition and the contents cannot be made out.

D. No. 129

पेरीया पटण कैफियत.

PERIYĀPAṬṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 13″ × 8″. Lines, 28. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 36.

This record appears on 675th folio of this volume and has been recorded on English made paper of foolscap size. This is a (restored) transcription of the preceeding Kaifiyat explained in D. No. 128 (as per the instructoin of Col. Mackenzie). In the end of the transcription the name of transcriber is mentioned. Though the subject matter of the Kaifiyat is same as found in D. No. 128, certain eras mentioned do not agree with the original. A large number of words misspelt and bad punctuation are found throughout the transcription. The origin and the history of Mysore and that of the Rayer dynasty is the contents of the Kaifiyat. The scribe has left certain space blank and explains that the words could not be made out.

Beginning and the end are the same as recorded in Kaifiyat D. No. 128. This Kaifiyat contains 7 folios.

D. No. 130

पेशवेयांची कैफियत (व वंशावळी).

PESWAYŪÑCI KAIFIYAT (AND VAMŚAVALI).

Paper, 7″ × 4″. Lines, 22. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 8.

This document appears on the 102nd folio of this volume, recorded on English made paper of quarter size and the binding has become loose.

This Kaifiyat contains two distinct parts. The first part deals with the origin and the history of the Bhonsles and the second part deals with that of the rise of the Peshwas to the Maratha throne. The History of the Marathas from S.S. 1500 to 1622 and that of the Peshwas up to the death of Balaji Baji Rao has been described in chronological order.

The History of the Peshwas begin from folio S. No. 123. Brief sketch of the life and the part played by all the Peshwas and their generals have been described. The name of the author or the sources of information for recording this document or the date on which this was recorded is not mentioned.

Beginning :

भोसलेयांची वंशावळी व पेशवेयांची शख संवछर सुधा गोषवारा पटी शालीवाहन शेख १९०० पंचगासें बहुधान्यो संवछरा पासन.

End :

शाहु माहाराजास दत होउन राज्यावरी--स्थापीले. श्रीमंत बाळाजी बाजी राव पंत प्रधान यानी. एणे प्रमाणे आठी * * * मराहाटे यांचे स्थापना ते साल मजकरी टाविले असे कळावें

D. No. 131

पेशवेयांची वंशावळी.

PESWĀYAÑCHI VAMŚĀVALI.

Paper, 7″ × 4″. Lines, 11. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

This document appears on folio 362 and has been recorded on thick English made paper of quarter size. The handwriting is fair and legible. This Kaifiyat is recorded in continuation of the former. The death of the Shau and the assumption of Balaji Baji Rao as the first Peshwa is described briefly. The battle between Sudiyatula Khan and Nijuba Khan Rohella with Balaji Baji Rao at Panipat and the death of Balaji Baji Rao Peshwa is described. The succession and the administration of the latter Peshwas were also explained. Dates in Saliwhana Era have been provided for all the important occurrnces that took place both during the Maratha Rule and that of the Peshwas. Some references have been made regarding Ganeswar, the Maratha Poet and the date on which he died is also noted. This document is said to have been transcribed by Narayana Rao and Ananda Rao from the original record possessed by Bachobo, a resident of Paitan on the 25th day of July 1807.

Beginning :

श्रीमंतराजाशाहु कैलासवास जाला राज्य राजश्री बाळाजी बाजीराव व प्रधान यासी नीरवीले.

End :

नारायण राव व आनंद राव ईलारवे मेजर कालेनल मकीजी सो सुपरीटेंनत्याट आफ दी मैसुर वीदा तारीख २९ माहे जुलाई सन १८०७ इसवी दर जागा मुलामुटानदी संगम मुतसील पुना.

D. No. 132

पोरुलवैतसेती पापा कोविल·

PORUL VAITTAŚĒTI PĀPĀ KOVIL.

Paper, 13″ × 8¼″. Lines, 16. Modi. Good. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 80.

This Kaifiyat begins on folio No. 56 and has been recorded on Enlgish made paper of foolscap size.

This describes the local history of two places, namely. Porul Vaitha Sethi and Papa Kovil. History of these two villages is traced from the days of Karunakara Thondaman who was ruling at Tiruvarur. He is said to be the originator of the two temples in the abovesaid villages. The extracts on the stone inscriptions found in these temples, granting endowments and jewels to the deities in the temples are also provided. Legends relating to the divinity of the Gods are also described. The local Geography of the villages and short history of the people who resided in these villages and the finding out of the treasure troves in these villages by certain European officers, etc., are explained in detail. These two villages are said to be in Keevalur taluk, Tanjore district. This Kaifiyat is said to have been prepared from the information collected from the aged residents of this village and was completed on the 28th day of December 1817.

Beginning :

कैफियत पोरुलवैतसेती, पापा कोविल तालुके कीवलुर सुभे तंजावर सन १८१७ ईसवी तारीख छ २८ माहे डिसंबर. हे स्थल थोर आरण्य होऊन असताना श्री रामचंद्रस्वामी वनवासास निघाले.

End :

हेच पोरुलवैतसेतीचे कैफियत गावचे करणं शामा वैंगार ७० वरुषाचा आलघ पिले ५० वरुषाचा बिनायक पिळा ५४ वरुषाचा हे तिघही सांगीतल्या प्रमाणे लिहाले असें तारीख छ २८ माहे डिशंबर सन १८१७ ईसवीं मोकाम दर पोरुलवैत सेती.

D. No. 133

फेरीस्त देहाये जामे वार तालुका.

PERISTA DĒHĀYĒ JĀMVAR TALUK.

Paper, 4" × 17". Lines, 35. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 123.

This record relating to the account of the endowments granted to the various temples in the District of Madura occurs on the 27th folio of this volume and is recorded on hand-made country paper of quarter transverse size. This record seems to be a true translation of the account submitted to the East India Company in 1809. It gives particulars of the total number of villages granted as endowment to the various temples in the district of Madura. Particulars relating to the Sarwamaniams, Ardamaniams and the gardens and buildings granted as endowments to the temples of Sri Meenakshi and Alagiri-swami in particular are described more elaborately. Accounts relating to the extent of the inam lands belonging to the various charitable institutions and individuals in the district of Madura rough estimates regarding the income derived from these villages are also provided. Some words in Urdu can be noticed on the top right hand side of the first folio. Neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this document is provided.

Beginning :

यादास्त देहे झाडा ता. मधरे सुभा नथड नगर उरुफ त्रीचेनापली सुरसन १२०७ फसली. कुल देहे ६०१ सायेर वगैरे दफतर १.

End :

मेल वर्णीतमं.

कसब तीरमाणीकम. १ ताडयपटी. १ आधीकारीपटी. १ केतवारपटी. १ सडेपटी. १ देवीयकटले. १ संदनपुरमं.

D. No. 134

बखर सवाई माधवराव.

BAKHER SAIWĀYĪ MĀDHAVA RAO.

Paper, 12" × 7". Lines, 25. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 10.

This document appears on folio No. 226 and has been recorded on English-made demy paper of foolscap size. Provides particulars regarding the armies maintained by Sawayie Madhava Rao. Details relating to the names of the villages and the net assessment collected from them, the number of soldiers enlisted and employed from each place, the account for the salaries paid to them annually are mentioned. This Kaifiyat provides more detailed account for the army under Narasinga Khade Rao. Particulars relating to the jageers granted to certain high officers serving under the Peshwa and the duties assigned to them are also briefly described.

In concluding the Kaifiyat it has been stated that this was copied from the original accounts of the Peshwas.

The name of the author nor the date on which this record was copied is not mentioned. Few lines are drawn and left blank.

Beginning :

कैफियत सवारान ईलारवे सवाई मादव राव पंत प्रधान नरसिंव्हा खंडेराव ११५३२:५। फौज संरंजाम सवाई ३४४.

End :

नकला लिहुन सेवेसी रवाना केल आहे. कृपानेत्रान पाहतां पेषवे दरबारच कैफियत श्रृत होईल व कागदाचे मानून समते कलु यईल. मातबर राजे लोकांची श्रेह अत्यंत जाहलं मुले बखर काहडुन जेजे कागद मागुन मागुन नकला लिहील असे.

D. No. 135

बडाबलापुर कैफियत.

BADĀ BALLĀPŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 12″ × 5¾″, 23 pages. Modi. Old. Good.

The other work in this volume is Hyder and Tippusultan Kaifiyat; this record appears on the 90th folio of this volume and has been recorded on English-made paper of foolscap size. The folios are brown and brittle. The handwriting is fair and legible.

This Kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of Bada Balapur, a city in the Province of Mysore.

The origin is traced from Fasli 948 and the gradual growth of the town is described.

It is stated that three brothers (Bahir Gounda and two others) of Canchipuram, being unable to support themselves migrated to the Town of PAYINGHAT and lived in small huts. It is stated that three large boxes came down the river containing the images of these deities and the same were picked up by the Gounda who constructed temples for them. The founder of the idols had a vision in the ingot, pointing out to a certain place where buried treasures were to be found; and directing the finder to construct a fortress and temples to the images. The fort which was constructed from the wealth of the hidden treasure was named as Bada Balapur, the Kaifiyat provides in detail the names of the descendants of the original founder and the number of years each ruled.

The third chapter of this describes the territorial expansion of Shivaji in the South. The dates on which he invaded Bada Balapur and conquered the same. The names of the persons whom he nominated to govern the forts are also mentioned. The history of the Peshwas and their rule regarding the territories in the south up to Parasuram Bhoo is graphically described. The raise of Hyder and the conquest of Mysore, etc., by him and the rule of Tippusultan and how the English finally subjugated and conquered the entire Mysore province including Bada Balapur and the appointment of Krishna Raja Wodiyar as the ruler of Mysore is the contents of the rest of the Kaifiyat. The name of the author or the sources of information for recording this Kaifiyat is not mentioned. This Kaifiyat may be considered as historically important since the History of the Marathas and their conquest of the province of Mysore is dealt.

Beginning :

कैफियत बडाबलापुर सुा १९४८ की. हेवलंबी संवछर वैशाख सुध ९ की, बडाबलापुर १ बाडहावली बहिर गौंडा, बचगौंडा चिकगौंडा हे तिघे जन पटले मजकुर तनघडं कंचिचे मुलुकाहुन दु(ष)काल पडले.

End :

चेनं पटणाहुन इंग्रजी बहदुर याणी फौज गेऊन जगं करुन टीपुसुलतानासी मारुन श्रीरंगपटण टाणा घालुन * * * किसन राज वडोयार यांसी तत्खनीसी करुन ह्याचे दिवान ह्याचे दिवान पुर्णैया कडुन हाल अमीली जये मुनी राव मुतसद्दीस * * * राजे केल अहेत कलम.

D. No. 136

बडाबल्लापुर कैफियत.

BAHĀLLĀPŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 14" × 8". Modi. Lines, 28. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 4

This document appears on the 755th folio of the Restored Volume of the Mackenzie Collections and has been recorded on English made demy paper of foolscap size. The title of this Kaifiyat is not correctly recorded in English, it is recorded as " Balla Bakhtapur " instead of Bada Ballapur. This Kaifiyat seems to be a true transcription of the Kaifiyat explained in D. No. 135, with minor alterations. A large number of words are misspelt and badly punctuated.

The name of the transcriber or the date on which it was copied is not mentioned.

The beginning and the end are the same as described in Kaifiyat No. 136.

D. No. 137

बडाबापल्लुर कैफियत.

BADĀ BĀLLĀPŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 10" × 6". Lines 16. Modi. Old. Good.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 72. This Kaifiyat appears on the first folio of this volume and is recorded on English demy sheets of foolscap size. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are in loose condition This seems to be a true transcription of the Kaifiyat described in D. No. 136.* The contents of the Kaifiyat is same as that of the foregoing one.

A slight difference of some wordings can be noticed in the conclusion of the Kaifiyat. The name of the scribe or the date on which the transcription was prepared is not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत बडाबलापुर—सु॥ १४८ फसलींत हेविळंबी नाम संवछर वैशाख सुध ९ * * * * बाडाबलापुरचे बडाहवेली बाहिर गौंडा १ बच गौंडा १ चिक्रपा गौंडा १ हे तिघे जण पटल लतषायं कंचीच मुलकाहुने तु काल पङ्सबब पायन घांटांसी एऊन भवनी नजदीक झोंपड बंधुन घेऊन होते.

End :

दीलवरखान सुबदार आमीन सन ११५३ फसली छ. २१ जीलखाद लगाईत.—१ छे॥ २१ रबीसानी आखेर सालगुजस्ता साल आखेर सोभाराई बादषाई दीवान दीलवरखान—१. छे॥ २२ रबीसानी आवल साल लगाईत छ २२ माहे पावान मा॥ सोबराये आमील

D. No. 138

बडाबलापुर कैफियत.

BAḌĀ BĀLLĀPŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 10"×5". Modi. Lines, 17 Injured. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 1.

This record appears on the 59th folio of this volume and has been recorded on thin English-made paper.

This record is short and gives different version regarding the founding of the Fort of Bada Ballapur, the legendary description regarding to the vision of the buried fortune and the securing of the idols that came floating in the river and the construction of the forts and the consecration of the idols in their respective temples constructed by Baira Gounda corroborates with that of the information alluded to in the foregoing Kaifiyat. This record provides the information relating to the birth of Chick Gounda to Baira Gounda and the construction of certain temples.

The Kaifiyat concludes that during the last days of Baira Gounda, he appointed his brother Thimmana Gounda to rule Bada Ballapur during the minority of his son. The record makes no mention of either the sources of information obtained for recording this, or the name of the person or the date on which it was recorded.

Beginning :

सु॥ ९४७ फसली हेविलंबी नाम संवछर वैशाख शुध ९ मी. बडाबलपुरचे हावेली बहीर गौंडा १ बोच गौंडा चीक गौंडा. हे तीधे जणे. पटले शों. कांचीचे मुलुकाहुन * * * सबब पायनं घाटासी एऊन अबनी. नंजदीक झोंपडीं बांधुन घेऊन होते.

End :

काल पहेचले कडुन हे तंत्व नीणी * * * बांदावे म्हणुन तजवीज करुन लागला. तेव्हा तगवाई तमणा गोंडा म्हणार येऊन अमच्या * * काये हे मुलास पुढे टेऊन घेऊन दौलत करीतों म्हणोंन सांगीतला.

D. No. 139.

बलाल कैफियत.

BALLĀL KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 14″ × 8½″. Modi. Lines, 28. Old. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this Volume are explained in D. No. 37.

This paper appears on the 680th folio of this big volume and has been restored by copying the original on foolscap blue demy paper. The handwriting is bad and contains a large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated.

This is a short account of Balala Raya Durg. Its origin in this paper is ascribed to one BAKTALA RAYA under the following circumstances. It is stated that a Jain hermit was giving lot of trouble to the people of neighbourhood. This ascetic was said to have been killed by Baktala Raya by attaining the blessings of God Rama. The people rewarded this Baktala Raya with large wealth and by this he strengthened himself and conquered extensive places and built fort after fort. The first and the foremost he constructed was Raja Durga. He is said to have three sons, and they ruled in succession. At an early period of the second son the place is said to have been conquered by the Moguls and what all took place during their rule is mentioned. This paper seems to be an imperfect account of the origin of the Hoyisala dynasty.

It is mentiored that this was transcribed by one copyist named Rangappa.

Beginning :

कोपं हो बलीकले * * * मुलुक बला राय दुर्ग कैफियत. पुर्वी च्यार्रीसेंव्हे वरुषा खाले देवरबीडचे समस्थानी * * * वीर बलाल राजा बान या मुलुकास येऊन साबक भारणीत होता·

End :

• * * कितेकानी निंबु फणस वाळुक इत्यादी होण वरकड सांगीत(ले) * * होण वीशेष * * * होत नाहीत बहु निट होत नाहीत खरीदीस कामा येत नाही गरिब लोक बसले असे. वलप कामात येत आहे. वरकड कायेघने काही दील नाही.

D. No. 140

वलाल कैफियत.

BALLĀLA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 20″ × 12″. Modi. Lines. 32. Good.

Complete.

This Kaifiyat appears on the 670th page of this volume. The record contains a large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated. This deals with the origin and history of a hero named Ballal. The parentage and childhood of Ballal and his military achievements are briefly described. He was a pious devotee and it is stated that he was responsible for constructing certain temples. Since the folios are in torn condition the place of the locality could not be made out. Both the beginning and end are in torn condition.

D. No. 140-A

वलाल राय दुर्ग कैफियत.

BALLĀLA RĀYĀ DURGA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Modi. Lines, 13. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 34. This record appears on the 73rd folio of this volume and has been recorded on hand-made country paper of quarto size.

This is a short account of Rayadoorg. The origin of this place and the history of Bakhtala Raya are described.

A Jain ascetic greatly troubled the people of the neighbourhood and the abovesaid Bakhtala by the divine power he attained by the blessings of God Rama killed the Jain ascetic. The people in gratification for helping them by killing the ascetic, gave a large sum of money with; the means of this wealth he gathered an army and strengthened himself and conquered extensive districts and constructed several fortresses. The first fort he constructed was named as Rayadoorg. The Kaifiyat further

the first page it is stated that the historic event of the great battle between Baji Rao and Thriumbak was explained to Raja Shahu as per request. Baji Rao Peshwa was said to be at the helm of affairs at Guzarat. Thriumbak Rao Thubad, the military Commander of Shahu was promoted as the Governor of Tetingana Districts. He influenced the Raja and got himself posted as the Governor of Guzarat. This was against the will of Baji Rao. For this simple reason both of them declared war against each other. The Kaifiyat describes the chief events and the names of the places and the dates on which the battles were fought. The names of the Maratha warriors and the strength of each side are also mentioned. As the result of this war Thriambak Rao and his colleagues were said to have been killed. Baji Rao retained his Governorship of Guzarat. This narration was said to have been transcribed from the original Kaifiyat possessed by Ganga Ram, a resident of Aurangabad, as per the request of Col. Mackenzie on the 31st day of January 1816.

Beginning :

श्री गणेशाय नमः. श्रीमंत पेशवे बाजी राव यांस व त्रिंबक राव सेनापती यास युध्ये जाहलीं यांची बखर तवारिख व शेक माहे संवछर दरदर जागी दरदर तारिखेंत मोकाम केले ते आणि लढाई दरदर तारिखेंत वर्तला तो वृतांत सुदा.

End :

हे बखर गंगाराम कासांर साकिन शहरं अवरंगावाद राजकडुन नकल लिहिलते मुतसद्दी इलाके मेजर कालन मर्कीजी सो. इंजनीर मुलक मैसुर बातारिख ३१ माहे जेनवरी सन १८०६ इसवी दर जागा शहर अवरंगाबाद.

D. No. **143**

बारकुच किल्ला कैफियत

BĀRKUC KILLA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″×5″. Lines, 14. Modi. Old. Injured (reconditioned).

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume is explained in D. No. 45.

This paper appears on the 76th folio of this volume and has been recorded on hand-made country paper. The folios are reconditioned and a large number of words have become either faded or patches of white paper are pasted in the process of reconditioning. In some folios additional sentences are added.

This paper deals with the early days of the Vijayanagar Kingdom. Barkoorchi is said to be the first place of origin from where the mighty dynasty of the Naick Rulers originated. The names of the first two rulers are provided. Chounda Gounda and his brother Bairava Gounda improved this place and ruled there for eighteen years in succession. This place was said to have been annexed to the principality of Anai Gondi and subsequently to Vijayanagar. Sevappa Naick, last ruler of Barkoochi constructed a number of temples, the names of some of them is mentioned. Certain legends regarding the finding of hidden treasures by certain Rajas and the fame of the stories relating to the Throne of Vikramadita forms the subject-matter of few pages. This place was said to have been conquered by the Jains and the causes of the declin is also decribed.

The Kaifiyat neither makes mention of the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat.

The Kaifiyat is incomplete. Certain boundaries for the kingdom ruled by Bairava Gounda forms the last incomplete line of the narration.

Beginning :

पुर्वी सुमेश्वर म्हण्याच लिंग श्वयं वेत्क स्थऴ तेथ प्रथम गण मैसासुर म्हणार दैव मग त्या स्थऴी मार्गडेये कषश्वर तपस केले.

End :

आलिकडें दक्षेणेस बलालराये दुर्ग अरंभ उवरेस वलीदुर्ग पावेतो. पश्चेमेस नगर देश देखील राज्यभार करित होता काहि कालेस चिलर जैन राजे लोकास हि तकरार * * * * यासीवाये पुत्र सेकीन नऽहते करिता राज्य * * *

D. No. 144

बीजापुर कैफियत.

BIJĀPŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 15″ × 5″. Modi. Lines, 28. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 140. This record appears on the 729th folio of this volume and has been recorded on English-made paper of foolscap size; this seems to be a transcription of an original record. The handwriting is fair but contains a large number

of words mis-spelt; the first folio describes the legends attached to the origin of this place. In the beginning it is stated that this record explains the origin of Bijapur and its history. This place is said to have been captured by the Marathas. Certain facts relating to the struggle between the Marathas and the Sultans of Bijapur is narrated. The death of Sivaji and the accession of his son Sambaji and how he lost the Maratha Kingdom is explained. The exact trial and the execution of Sambaji and the taking over his infant sons and wife and handing over them to the care of the daughter of Aurangazeb and how the Peshwas came into power is explained in the following two folios. The last two pages refer to the episode how Nanna Saheb was promoted to a responsible post in the Court of the Peshwa. The narration is incomplete. The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

पुर्वि हे राज्ये * * * अधीकार होता. प्रतापरुधराच कालावर त्याचें नाश जाहल्या नंतर वेघल राजाभारि दिवसी अदीकार करीत असतां . . .

End :

तुम्ही बेतले म्हणुन बोलणे राजेयानी नाना ह्यास म्हणालेजे. तुम्ही * * * * आहा त्याकरीतां सीखा तेलीगांत घालुन घेउन तुमचे पौजांत जाऊन पावल्या नतरे शाहर बंद बारचे (कंशादंति) म्हणुन सांगुन वैकुंट वास केले * * मग घेऊन आपले राज्यांत मिळुन * * *

D. No. **145**

विलगी देशचि कैफियत.

BILEGI DESĀCHI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Modi. Lines, 13. Old. Injured and reconditioned.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 45.

This record appears on the 63rd folio of this volume and has been recorded on hand-made country paper of quarto size. This incomplete paper deals with the origin and history of a Town, Beligi. This place has been described to be a dense forest and unfit for human inhabitation. A pious man named Naluvakka Goundar constructed a temple for his

Guru. By the blessings of the Guru, the Gounda suecured a large treasure trove. His disciples constructed a small village and called its as Beligi. The record states that the above place was annexed later by Krishna Raja Wodayar of Mysore. This gives no other particulars and the other portion of the Kaifiyat is missing. The name of the author or the sources of information or the date on which this Kaifiyat was recorded is not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत बीलीगी साबक बीलीगी * * * तालुका पैकी आहे. * * * कोस पश्चम बागी मीलुन आहे.

End :

(पाहुन) गुरुस नमस्कार करुन अम्हास नाहीम्हणुन सांगणे यानी गुरु आपले शरीरा पासुन * * दीलहे.

D. No. **146**

बेडरलोकांची कैफियत.

BEDAR LOKĀÑCHI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Modi. Lines, 12. Old. Damaged,(reconditioned).

Complete.

The other works in this volume are—

Kaifiyat of Madras, Balghat and Sirangapatam.

Weights and measures used in Eakeri Taluk.

Cultivation-process and varieties at Chandra Gooti.

Cultivation of Nuts. Do.

The manufacture of Mirdangam.

Do. Dholl.

Paper on Numismatics.

This-record appears on the 54th folio of this volume and has been recorded on hand made country paper of quarto size.

This record deals with the social customs and ceremonies and the occupation of the various sub-sects in the Bedar Clan. Bedars are stated to the aborgines residing in the forest. The paper deals more with the four organised groups in the hunter community. The name of each group and the customs and their manners they observed, and the names of Gods they worshipped are mentioned. The Kaifiyat does not mention the place of the Bedars whose customs and manners are explained The kaifiyat concludes stating that the females of the Bedar clan also dress themselves like that of the males of Sudra community.

The record neither mentions the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

बेडर लोकांचे कैफियत. या लोंकांची च्यारी जात असताती उरुबचुरु म्हणार १.

End :

या दोघांचे बाईका लुगड वगैरे * * * मुद्राचे बाईका प्रमाणे असतात यास काहीं अदीक असणेच कलल नाही *

D. No. **147**

बेडर लोकांची कैफियत.

BĒDAR LOKĀÑCĪ KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 15″ × 8″, Modi. Lines, 38. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other words in the volume have been explained in D. No. 4.

This record appears on the 777th page of this volume. and has been recorded on foolscap demy paper. This seems to be a transcription of the foregoing Kaifiyats. Large number of words misspelt and the entire narration is very badly punctuated; the subject-matter of this paper agrees with that of the Kaifiyat described in D. No. 147.

The heading of the Kaifiyat is missing; the right hand side margin and the bottom of the folio are also in a crumbling condition. The beginning and the end are the same as described in the foregoing one. This paper is of neither literary nor historic importance.

D. No. **148**

बेलुर कैफियत.

BĒLŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 9″ × 5″. Modi. Lines, 16. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 72.

This paper appears in the 13th yage of this volume and has been recorded on English-made paper of foolscap size. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are in loose condition.

The record deals with the origin of Belur Fort and the temples in it constructed by Venkatadri Naick, a Paligar promoted to the post of a chieftain by Rama Deva Raya of Are Gondi. Formerly this Fort and

its surroundings were ruled by Veerabalal, the grandson of Vishnu Vardana. Some of the Paligars are said to have become powerful and wanted to overthrow Veerabalai. They sought the help of the Mogals. The battle fought between them on the banks of the Krishna and the Thungabadra is described. Veerabalal finally became exhausted and requested Achutha Raya of Penukonda for help. A treaty was made between the Mogals and the Raja of Penukonda. After the death of Achutha Raya his two brothers Krishna Deva Raya and Rama Raya ruled in succession. During the period of Rama Deva Raya again the Mogals invaded but they were defeated. Being pleased at the brave deeds and loyalty shown by certain paligars Rama Deva Raya made them Jagirdars. Venkatadri Naick was one. He constructed a fort and named it as Belur. Certain temples were constructed by him and endowments were granted to them. These endowments granted to the temples are said to be inscribed on the stone walls of the temple. During the last days of Sevappa Naick, the ruler of Belur took his fort but was again captured by Krishna Deva Raya Wodiar who annexed this to the Mysore State.

The Kaifiyat breaks here. The name of the author or the date on which the Kaifiyat was prepared is mentioned.

Beginning :

कौफियत बेशर.

पुर्वी विष्टणुवर्दन रायानी देवास आणुन प्रतीष्टा करुन जकणाच्यार्थ यास सांगुन देवळही तयार करुन तेथील झाड अवघ तराषुन षहर बांधुन दौलत करींत असतां कितेक दिवसाने राजा मार फैती जाहला.

End :

सेवपनाईकास * * * करार मोर पावलाजे व त्यांत सरहद अहेते तुम्ही घेणे बेळर धरुन अम्हास ऐसे कार मोर पावल कडुन नेण प्रमाण कबुल जाहल ते १.१० वरुष पावेतो जाहल चित्रभानु संवछरी मोर दरल कडुम ते देवास. मैसुर वालेनी तगडनाद २०० होनाची कायं टेवुन . . .

D. No. 149

बैरदेशांची उत्तपन्न.

BAIRDASÃÑCE UTPANNA.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Modi. Lines, 15. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in his volume are described in D. No. 45.

This Kaifiyat appears on the 84th page of this volume and has been recorded on hand-made country paper of quarto size.

This record deals with the origin of Baiyer Nad and the temples in it constructed by Jeenadatta. The town is said to have been constructed under the following circumstances. The father of Jeenadatta loved and married a girl from the hunter community. The king was much influenced by the lady and he became a puppet in her hands. A son was born to her. She wanted to crown him. In order to set aside the claims of the heir apparent, she successfully persuaded the Raja to murder the first born. But by some mistake the son of the hunter lady was executed. She wanted to kill Jeenadatta by murdering him. Jeenadatta escaped from her and fled to Chitrakota where he constructed some forts out of which Biyer Fort is said to be an important one. The name of the king and that of the hunter lady are not mentioned. The kaifiyat neither describes the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat. The kaifiyat is an incomplete one.

Beginning :

बैरनाडांत असणार * * * या म्हणार * * गावचा गौडयास च हे गड म्हणताहेत यान लिहीलेत कैफियत·

End :

जीनदत्त रायस * * * म्हणुन यास धरुन अणणेस घरास लोकास पाठविले घरी सोधुन पाहतां यान नाही म्हणुन कळन बहरे फौज पाठवीत जाहले· ते फौज बाहर येउन यास पाटलाग करुन समीप येताना * * *

D. No. 150

बोर नाडांची कैफियत·

BÕR NAḌÃÑCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 7″ × 5″. Lines, 14. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 45.

This kaifiyat appears on the 66th page of this volume and has been recorded on hand-made country paper of quarter size.

This kaifiyat deals with the names of the rulers who ruled this place. The geographical position of this country is not described. The kaifiyat is short and incomplete. A list of the names of the kings who ruled this place and the number of years each ruled and the income and the total number of Forts each owned is mentioned. Each name ends with the word Boir and from this it can be presumed that the rulers had been in the custom of using this word as their surname.

Neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is mentioned. This record contains no relevant matter pertaining either to history or literature.

Beginning :

The first line is not legible

देशाहुन अले ते क्षेत्री * * तेथुन जाहज बांधुन . . मार्गयेऊन राज्यकेले.

End :

. . . आहेते नाव नीसी व्यक्त करावा त्यानी साबक बंगारु चेवडुरु, मुड्डरु अवधे रुपये देत, होते. मग . . संवछर . . कर्कंदी वालेस जाहल.

D. No. 151

बौद्मत खंडण.

BAUDDHA MATA KHAṆḌANA.

Paper, 10″ × 6″. Lines, 14. Moḍi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 10. This is one of the chapters relating to the life and works of Sri Sankaracharia, described on the 358th folio of this volume and has been recorded on white English paper of foolscap size. The early days of Sri Sankaracharia and how he was blessed by God Parameswara and became an ascetic is narrated. He is said to have also written commentries on certain Sanskrit works. During his period the Budhist and the Jains began to convert large number of Hindus to their respective religions by antipropaganda against Hindu religion. They also employed certain orators who could debate and defend their new religion. Sankaracharya

by his piety and eloquence reconverted them to their original religion. By explaining various Vedic quotations he created in the mind of Hindus a sense of reluctance towards these new religions. The name of the Buddhist Priests who debated and lost their ground are also mentioned. He is said to have had a large number of disciples ; and out of them Sadananda was the best man. Illustrations to prove his sincerity towards the Guru and how he came to be known as Padmañada is also described. The kaifiyat is closed stating that these episodes form the subject matter of the First Chapter. Neither the name of the author of the work nor the name of the Book from which this chapter is transcribed is mentioned. The handwriting is fair and legible.

Beginning :

या कारण कलियुगांत अवतारणार ऐस सांगीतल होते. सांप्रत समाधी द्रिष्टीनही तांच तु ऐस जाहल्या प्रमाणे श्री गोविंद भगवत्पादानी म्हणतांच श्री शंकर येतीनि त्याच पादारविंदास अर्चना करुन माहा वाक्य उपदेश करावा म्हणुन प्रार्थीले.

End :

श्रीशंकराचार्ये नित्ये श्रुती कामधेनु सदाचार हस्ते कडोन उचलुन स्वकृत भाषये वचनामृते कडुन परक्षाळान निशंके कडोन मोक्ष सायुज्य सन्मार्ग टेविते जाहाले. तेणे कडुन जगी प्रख्यात जाहले प्रथम अध्याये संपुर्णमस्तु.

D. No. 152

भरतपुर राजांचे पराक्रम.

BHARATPŪR RĀJĀṆCĀ PARĀKRAMA.

Paper, 16″ × 9″. Lines, 30. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

This volume contains only one Marathi record in Modi characters on the 633rd page. On the top of the first page it is stated that this was transcribed from a badly damaged Modi manuscript. The handwriting is very bad and contains a large number of words misspelt.

The kaifiyat is divided into twenty-six chapters : Blank spaces can be noticed invariably throughout the record.

The kaifiyat narrates the romance of the various Rajas who ruled Bharatpur and the same have been compared to that of the stories illustrated in Maha Bharata. This record contains no important historic

information except the names of certain Rajas of Bharatpur. Its object seems to have been to offer morals and instructions to children of the Rajas, and warning them of the dangers and advise them to shun from evil acts. Some of the tales of Mahabarata are retold. The splendour of Bharatpur is also described. This was said to have been transcribed by one, Narayana Rao, working under Col. Mackenzie from the original record owned by Nana shanker, a resident of Poona, on the 23rd August 1806. The name of the author is not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्री सर्व देवस्त रुप परीकांदी अरंभास प्रथम गणेशा सरस्वती कुल देवतां . . . करावे·

End :

तारिख २४ माहे जुन सन १८०६ इसवी मुताबक अर्थीक माघ शुध ७ गुरुवार क्षेयनाम संवछर शेक शालिवाहन १७१८ दर जागा मुकाम मुला मुटा नदीचे सगमे मुतसी बारुश . . पुना कलमी शुध रंगपा·

D. No. 153

भाऊगर्दी-पनिपत कैफियत.

'BAHĀU GARDI—PANIPAT KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 15″ × 8″. Lines, 25. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The others works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.

This kaifiyat begins on the 104th page of this volume and has been recorded on hand-made country paper of foolscap size. The handwriting is fair and legible. The kaifiyat contains 62 pages. This begins with a long salutation to Regunatha Dada by Regunath Yadve; explaining in detail the battle fought between the Marathas and the Moghuls at Panipat. Special mention is made relating to the chivalry of the Maratha soldiers and much importance attached to the acts of Bahoo Garidi and Sadashiva Rao Bahoo. List showing the names of the campaigns fought and the names of persons wounded and killed in the battle field on either side is provided. This provides certain important and minute details regarding the Battle of Panipat.

In conclusion it is stated that this was written by one Mahadeva Rao. The kaifiyat neither mentions the date of the incidents described in it or the name of the author or the sources of information obtained in recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

श्री . . . परायणांतःकरुण शौर्योदाय गंभीरदाय . . . गुण मंडति मणीनीकेत समस्थ समत मुख्य मणी मरीचीनी राजीत चरण नलीन गोद्वीज संरक्षणादी वदीत सत्कर्म धर्म परीपालनेक निधान समर्थाक . .

End :

भिक्षामागत स्वदेशांत आले· कोण अगोदर निघाले ते मार्ग मव स्तनी बाग टाणेदारानी धरुन व भीलानी लुटुन भस्नकेलें काहिं जीव मारीले· मलहारजी होलकार— माधव.

D. No. 154

भीमनपाडु कैफियत.

BHĪMAN PĀḌU KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 8″ × 6″. Lines, 18. Marathi. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

There are certain other Telugu works also in this volume.

This record appears on the 31st page and has been recorded on hand-made country paper. This deals with the local history of Bhiman Padu village. The kaifiyat explains in detail some of the old boundaries and legends. Legends such as dreams and folk stories are also mentioned. Neither the name of the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording these are mentioned. The script is very difficult to make out.

Beginning :

भिमनपाडुचे कथा.

End :

शुक्रवारी संपळी.

D. No. 155

भोजराज पट्टण कैफियत.

BHOJĀ RĀJA PAṬNA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made, 13″ × 8½″. Lines, 13.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 16.

This kaifiyat, describing the origin and the history of the two towns, Bhoja Rajapatnam and Samaiavaram appears on the first folio of this volume. This is divided into four chapters. The first chapter deals with the reason for Bhoja Raja, a ruler in upper India, to travel to the South and establish a town and a temple to God Shiva near Samaiavaram. Samaiavaram is a town in Trichinopoly district.

The second part narrates briefly the life of Kavi Kalidas.

The third chapter describes the defeat of Bhoja Raja by Veera Deva Ranga Raya of Vijiyanagar. The kaifiyat concludes by explaining the circumstances under which Goddess Mariamma was brought from Vijiyanagar to the borders of Bhojarajapatnam. In course of time a big temple is said to have been constructed and the small village was called Samaiavaram. This is also a suburb in Trichinopoly. It is stated that the information for recording this kaifiyat was obtained from the stone inscriptions on the walls of the temple. Neither the name of the scribe nor any date is mentioned.

Beginning :

भोजराज पट्टण — पुर्वी ह्या गावास विक्रमादीत्य पट्टण म्हणुन नावे एक विक्रम राजा राज्यभार करीत असताना एक्या दिवसी आपला प्रधान भेटीस बोलाऊन पाठवीला.

End :

त्या मध्ये पुर्वी बोजराजाचे हत्यां वकैरं पाणी पितहोत करीता त्यास नाव द्रावड भाषाने आनी कोळं म्हणोन नाव आहे. त्या टाई आतां थोडे बद्खल मात्र आहे.

D. No. 156

भोसलेंयांची बखर.

BHŌSLĀÑCI BAKHER.

Paper, English made, 7½″ × 5″. Lines, 14. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume have been described in D. No. 131.

This kaifiyat appears on the first folio of this volume and contains 362 pages relating to the origin and the history of the Rajas of the Bhonsle family. The first few pages describe the lives of Balaji Bhonsle and his

two sons Vitoji and Maloji, the great grandfathers of Shivaji, the Great. Their heroic adventures and the services they rendered to the Sultan of Bijapur and Padshas of Delhi are elaborately described.

The second part of the narration describes the life of Shivaji. The circumstances under which the various fortresses were constructed by the Marathas from the days of Maloji up to Sambaji are mentioned. The names of the persons, who were left to manage the forts and the part played by them in defending the invasions of the Moghuls are very graphically described.

The third part describes briefly the private life of Shivaji. The kaifiyat further provides the names of the trustworthy lieutenants and the part they played in establishing the Maratha confederacy. In conclusion, the capture of Sambaji, his trial by Aurangazeb, his death and the annexation of the Maratha confederacy by Aurangazeb are described. This narration contains good information relating to the Maratha history.

This entire volume is said to have been transcribed by Narayana Rao Ananda Rao on the 25th July 1807 at Poona from the original owned by Bachoba Paitankar.

Beginning :

प्राताप वंशावळ भोंसले राजेयांची मुळ पुरुष बावजी भोंसळ पाटील मौजे दिगणी वदेबुळ गाव व वहरेडी वगैरे ताळुके पावस प्रांति पुणे यांची विस्तार त्यास पुत्रें दोघे तपसीळ.

End :

शेंक १६७७ शुक्ल संवछरी मार्गसीर्ष वद्य त्रितीयेस श्रीमंत राजा शाहु कैलासवास जाला. राज्य राजे श्री बाळाजी बाजी राव प्रधान यासी नीरवीले.

D. No. 157

भोंसलेयांची वंशावळी.

BHOSLEYANCI VAMSĀVALI.

Paper, English made, 6″ × 5″. Lines, 20. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 8.

This record appears on folio 102 of this volume and contains fifty folios. This kaifiyat is divided into two parts. The former dealing with the history of the Bhonsle family and the latter dealing with the

Maratha confedoration under the Peshwas. The narration commences from Shaliwahana Era 1550. The important historic episodes which took place in each year are described in chronological order. Dates for all the above are quoted as per Shalivahana calendar. Historic episodes such as the ancestry of the Bhonsles, the parentage of Shivaji, his boyhood, the campaigns he fought for subjucating the Moghuls, and establishing the Maratha empire is very accurately described. The kaifiyat further provides informations, relating to the descendants of Shivaji up to the decline of the Marathas under Shahu. This record may be considered historically important and a careful scrutiny will throw much light on the history of the Marathas. The name of the author or the sources of information secured for recording this narrative is not mentioned.

Beginning :

भोसलेंयांची वंशावळी. व पेशवेंयांची शखसंवछर सुधा गोषवारा पटी शालीवाहन शेक १५०० पंधरासे वहुधाने संवछत्रा पासुन,

End :

शके १६३४ नंदन संवछरी राजाशाहु सातारा दाखल होऊन राज्याचा बंदोवस्त अरंभीला. अष्ट प्रधान केलें. सातारा सहाव यांचे स्थान केलें.

D. No. **158**

भोसले यांची वंशावळी (राजेलोक).

BHONSLE YĀÑCI VAMŚAVAḶI.

Paper, English made. 13″ × 8″. Lines, 19. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 2.

This record appears on the first page of this volume and contains 132 pages. The manuscript contains a detailed account of the origin of the Maratha chieftains from Balaji Bhonslo, and his two sons Vitoji and Maloji. Full details relating to the origin of the Bhonsle and Jadhav Families which were responsible for producing valiant warriors who founded the Maratha confederacy are given. Their adventures and the services they rendered under the Sultans of Bijapur and Padsha at Delhi and how they gradually became powerful form the second portion of the record. The kaifiyat further explains the history of Sivaji, the Great, from his birth

up to his death, mentioning in detail every episode such as his marches, his coronation at Raigarh, his territorial conquests and acquiring and constructing new Forts. List showing the names of the various Forts with their captains are also provided. The accession of Sambaji, his weakness as a ruler and how he was defeated and be-headed by Aurangazeb forms the contents of the third section. The state of affairs during the rule of Raja Ram, at Sattara and Poona and how Balaji Baji Rao, the first Peshwa came to power forms the last portion of the kaifiyat. Dates for all events as per Shalivahana calender have been provided. This record may be counted as a historically important document.

In conclusion it has been recorded that this document was transcribed by Annand Rao Narayana Rao from the original Manuscript owned by Bachoba Paintanker of Poona on the 27th July 1807.

Beginning :

वंशावळी भोसले राजांची. प्रताप वंशावळी भोसले राजे यांची मुळपुरुष बाबजी भोसले पाटील मौ. हिंगणी व देवलगाव व वञोरड वगैरे तालुके पोट संप्रत पुणे यांची विस्तार त्यास पुत्र दोघ तपसील.

End :

श्री ज्ञानदेव उरुफ ज्ञानेश्वर भगवत गिताचे टीका प्राकृत केल होते. यानी समर्धा घेतली शेक १२१२ खरसावछर कार्तीक वध्ये ११. कलम १. हे थोर बखर समाप्त. हे बखर बच्योबा पैटणकर हाली बस्ती पुनें याज कडुन प्रती लिहीले ते मुतसद्दी नारायण राव व आनंद राव इलाखे मेजर कालन मेकेंजी सो. सुपरेंडेंट आफ दी मैसुर बा तारीख २५ माहे जुलैइ सन १८०७ इसवी दर जगा मुळा मुठा नदी संगम मुतसील पुना.

D. No. 159

मगध देशांची कैफियत.

MAGADHA DESANCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made, 18″ × 8″. Lines, 29. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 37.

This record appears on the 669th page of this volume and bears a short note in English explaining the contents of the manuscript. The record contains a large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated,

Certain legends relating to Vaishnavapuranam can be noticed in the beginning; the names of the rulers of certain provinces and the period they ruled at Magada are mentioned. Informations of minor importance are provided at random, which are of less historic value. The record mentions the history of Vikaramaditya and the legends relating to his greatness, such as how he attained greatness, etc. The writer of this kaifiyat in conclusion has stated that he gathered the materials for recording this kaifiyat from various books to the best of his ability.

Beginning :

१००० परिक्षितु वगैरे राजे पांडव वंशस्त राजे राज्य भार केला साल. परीक्षितु कलीयुगी वरुष ४९.

End :

सदरी लिहीले ते राजेंचे . . . मनास लिहुन दिल्हे. त्या मर्थी दाखल पडल आहे सावकास नसता परवार पावतील म्हणुन . . . आपण साधुन विलेवारी करुन घेतल पाहिजे अपण व हजरत मेजर मकींजी सार सांगितलें कडुन सोवान केली आहे श्रुत होई.

D. No. 160

मतुर स्थल कैफियत.

MĀTURSTHALA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 10″ × 5¼″, English made. Lines, 21. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other books in this volume are recorded in D. No. 3.

This record appears on the 33rd page of this volume, and contains 4 pages and deals with the origin and the history of a town, named Mathur. This place, which was once a very dense forest was converted into a town, with temples and buildings, tanks and streams by one Katharee Gounda. This town is said to be situtated on the banks of Thungabadra river.

When Ganga Raja of Kurumba dynasty was ruling, Katharee Gounda came across a big treasure trove, and informed the king. As a mark of appreciation of the honesty of the Konda, the Raja gave the entire treasure to him, who in turn spent the amount, in constructing temples and tanks and such other good things useful for the public. Since this place was an abode of one Mathu Rishi, Ganga Raya named

the town after the name of the Rishi. This kaifiyat throws no light either on the names of the temples and tanks constructed by the Gounda or the name of the author or the date on which this kaifiyat was recorded.

Beginning :

श्री मतुर स्तल कैफियत पुवीं मतुर म्हणावयाच स्तल आरण्य होत. तेथ तुंगानदी उतर वाहिनी तीरी मरुत मुनेश्वर म्हणारा रुषी हया आरण्यात अश्रम बांधुन घेउन तपकरीत होता.

End :

गांव नाही वरी तुंगा नदी तीरी अग्रहार बांधुन दिलहे पहिले सदरी लिहील खेडे मातुर म्हणाव यातंजाणीजे.

D. No. 161

मद्रास बालघाट श्रीरंगपटण कैफियत.

MADRAS BALGHAT SRI RANGAPATṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, country made, 7″ × 5″. Lines, 13. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 471.

This record begins on the first page of this volume and contains 12 pages. This explains the incident how Syed Yakub Sahib, the grandson of Syed Abdulla Bhai Fakeer was duped by the East India Company,of a jageer for the services rendered by him in subjugating Tipu Sultan and certain Nawabs of the Carnatic. A few paragraphs describe the miraculous power of Syed Abdulla Fakeer, and how the sons and grandsons of the Fakeer became powerful officers in the Moghul courts and under the Sultan of Bijapur. Some of the grandsons of the Fakeer became very powerful poligars at Madras, Balghat and Srirangapatnam. Syed Yakub was a trustworthy servant of Tipu Sultan. When Lord Martin of the East India Company attacked Srirangapatnam, Syed Yakub assisted the East India Company and brought down the fall of Tipu Sultan. It is stated that in appreciation of his services, the East India Company assured the present of a jageer to Syed Yakub. Since Lord Martin, not fulfil his promise, Yakub repeatedly submitted petitions to the East India Company and no reply was received by him from the Company. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this. No dates are also mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत सैद याकुब सा बहद्दर चेन्नपटण मुतालुके बालघाट श्रीरंगपटण वगैरे यानी लिहीविला जुबानी.

End :

बंगलास जावुन अध्याय आला नाही. वरकड मजिली नकतर नामांत दरज केला आहे. त्या अमलदार एक रसीदी जाहर वाहावें . . . ऐसा यांचे कैफियत जुबानी सांगितल्या प्रमाणें कलमाति अल आहे. वरकड सनदावरी मोकुल आहे.

D. No. 162

मयुरवर्मा कैफियत.

MAYURA VARMĀ KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 5½″. Lines, 26. Modi. Old and damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 27.

This record containing 42 pages begins on the 38th page of this volume. From this account it can be understood something about the origin of Jainti Patna and the life of Mayura Varma who constructed the town. It is stated that this Mayura Varma came from the Kurumba dynasty, who ruled certain tracts near Vijayanagar. The legendary introduction mentions the story how Parsurama was humbled down by Rama and the construction of a town by Parasurama. The record further mentions that Parasurama created certain Brahmins and one of them is the grandfather of Mayura Varma. Long list of names of persons in the Kurumba dynasty is mentioned. Finally it is stated that this dynasty was obliterated by the invasion of Harihara, the founder of the Vijayanagar dynasty. Certain dates in Saliwahana calendar are mentioned. This record was said to have been owned by Subramania Ayya and transcribed by Madava Rao on the 22nd July 1942. Certain Sanskrit stanzas with Marathi interpretation may be found in the kaifiyat.

Beginning :

श्रीगुरुभ्यो नमः, नैमिशारण्यांत शौनकादी रुषाश्वरानी . . . विच्यारीले जे.

End :

माधव राव सदासीव तांबे सरवे १७४२ खरनामसंवछर माहे जुलाई तारीख ईग्रजी २२ सन १८२० मुकाम कनकता. बहुत काय लिहु कृपा लोभ किज हे विज्ञापना.

D. No. 163

मराठ्यांची बखर.

MARĀṬṬYĀÑCI BAKHER.

Paper, English made, 9″ × 5″. Lines, 23. Baloband. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

This manuscript contains 192 pages and forms the first volume of the History of the Marathas from 1000 A.D. to 1676 A.D. From the short introduction on the first page, it could be understood that this is a true translation of "the history of the Marathas" in English by Captain Grant Duff, rendered into Marathi by Captain David Caphon Sahib and finished in January 1830. This volume contains the first thirty-three Chapters and a short introduction for each Chapter. The first Chapter commences on the 42nd page. The folios are in loose condition, and some of them have become pale and brittle and a few perforated by microbes. The history of the Moghuls, the five Sultanates, the origin of the Marathas form the subject-matter of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The name of the scribe is not provided.

Beginning :

बखर मराठ्यांची क्यापटन ग्रांट डफ याणी ईग्रजींत केलली तीचे भाषांतर क्यापटन डेविड केपन साहेब याणी महाराष्ट्र भाषेत केले. मुंबाई जनवरि सन १८३०.

End :

सन सोलाशें शाहात्तरा पासुन ऐशी पर्येत झालेली वर्तमान मीलुन भाग नववा अनुक्रमणिक. शिवाजी कर्नाटकप्रांत घ्यावयास तो प्रकार गेला तो शिवाजी कडे जाताना वाटेंत देवस्थान पाहुन तपस करावयास गेला.

D. No. 164

मराट्यांचि बखर.

MARĀṬṬYĀÑCI BAKHER.

Paper, English made, 9″ × 5″. Lines, 23. Baloband. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

This volume containing 168 pages forms the second part of the history of the Marathas by Captain Grant Duff, translated into Marathi by Captain David Caphen described in D. No. 168. The folios are in loose condition and some of them are damaged. The handwriting is good. There are neither any introduction or list showing the contents of the Chapters as described in D. No. 168. The unfinished ninth chapter is carried over to this volume. The fifteenth chapter forms the last Chapter of this volume and it is incomplete. The History of the Marathas forms the subject-matter of this volume. The name of the scribe is not given.

Beginning :

त्याणे कर्नाटकीं जाऊन युत्ध कोणे प्रकारें केलें तें. आणि त्याचा सावत्र भाऊ व्यंकाजी याशी बोलणे जाले ते प्रकरण. मोगल आणि विजापुरकर मिळून गोवळ कोंडकेर यांचे राज्य बुडवा यास सैना पाठविले.

End :

असें (वळा) जालें. शेवटीं मराठ्यानी मसलत केली कीं, (एकटाच) ? पांच सुरुंग उडवुन तटास मोठि खेंडार पाडलें म्हणजे मार्ग मोठा होईल. नंतर पांच सुरुंग तयार केले.

Incomplete.

D. No. 165

मराटी (लोकांची) अडनावाची बखर.

MARĀṬṬI (LOCKĀNCI) AḌANĀVĀCI BAKHER.

Paper, English made, 10″ × 5½″. Lines, 25. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 27.

This record begins on the 31st page of this volume and contains four pages, describing briefly the origin and the history of the chief and important Maratha families such as Sindhes, Ghorphades, Bhonsles, Holkars and Powars. The names of the important persons who served

under Shivaji and the honours they received from him are also mentioned. Short notes relating to the origin of the above families and the names of certain persons who took active part in the various campaigns under Shivaji are given. The kaifiyat provides neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat or the dates.

Beginning :

सींदे लोकांच तपसील. पुर्वी श्रीमंत बाजीराव यांचे दिवसांत त्यानी एक बटकीस रारवीण प्रमाणें टेविले होते.

End :

पोवार म्हणावयाचें अडनाव मराट जाती मधे मालखडा अधीकार त्याच नाव मुदोजी पोवार म्हणार. त्याचे लेंक नागोजी पेवार त्याचे लेंक येशवंत पोवार त्याचे लेंक हरीराव पोवार त्याचे लेंक भवानी राव पोवार. त्यास गोपाल गोत्र.

D. No. 166

मराटी राजांची कैफियत.

MARAṬṬI RĀJĀÑCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made, 18″ × 8″. Lines, 31. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

This document describes the history of the origin of the Marathas. Particular mention is made about the ancestors of Shivaji who served in the Bijapur Sultanate. References are made to the growing power of Shivaji and how he annexed the various parts belonging to the Moghuls. The kaifiyat contains a large number of mistakes and is badly punctuated. This seems to be a copy of the original disclosing neither the name of the author or the date. This contains some legendary anecdotes in its beginning.

Beginning :

पुर्वी हे राज्यांत जेयनाचे अधीकार होत. प्रताप रुद्र च काली त्याच नाश जाहला.

End :

नाना साहेबास म्हणाले जे. तुम्ही (बाहेर) चारानीसी आमल आहाकरीते . . . घालुन घेउन तुमचे फौजातं जाऊन पावल्या नंतर शहर बंदोबस्त करुन घेणे म्हणुन सांगुन वैकुंट यात्रा केले मग सिरवा घेऊन आपल्या राज्यांत मिलुन . .

D. No. 167

मराटी राजांची कैफियत (अडनावाची बरवर).

MARATTI RAJAÑCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made, 10″ × 5¼″. Lines, 22. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 1.

This record appears on the 139th page and contains 8 pages. The document has become pale and is slightly damaged. The commencement is legendary ; describing how a brahmin became a richman and he was said to have been the originator of Bijamur, Vijianagar and Hyderabad. He handed over these towns to one of his trustworthy disciples. A short sketch of the Vijianagar history is narrated. The kaifiyat describes the life of Shaji and other Maratha leaders and bears considerable importance towards illustrating the history of the Marathas from the time of their origin. Short sketches relating to the life of Shahji in the Court of the Bijapur Sultan, the boyhood of Shivaji, and how he became powerful upto his death are narrated. The bad administration of Sambaji and the annexation of the Maratha confederation by Aurangazeb is very graphically described. The kaifiyat ends abruptly while describing the administration of Nana Fadnavis. The document discloses neither the name of the sources of information obtained for recording this or the dates of the episodes mentioned in it.

Beginning :

पुर्वी हे राज्यांत जेयनाचे अधीकार होत. प्रताप रुद्राचे काली त्यांचा नाष जाहाला नंतर नव चोल राज्यान फार दिवस अधीकार करीत असे.

End :

नाना साहेबास म्हणाले जे तुम्ही . . . अमल करीत सीरवा घऊन तुमचे राजांत जाऊन पावल्यानंतर शहर बंदोबस्त करु घेणें म्हणुन सांगुन वैकुंट यात्रा केलें . . .

D. No. 168

मराटि राजे.

MARĀTTI RĀJĒ.

Paper, indigenous, 14″ × 5″. Lines, 22. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are :—

Cari Ugantila Raje.
Hastinapur Rajo.
Hindupati Raje.
Moosalman Raje.
Peshwas.

This record begins on the 29th folio of this volume and contains 347 pages, dealing with the history of the Bhonsles. A short introduction of the Moghuls at Delhi is found in the beginning of the Kaifiyat. The ancestry of Shivaji is also described very briefly. This record further furnishes all the important events that took place during the lifetime of Shivaji and they are recorded in the chronological order. The life of Sambaji up to his beheading by Aurangazeb have been very graphicaly described. The history relating to the administration by Raja Ram and Tara Bai up to the accession of Balaji Baji Rao forms the concluding portion of the kaifiyat. All the events from Shalivahana Saka 1500 to 1664 are described in the chronological order and corresponding Arabic dates are provided. The kaifiyat provides no information regarding the name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

सदरहु अमल हस्तनापुरी येवनानी हींदुची पाद पातशाहातं घेऊन त्यारपली यास दिल्ली नावें उप नावें आपल्या फारसी भाश्यानें टेंविले.

End :

शके १६७१ आले तो मार्गेसर (!) मासी सुध ७ शाहु माहाराज यांचे काल जाला अवतार संपला शाहु कार कर्दी वरुष ४१ येकें ताळीस.

D. No. 169

मराटे व पेशवे.

MARĀTE VA PEṢVE.

Paper, indigenous, 10″ × 5″. Lines, 18. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 167.

This record appears on the 75 (*b*) folio and contains 20 pages. This deals with the history of the Marathas and the accession and administration by the Peshwas from Shalivahana Saka 1636 to 1641. The events are arranged in chronological order wherein the months and dates are mentioned. The accession of Balaji Rao and the succeeding events that took place in the administration of the Marathas up to the last Peshwa is described. The kaifiyat describes how Doulat Rao Sindhe succeeded to the throne of Sattara. The last folio of the kaifiyat gives out a brief description of the genealogy of the Bhonsles. The lower portion of the last folio is missing. In the remaining part of the folio it is stated that this volume was completed at Poona on the 12th April 1806. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

शके १६३६ तागायेत शेक १६४१ सालांसं एक ताळीस शाहु महाराज सातारांत आहेत.

End :

तारिख छ १२ माहे एप्रल सन १८०६ ईसवी दर जागा मुला मुटा नदी संगम मुनसील पुना पहिल्या पासुन अजे तागायेत चालीले वतांत सर्वेही शेक संवछर दिन मास सुत्था झाडुन आहे.

D. No. 170

मल्लपटण कैफियत.

MALLAPAṬṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made, 12″ × 9″. Lines, 24. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 42.

This record appears on the 16th folio of this volume, the handwriting is fair and legible. This deals with the origin and the history of a town Mallapatnam in Telingana. The topography of the town is also described, This is situated near Venkatagiri. The mythological legends describing the life of a powerful demon Mallasura and the circumstances that led to his destruction by God Subramania are described. As per the special request of this demon, the place where he lived was called as Malapatnam. The shrine of God Subramania and the buildings attached to it

were said to have been constructed by a Chola King. The kaifiyat provides neither the names of the kings nor the dates or the sources of information obtained for recording this. The customs and the manners of the residents of this place is also described.

Beginning :

पुर्वि मह्लपटण म्हणावयाच आरण्य वन होतें. त्या वनाच नाव वेणुवन येसें असतां मह्लसुर म्हणार राछस आरण्यांत असुन बहु काल ईश्वरा प्रती तपस केला.

End :

रटाच गुडार घालुन घेऊ । * व विळयाच गुड र घेऊन विकण तन्मुळे हे दोनि जाती वालेस भांडण तेणे करुन उछव राहिल. हे नव्हतां द्रव्य बलही नाहि उछव करणेस. हे कैफियत समाप्त जाहाल.

D. No. 171.

माहाराष्ट्र ब्राम्हणांची पांच जातीची कैफियत.

MAHĀRĀṢṬRA BRAHMĀṆĀÑCI PĀÑCJĀTICI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 13″ × 8″. Lines, 24. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.

This kaifiyat appears on 102nd folio. This deals with the different sects of Maratha Brahmin community. The names of the sub-sects, their origin and the history, their habits, customs and manners are briefly described. The dieties they worshipped, the sacrifices they made to their Gods, etc., are also described. The profession of certain communities in the Maratha Brahmins is also described. The kaifiyat mentions neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this.

Beginning :

कैफियत माहाराष्ट्र ब्रम्हणाचे ज्यात्तिचे. माहाराष्ट्र ब्रम्हण पांच. द्राबडांत एक. त्याचे तपशील.

End :

ब्राम्हणाचे घरीचे मुलिस वराहाड करुन घेतात. परंतु त्याचे मुलीस चित पावन ब्राम्हणास देत नाहित. वरकड गोर गरीब आपल्यास त्या गोत्रांतच समध करीताती.

D. No. 172

माधो राजुल वंशावली

MĀDŪ RĀJULU VAṂSĀVALI.

Paper, indigenous. 11″ × 6″. Lines, 33. Modi. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 48.

This kaifiyat appears on the 43rd page of this volume. The entire record is in a highly damaged condition. A list of the kings and the towns they ruled are recorded. In total 145 names are mentioned. The particulars relating to the place and the period they ruled are not furnished. The name of the scribe or the sources of information for recording this are not mentioned.

Beginning :

महाराज राजेश्री माधो राजुळ व गावाची तपशील व वंशावली.

End :

श्री कावेरी माहाराज. आचेद्रार्क वंशावळी वृधींस्तु

D. No. 173

मालोजी भोसले कैफयत.

MĀLOJI BHONSLE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 7″ × 5″. Lines, 13. Modi. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are—

Simasana Batishi 3 to 284.

Sudāmā Caritra, 285 to 91.

Kāsiviśvanātha Katha, 292.

This appears on the 293rd page of this volume. The first few pages explain the bravery and the strength of Maloji, and how he became the mansubdar. This Kaifiyat further describes some details regarding Maloji's encounter with tigers and his skill in wrestling. The episode stops here abruptly, for the other folios are missing. This provides no information regarding the name of the author, the dates for the episodes mentioned or the information obtained for recording this.

Beginning :

पुर्वी द्वापरयुगीं मांडवेरुषी उत्तर देशाहुन मुसंच्यार करीत अनेक दिवसांपरी दक्षेण प्रांती अहमदनगरास दक्षेण भागी दाह कोस जमिन घुर देखीलें

End :

बगली बुकार्णा होऊन वरी उडुंलागला . . . आगांस लाउ माग ती अवजा करुन पहीली . . . . . घीदला. तो मस्तकी वरी काहाडली . . .

D. No. 174

महाराष्ट्र ब्राम्हणाचे कैफियत.

MAHĀRĀṢṬRA BRĀMHAṆĀCE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 17" × 8". Lines, 26. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 153.

This appears on the 679th page of the volume. This record explains the origin, the history, the customs and the manners of the five principal sects in the Maratha Brahmin community. The kaifiyat further explains the places where those persons resided- The names of certain Revenue and Military officers amongst the Brahmins are also mentioned. The sources of information or the name of the author is not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत महाराष्ट्र ब्रम्हणाच जातीचे महाराष्ट्र ब्राम्हण पंचेद्र . . . एकच तपशील.

End :

घरचे . . मुलीस चित्पावणी ब्रम्हण यास देत नाहित. वरकड गराब आपला घरास समीप करीताती . . .

D. No. 175

मुसलमान राजे.

MUSLMĀN RĀJE.

Paper, English made. 13" × 5". Lines, 22. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 53.

This record appears on the 10th page of this volume. The mythological explanations for creating the Muhammadans, the Arabic Eras the months and the days are described very elaborately. Sanskrit verses with meanings recorded in Modi script can be noticed in some places. It is stated that the first Mohamodan to get the blessings of Shiva to become the Padhsha of Hastinapuri was Sultan Room Noodni. A list of names of persons who succeeded as Padhsha of Delhi and the period they ruled are also described. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

प्राकृतार्थ पा:तां श्री ईश्वर सदासिव यानी या निर्मल (शस्त्र) पार्वतीस सांगितले.

End :

अहमद शा: १	१९---०—०
महमद शा: १	१९—१—८
आली गौदर पातशा १	३९—०—०

D. No. 176

मेसूर कैफियत.

MYSORE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 10″ × 7″. Lines, 21. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 3.

The kaifiyat appears on page 143 of this volume. The folios are in torn condition and requires careful handling. This explains the origin and the history of Mysore. The kaifiyat begins with a mythological incident wherein one demon Mahishasura was said to have been put to an end to by the tutelary deity worshipped by King Maha Ballo. Then it is stated after some lapse of time the Vodiyar Rulers became powerful and took Mysore from the Yadava Rajas. Krishna Deva Raja was said to be the first ruler of Vodiyar family. The kaifiyat explains in detail the names of the rulers who ruled at Mysore. The invasion of the Moguls and the Marattas over Mysore and how the Rajas of Vodiyar family were defeated are also briefly explained. Special mention is made relating to the construction of dams and banks to River Cauvery and the Marathas took keen interest in helping the people of Mysore to irrigate their lands and grow more crops. Short

notes explaining the battles, seiges and victories and defeats during the period of Vodiyar Rajas can be found in the last part of the narration. All the important occurrences and the period each Raja ruled is recorded as per Shaliwahana Era. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

मैसुर संवस्थानचे कैफियत. तपसील हे राजे चंद्रवंशी अत्रीच गोत्र म्हणुन नाव झाले

End :

अलिकडे मैसुर सवंस्थान सिधार्थी संवछर जेष्ट बहुल १ भानुवारी कृष्णराज वडयारासी पट्ट बंधीले अहे. ते शक १९२० या राजे लोकांची तपशिल.

D. No. 177

मैसुरांतील देवालय.

MYSORĀNTILA DĒVĀLAYA.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 7″. Lines. 21. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 3.

This kaifiyat appears on the 759th page of this volume. This seems to be the second part of the kaifiyat described in D. No. 176. The first few pages describes the history of the Masjids constructed by Hyder and Tippu Sultan at Mysore and Srirengapatnam. The endowments granted to them and the charities to be conducted in them are also briefly explained. The other pages are devoted in explaining the Hindu Temples at Srirengapatnam. Out of all the temples, much elaborate explanation is given to the temples of Sri Ranganatha and Gangadara Swami, situated at Srirengapatam. The endowments granted by the Hindu Rajas, Hyder Ali and Tippu and the arrangements that are made for conducting daily worships and festivals in the above temples are also described.

In conclusion, the names of the rulers who constructed the additional buildings to the temples at Srirengapatnam and Mysore are given. The folios are not properly arranged. The last folio of the kaifiyat can be found in the beginning of the volume bearing Page No. 7. The name of the author or the sources of information for recording the kaifiyat are not provided.

Beginning :

देवलाचे कैफियत. पटणांत असणेचा देवळ कदींम हजारे बरसाचे देवल – २. सी तपसील. रंगनाथच पुजाकरणार वैष्णव पुजारि रामानुज मत केल.

End :

१. त्या देवला नजंदीक बुलंद * * * आहे. मकानांत वीरबद्रचे देवस्थान १०० वरुषा पासुन आहे त्यासी टीपुसुलतानानी त्यासी बेतरी बांधावे म्हणुन तजविजदजविज दतव्होता हालि ते मकान खाली आहे. देवासी काढुन पुजारिचे घरांत टेवणे म्हणुन सांगित(ला).

D. No. 178

मेसुर कैफियत.

MYSORE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 38″ × 10″. Lines, 29. Old.

Incomplete.

This kaifiyat appears on the 768 folio of this volume. The beginning and end are in torn condition. This kaifiyat deals with the administration of Hyderali Khan at Mysore. It is stated that he was responsible for the modern Lala Bag at Bangalore. Certain buildings constructed by him are also mentioned. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this is not mentioned.

D. No. 179

यादवस्त आर्कट सुभा.

YĔDADAST ARCOT SUBA.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 9″. Lines, 33. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 42.

This record appears on the 26th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. Few words in English appear on the top of the first page of this kaifiyat. This record deals with the boundary of the Arcot District and the villages belonging to the Company and the names of the Palagars from whom peshkush was collected. Long list of villages are recorded separately. The name of the author or the source of information or the date on which this was recorded is not mentioned.

Beginning :

यादस्त. आरकाड दरबस्त कर्नाटक * * * खालील बेरीज सुधा सुभा वगैर परगणे वार पुर्वेस मैलपुर चन्नपट्टण सरहद पश्चिमेस घाची सरहद उतरेस पलनाड सरहद दक्षणेस नंजानाड रामेश्वर सरहद.

End :

१२२ परगणे आमानी व पेषकसी देणेच सुधां.

D. No. 180

याददस्त आरकाड सुभा बेरीज जाबिता.

YEDADAST ARCOT SUBA BERIZ JĀBITHĀ.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 9″. Lines, 38. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 3.

This record appears on the 30th folio of this volume and deals with the accounts of the amounts collected from the various villages in Arcot belonging to the Nawab of Arcot. The Account deals with the collection of amounts made in three Taluks comprising 93 villages in fasli 1210. The amounts due and collected under various heads are separately recorded. The kaifiyat shows the names and the number of villages which were under the management of the East India Company. The names of the Officers of the East India Company such as Captain Grim, Master Saturn and Wallace and the villages they were managing are recorded. The kaifiyat concludes by giving the names of the Jagirdars and the relations of the Nawab of Arcot and the amount due to them from their villages. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

याददस्त बेरीज जाबिता सुभा आरकाड सन् १२१० फसली हाल इलाखे ३ सी कुल तालुके ९३ सी कुल होन

End :

हासिल नवाब खान अवलकोंडा वगैर होने १००००००७

D. No. 181

याद्दस्त कच देह कैफियत.

YEDADAST KATCH DEHA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 14″ × 5″. Lines, 30. Modi. Old.

Complete.

This record appears on the 13th folio of this volume. The folios are in damaged condition. The record is wrongly entered as stated above but it should be as "Yeddast Katlai Gava Kaifiyat". English words in mutilated condition can be observed on the top of the first folio. This record explains in detail about the endowment granted to Sri Meenakshi Sundareswara Swami Temple at Madura. This endowment is said to have been granted by Venkat Naick to the above said temple. The date of granting the endowment is recorded Saliwahana Era. The lands granted as endowment is said to be in Tirumangalam Taluk, Madura District and the names of the persons to whom the management of the endowment was entrusted is also described. The record further reveals the nature of the worships and the charities and the festivals that are to be celebrated from the income of the endowment is mentioned. A signature in Tamil is seen in the end.

Beginning :

कैफियत कटलेगाव (पुरमुली) तालुका तीरुमगल इलाके वेंकटेश्वर कटले (यान) सुभकृ् संवत्सर.

End :

सटरहु कणेसं पिले पालेवचे — १.

पापगुडी — १.

पली तीमन — १/४.

D. No. 182

याद्दस्त कानगोइ मजुमु देशमुख कैफियत.

YEDADAST KĀNGŌYE MĀJUMU DEṢMOOKH KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 9″. Lines, 24. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 42.

This record appears on the 32nd folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. It has been stated that this was translated in 1810. This describes the duties of the various Revenue officers

employed in Mogul Empire. The designation of the Superior Revenue officers and their duties, and the accounts that they are expected to maintain and such other useful information are briefly described.

The duties of the Sheristadar, Deshmook, Deshpandia, Koolkarni Gramma Kanak Samprathi and Nattavar are also described. These officers correspond to the Head Accountant, Revenue Inspector, Village Munsiff and Karnam. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

यादद्स्त मानगोयांच वृतांत. मानगोईच हुदा काये म्हणालतरी मोगलाईतं पादषाकडु दक्षण साडेसाहा सुभेस साहजण मानगोयांस मोकरोर केलें

End :

पुर्वील राजे लोकाचे दिवसांत होत त्याचे वृतांतं नाटेवार स्थल कर्णं त्थल मुजुमु ग्रामकर्णं हे चोघजणही पुर्वील राजे लोकांच्या दिवस। पासुन मोकरोर पावलते.

D. No. 183

यादृदस्त कैफियत.

YEDADAST KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 14″ × 5″. Lines, 28. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 132.

This record appears on the 14th folio of this volume. The folios are in a highly damaged condition. This record deals with history of certain endowments granted to the Temple of Sri Meenakshi Sundareswara at Madura for conducting certain special worships. Three such endowments are described. One Arda Jama Katlai and the other Palla Kapu Katlai. The name of the third katalai is unreadalle. The origin of the Ardajama Katlai is briefly described. The donor Thandavaraya Pillai who received a Jagir from Fauzdar Yusuf Khan was said to have endowed the entire village for the above said Temple. The date of the grant is not mentioned. A Tamil signature can be observed in the conclusion of the grant. The name of the village is unreadable. The second endowment was said to have been granted by Meenakshi, Consort of

Vijia Ranga Chockanatha Naick of Madura. This endowment comprises an entire village whose income is to bo utilised for the Shivarathri festival to be observed in the temple, and to be managed by one Gopala Iyer. The date for this grant is also not mentioned. A Tamil signature can be observed at the end. The name of the scribe or the sources of information for recording this Kaifiyat is not provided. A third grant endowing certain property may be noticed on the reverse also.

Beginning :

यादृदस्त कैफियत कटले बा देवस्तान मीनाक्षी वगैरे. देवस्थान श्री मीनाक्षी देवीस अर्धजाम कटले.

End :

पीले मजकुरास मार्गशी मासी सोगौंछवांत राव पतांत एक दीवसच उछव चालवीत आहे.

D. No. 184.

यादृदस्त मधुरा मीनाक्षी कैफियत

YEDADAST MADURAI MĪNĀKSHI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, Indigenous. 14" × 5". Lines, 28. Modi. Old, damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 132.

This record appears on the 17th page of this volume. The folios are in torn condition and are highly perforated. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record deals with the endowments granted to the temple of Sri Meenakshi Amman and Sundareswaraswami at Madura. Details for the lands granted to the abovesaid temple in the Taluk of Kasa Kollam is described.

There are nearly 18 katalais or instructions for worshipping the deities of Sri Meenakshi, etc., by the doners of endowment. It can be noticed, that the Naick Rulers have granted their endowments for celebrating certain festivals which are known as Thirumala Naicken Kattalai, Muthamma Kattalai, Venkatkrishna Naicken Kattalai, Madura Naicken Pillai Kattalai, Mannarappaian Kattalai, Meenakshi Amman Kattalai, Pillai Kattalai, Alagappa Mudaly Kattalai, Pallakappu Kattlai, Muthuservai Kattalai, Kotteswaran Ayan Kattalai, Thirgunanasambandar Kattalai, Muthappa Mudaly Kattalai, Thanappa Mudali Kattalai and Devadasi Kattalai.

Short notes relating to the origin of these Kattalais and why these endowments were granted, the extent of the lands granted and the approximate income that can be derived and the ordinary and special

worships that are to be carried on and such other details are given. It can also be noticed that the major number of these endowments were granted to the Sri Meenakshi temple at Madura by Tirumalai Naick, his ministers and his relations. Remarks such as the year and the name of the grantee and such other particulars can be noticed on the right hand side margin of the Kaifiyat.

The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this or the date on which this record was transcribed is not mentioned.

Beginning :

यादद्स्त कटले देह कैफियत इलाके देवस्थान मधुरे मीनाक्षी वगेरे तालुका काशाकोलमं.

End :

देवदासी कटले च कैफियत. मुतुइरुलांडी म्हारीस सावक्र बीजयरगचोकनाथ नाईकाचे पापातमार, वगोल हे दोनी गाव ईनाम दीला (torn).

D. No. 185

यादद्स्त मधुरा मिनाक्षी देवालय पुजा.

YEDADAST MADURAI MĪNĀKSI DEVĀLAYA PUJA.

Paper, indigenous. 14″ × 5″. Lines, 38. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 132.

This record appears on the 4th page of this volume. The hand-writing is fair and legible. Few sentences in English can be noticed at the top of the first page and Tamil signatures on the left hand margin. This record explains the various poojas or Kattlais that are dedicated to Sri Meenakshi Amman, a famous shrine at Madura. Short notes on the endowments granted by Thirumala Naick, Venkata Krishnama Naick, Kalanji Madura Naick Pillai, Alagappa Mudali, Thanapa Mudali, Koteswaran and Muthanna Kattalai. This record explains the kind of Pooja or worship that should be carried on both on ordinary and festive days at the temple of Sri Meenakshi at Madura. The record further explains the names of the persons such as the Archakas and the managers appointed to look after the endowments and the Kattalais are also mentioned Details relating to the purchases made by some of the grantees and the

fixed payment of salary to certain temple establishments are also mentioned. The names of the festivals and the amounts that are to be spent for celebrating the same are also recorded. Details for other charities and the inams granted to the Brahmins as Sarvamaniam are also briefly explained. The record mentions neither the name of the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording the same and the date on which it was transcribed.

Beginning :

यादद्स्त कटले देह बाबताच कैफियत—देह बाबत देवस्थांन देवल मिनाक्षीस चालवणेच गाव तिरुमलना । कटऽे.

End :

७२ मार्गली मासी तिरुवाद्दोरे.

७२ तै मासी संक्रांति.

३७ कार्तिक मासी सीवरात्री.

४७३

४०७३

D. No. 186

यादद्स्त मधुरा मीनाक्षी देवालय पुजा.

YEDADAST MATHURAI MĪNĀKSI DEVĀLAYA PUJĀ

Paper, indigenous. 14″ × 5″. Lines, 32. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 132.

This record appears on the 10th page of this volume The handwriting is fair and legible. Two sentences in English and few signatures in Tamil can be noticed at the top and the bottom of the folios. This record also deals with the Kattalai endowments granted to Sri Meenakshi Amman temple at Madura by the Naick Rulers and other Philanthropic donors. The record begins, explaining Arai Kattalai. This endowment was said to have been granted by Krishnappa Muthu Veerappa Naick endowing Kothoor-Mooliam Kolam situated in Madura Taluk. The record describes the nature of worships that are to be conducted to Sri Meenakshi and Sri Sundareswara Swami. The names of the persons who were originally appointed to manage the endowments and to supervise the worships in the temple are also mentioned. Particulars regarding the continuance of the charities and the names of the persons who are at present looking after the villages are also mentioned.

The second Kattalai known as the Nitya Kattalai is very briefly described. Yusuf Khan, a minister in the service of a Nayak ruler, granted endowments to Sri Meenakshi Temple for conducting certain special worships.

The record further explains the origin of the endowment known as Piedlwarchana Kattalai.

The origin and the history of the Ardajama Katt lai and Shookraware Kattalai and Somawara Kattalai are described. The name of donor, the extent of the lands granted as endowment for the above kattalais to be carried for ever to Sri Meenakshi Amman and Sundareswara Swami are given. In the last page of the record the origin and the history of the Kattalai founded by Thandavaraya Pillai and certain Historic allusions are made illustrating the reason for granting this Kattalai. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this or the date on which this was recorded are not mentioned. The dates are recorded in Saliwahana Era.

Beginning :

(अरपुर कोलमं) ? सुंदरेश्वर श्री मीनाक्षीस अरकटले मुतपामोदलीना. कटले रंग कृष्ण मुतुवीरपनाचे दीवसी . . . . मधुरे अमीला मुतपा मोदली म्हणार धर्म करावे म्हणुन एजमान (मामुल गाव) मागुन घेऊन.

End :

Page No. 12 (less 5 items)—

१७ कार्तीक तीरु कार्तीक.

४७ मार्गली मास तीरुवंदातीरुपुलीचे दर्शन.

१७२ तै मास संक्रांती.

१५७ मासी सिवरात्री खर्च.

१० चित्र मास कापिल पलयेमं मंठपडी.

D. No. 187

यादस्त देह झाडा तालुका मधुरे व तिरुपती.

YEDADAST DEH YĀDĀ TĀLUKA MADURAI VA THIRUPATHI.

Paper, indigenous. 14″ × 5″. Lines, 38. Modi Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 123.

This record appears on the first page of this volume. The handwriting is legible and fair and has been recorded in quarter transverse section paper. This record deals with the endowments granted to certain

temples, agraharams and private individuals. On the whole there are 18 grants or sanads and two short notes on certain copper plates, and 6 petitions requesting certain Rajas to grant certain inams. The first two grants relate to the Meenakshi Amman Temple at Madura and another to Sri Alagiriswami Temple at Alagar Koil. Details for the grants given to Sri Venkateswaraswami and other Gods belonging to the Devastanams such as Govindarajaswami, Alamelu Amman Temple at Thirurchanur, etc., by Sadasiva Rayalu are described. Particulars such as the names of the Inamdars, both institutions individuals are also given. The purpose for which the endowment was granted, the date and the extent of the lands granted with the names of the places etc. are elaborately described. There are three petitions with the orders passed thereon by the Naick Rajas relating to cash inams granted for celebrating certain katalais in the temple at Tirupathi. Shaliwahana dates are used in the dating the Kaifiyats. In the last page the names of the villages owned by certain Polygars and the income they derived by Kaval and customs fees collected in their jurisdiction are described. The kaifiyat bears no information regarding either the name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

मौमजकुर रायपठांत दिल्हे इनाम दानपं कंवलं श्री रंगाच्यारी यांच नावी.

End :

मो I. कोटमंगलम. मो. कोतुर गाव. मो. नामपाळ्यमं गाव.

D. No. **188**

यादद्स्त पांडवगुडी वोरंगल कैफियत.

YEDADAST PĀṆḌAVAGUDI VĀRANGAL KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous, 7″ × 5″. Lines, 28. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

This record appears on the 14th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record deals with the net extent of lands granted as Inam to certain Temples at Pandavagudi and Varangal. These two places are described to be in the jurisdiction of Venkatagiri Zamin. A statement showing the names of the temples and the names of the persons who granted them, the extent of the dry

and wet lands and their income and certain other remarks such as the names of the manegars and whether the trust is conducted or not are described. It has been stated that this record was prepared in fasli 1225 by the Sheristadar of Chittoor District. The record bears signatures in Urudu, Modi, and in English and this record was said to have been forwarded to the East India Company on the 10th August 1815. Short notes relating to the origin and the history of the temples can be observed. This record was said to have been prepared by one Venkata Rao Sheristadar.

Remarks.—Certain pages of kaifiyat can be noticed at the end of the volume.

Beginning :

याद्दास्त पांडवगुडी व वरंगल * * * म्हणावयाचे देवळ वगैरे असणेच कैफियत. तालुका वेंकटगीरि मोटा बुर्कडी चितुर सरकार कुंपणी सन १२२६ फसली.

End :

बातारिख छं १०. माहे अगष्ट सन १८१५ इसवी. आवटं वेंकट राव सिरिस्तदार.

D. No. 189

याद्दी उत्तर हिंदुस्थान व काबुल.

YEDHI UTTARA HINDUSTĀN VA KĀBOOL.

Paper, English made. 9″ × 6″. Lines, 14. Modi Good.

Complete

This volume contains only one record consisting of 22 chapters. The handwriting is fair and legible. From the remarks on the first folio it can be understood that this is one of the collection of records made by Anand Rao. Few lines in Telugu and in English may also be observed in the same folio. An introductory note on the second folio explains very briefly the contents of the record and it is stated that the same has been despatched for perusal and acknowledgment. The name of the sender or the person to whom the record was despatched is not mentioned.

The Record describes the names of certain principal cities and towns both in North Hindustan and Kabool which comprised the Mogul Empire during the sovereignty of Akbar. The boundaries of the cities, the names of the rivers, with their branches and tributaries, lakes

and Tanks, the extent of the lands cultivated and the revenue collected are described. The most important factor of this record is, it mentions the names of the cities both by their original *Hindu name* and the new *Islamic name* used by the Mogals. It is stated that Hastinapuri was called as Delhi, Ahamadabad, as Musta Karool, Ibha Bad, Kasi as Benares, Priyag as Ilhabad, Patna as Bhair, Multan as Dame Ammon, and Kabool as Dame Moola.

The Kaifiyat further provides also the changed names of certain rivers.

The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat or the date on which the record was collected are not mentioned.

Beginning :

मुल्ख विस्तार हिंदुस्थान साल्हो सुमें पैकीं पंधरा भुभाचीं सरकार व माहाल व बेरीज रुपयाची व दामाची व सरहद सुधां न नद्या चा तपशील.

End :

सदरहु नध्यातील बेतमी रुजु तुरानाकडे जाता तलुमगे (?) सुभा दारुल मुला उर्फ काबुल एक १.

D. No. 190

यादवस्त तालुका काणकुपी.

YADADAST TALUKA KĀṆAKUPI.

Paper, indigenous. 7″ × 5″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 63.

This volume contains kaifiyats recorded in Telugu, Kannada, Modi and in Urudu. The folios are slightly damaged, and the kaifiyats are not recorded continuously. This kaifiyat appears in three portions in three different places in this volume. This begins on the 11th page and is carried on to pages 20 and 23 and ends on the 24th. This record seems to be an order issued by Tippu Sultan to his subordinates in the Revenue Department (several dates are mentioned). The names of the officers to whom this order was issued is recorded. Tippu Sultan through this order directs his subordinates the procedure that they should adopt in collecting the kist, remitting the same in the Huzur Treasury, the maintenance of accounts and the payment of salaries to the village officers and the work they are expected to do. Particular instructions are issued to the Tahsildar of Kanakupi about the

collection of kist in his jurisdiction. In the last part of the kaifiyat, the names of the currency used in the Mysore State and their equivalents are described. A statement showing the collections made in Kanakupi Taluk on the 5th Moharam, fasli 1221 (Pramadicha is also provided.)

The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording this.

Beginning :

फेरिस्त कर्णमं बेच्यार पयांद पो. तुमचे जीमेंस अेहत किल्लेस * * * जाहस्त जातांबाकी कदीम पयाेकडान तुमुचे तालुक रयन्ताकडे घेऊन पाठविणे.

End :

९ ४॥६ करक दमामी सदर १७१॥
१७७॥ घुरली १ सी.
१७॥ पुली १ सी.
४८१॥ मामुर समानी ४७४.

D. No. 191

यादस्त रावे बंदर व करे पट्टण कैफियत.

YADADAST RAVAI BUNDER VA KARAIPATNA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made, 13″ × 7″. Lines, 24. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 43.

This record begins on the 22nd folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This kaifiyat describes the banks and fords in Nellore District where the country boats can come near the shore and load and unload. Twenty-five such fords are described shortly ; notes relating to the origin and the history of these fords are described. The names of the goods that were loaded and unloaded, the Customs and such other duties collected at each ford and the transhipment charges paid to the boat's men are also mentioned. The kaifiyat further mentions the names of the owners of those fords; and the commodities that were available for exporting from Nellore and Ganjam to other places. The name of the scribe or the sources of information and other particulars such as dates, etc., are not mentioned.

Beginning :

यादद्म्त रवे बंदर करपठणांची व येऽुमतीच दिगुमती जीनस कापडें वगैरे.

End :

सदरी लिहीले रेवांत शुर्ली वांळुप-दवाळ म्हणार पडग चालवीणारा चे गुंडशा. उदंड आहेत. त्या त्याच गुंडशा अहेत की त्याच नाव पालेमले म्हणतानी त्यांस बाटी बोगरी वीशषे भरीत नाही.

D. No. **192**

यादद्स्त सदाशिव गड कैफियत.

YADADAST SADĀSIVA GAD KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 17. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 27.

This record appears on the 17th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of the Hill Fort, Sadasiva Gad. This is said to be situated near Shondai, a taluk in Vijianagar Empire. The topography of this place is also described. This kaifiyat is divided into nine sections. The first two sections describe the history of Anagondi and Vizianagar Empire during the rule of the Naicks.

To commemorate the success in a War, Sadasiva Naick of Vijianagar constructed a Fort on a hill and called it as Sadasiva Gad. The second and the third sections describe the downfall of the Naicks and that of Adil Shai dynasty. The invasion of the Dutch and the treacherous part played by the Naick Commander at Sadasiva Gad and the passing over of the Fort to the Dutch forms the contents of the fourth and the fifth sections. In the seventh section the invasion of Hyderali Khan and how he captured Sadasiva Gad is explained. The Wars between the East India Company and Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan are also described. The invasion of the Marathas under the leadership of Babu Rao Shalanke and the treaty between the Marathas and Tippu Sultan are described in the eighth section.

In the last section the conquest of Sadasiva Gad by the East India Company and the death of Tippu Sultan are very graphically described. It is stated that finally the English conquered Sadasiva Gad in Shalivahana Era 897.

Neither the name of the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are mentioned. Dates for all important occurrences are provided in Shalivahana Era. The names of the principal persons in the French, Dutch and English Companies are mentioned.

Beginning :

यादद्स्त सदाशीव गडचें कैफियत. आनेगोंदी उर्फ विध्यानगर तेथील राजे नरपती राजा (भुवर) राम राजा यांकडुन पोंदे स्वत्तानास रामचंद्र नायक होता

End :

सैद हाजी नामे किल्लेदार होता. त्याणी पांच च्यार राजे लढाई करुन अखैर कोलाने (!) उतरुन फिरंग सरदार यांचे स्वाधीन केला. ते अमल जफरी (?) आहे कलम.

D. No. 193.

यादद्स्त सुब्रम्हण्येश्वर स्वामी कैफियत.

YADADAST—SUBRAHMAṆYESVAR SWAMI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 13″ × 4″. Lines, 33. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 123.

The record appears on the 10th folio of this volume. The folios are damaged and highly perforated. The Kaifiyat deals with the endowments granted to Sri Subramania Swami Devastanam, a minor temple situated in the Meenakshi temple at Madura. Two villages are granted for the upkeep and conducting worship of Sri Subramania Swami. The villages are said to have been situated in Tirumangalam Taluk and granted as Inam by Muthu Veerappa Naick for Ara Katlai Charities. It is stated that the donor appointed one Chokanatha Bhattar as the manager of the trust. Some instructions for conducting the charities are also provided. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the scribe or the date on which it was recorded. Certain signatures in Tamil can be observed at the last portion of the kaifiyat.

Beginning :

फेरीस्त श्री सुब्रम्हणेश्वर स्वामीस अरकटले मुतुवीरपनाईकाचे कटलें. वगैरे. कृष्ण मुतुवीरपनाइकाचे दिवसी मधुरे आमील मुतपामोदली म्हणार धर्म करवीले.

End :

सदरहु ईसम् खानाच दिवसा पासुन कटले रहुन गेला.

D. No. 194

यादद्स्त लासें गाव कैफियत.

YADADAST LASĒ GĀVA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 13″ × 4″. Lines, 32. Modi. Old. Damaged. Complete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 123.

This kaiflyat appears on the 25th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record describes five sanads. The details for the villages granted as endowment by the Naick rulers of Madura for conducting some kattalai charities at Sri Alagar Temple at Alagar Kovil in Madura District are described.

The first and the third sections of the record mention that in total 5 villages were granted in the Madura District by Thirumala Naick and Chinnathamby Mudaly for conducting Vuchikala katalai charities in the Alagar Temple.

The second and the fourth sections describe the endowments granted for conducting Sairakshapujai katalai to Sri Alagar Swami Temple. The endowments are said to have been granted by Chinna Mudaly and Thanappa Mudaly.

The record further describes the names of the persons who were deputed to look after the endowments and the charities. The net amounts to be spent in the temple are also explained. Dates in Shalivahana Era are mentioned. The last portion of the record describes the endowments granted to Thirugnanasambanda Swami. The names of the villages and the extent of the lands granted as endowment is explained. Tamil signatures appear in two places of the record. The name of the scribe and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

यादद्स्त कटलें गावच कैफियत देवम्थान अलगिरी वगैरे.

End :

३१८ नित्यपडी रोजिना ८१॥

४८२ त्रिशेष.

१७७ मास विशेष.

२७ अटवीणेश·

४४२

D. No. 195

यादद्स्त साल्वार कैफियत.

YĀDADAST SĀLVAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 28. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 39.

This record appears on the 88th folio of this volume, describing the cultivations and the kist collected from the ryots of Rama Samudram a village in Thirupattur Taluk in 1203 fasli. This record describes the extent of the punjai lands cultivated and the net amount of kist collected from them. The Paimash accounts for the lands cultivated are also provided. The kaifiyat further explains the sources of water received for cultivation and the name of the owners who cultivated the lands. The kaifiyat neither mentions the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

यादद्स्त स्थलवार पतकट तीर्वा मौ. रामसमुद्र तालुकें तीरूपतुर सन १२०३ फसली.

End :

एकुन बाजे बाबा १३. मैली २६ कास १९.

D. No. 196

यादद्स्त स्थलवार कैफियत.

YADADAST STHALAVAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 32. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 54.

This record appears on the 45th folio of this volume. This kaifiyat describes the names of the paligars and the villages they owned in Cholaingewaram. It is stated that this account was prepared in 1317 fasli when the East India Company attached these villages. The informations and the necessary accounts are said to have been furnished by the local village officers. In total the names of 78 paligars and the number of villages they owned are described. The name of the scribe is not mentioned.

Beginning :

यादद्स्त फेरीस्त स्थलवार व मन व वटा व गांवगाने ताल्लुके चोलगीवार.

End :

कसवा ०-१-० ईपाहुन मनवाडे.

D. No. 197

यादद्स्त फेरीस्त जरीब राम समुद्र.

YADADAST PERIST JAREEB RAMASAMUDRU.

Paper, indigenous. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 30. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 39.

This record begins on folio No. 30. The folios are highly damaged and the kaifiyat is incomplete. This describes the origin and the history of certain temples and towns in Ramasamudram and in Thondamandalam. Information regarding Ramasamudram is very little. The names of certain temples, the persons who constructed the same and the festivals that were once conducted in them are briefly described. The mythological legends are also described. There is nothing particularly important worth recording. The name of the scribe is not mentioned.

Beginning :

* * * * किला पाहुन गाई बकरे समस्थ आपले श्री मागहास्त्रे ! स्थलांत . . बेटा बसविला.

End :

तोंडमंडलचे कैफियत समाप्त तेथील कर्ण देखलि पुरातन वाला पाहुन लिहिवीलत.

D. No. 198

याददस्त जरीब कृष्णागिरी.

YADADAST JARIB KṚṢṆAGIRI.

Paper, English made, 10″ × 6″. Lines, 16. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 39.

This work begins on folio volume 44. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record relates to certain accounts that are expected to be maintained by the village officers in Krishnagiri Taluk. Twelve

kinds of accounts are mentioned. There is nothing either politically or historically important worth mentioning except the names of the accounts that were maintained in olden days. The name of the scribe, the date and the sources of information obtained for recording this are not mentioned.

Beginning :

याददस्त फेरीस्त ईसाब जरीब हुलस (वमुली) समजावषी वगैरे नमुना इलाके मुलुक कृष्णगीरि.

End :

हली पैमाष गुंटेनारि ईसेवार मौ करणेच तरमं पाहीले प्रमाणे.

D. No. 199

याद्दी सरंजाम फौज.

YĀDI SARAÑJĀM FAUJ.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 7″. Lines, 19. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in Volume No. 10.

This record appears on the 202nd folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This kaifiyat deals with the payment of the salary to a section of the military personnel by Savaye Mahadeva Rao in the year 1804. A long list of names of the persons employed in the military, with their rank and pay is provided. The names of certain trust worthy commanders employed in the cavalry of the Peshwas are also recorded.

This record is said to be a portion of the original document maintained in the records of the Peshwas and was subsequently transcribed for Col. Mackenzie. The name of the scribe is not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्रीरामचंद्र प्रसंन्न. याद्दी सरंजाम फौज सवारी. रो. सवाई माधवराव पंत प्रधान यांचे कारकीर्दी नेमणुक सवार. सन अर्बा मयातैन व अलफ उरुफ सनं १२४० फसली.

End :

सेवासी रवाना केली आहे पाहुतां पथीण दरबार प्रकर्ष श्रुत होईल.

D. No. 200

यादी सरंजाम फौज.

YĀDI SARAÑJĀM FAUZ.

Paper, English made. 10" × 7". Lines, 24. Modi. Old. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This Kaifiyat appears on the 209th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible and some pages are missing. This record contains particulars for the villages granted as inam by a Peshwa to one of his Lieutenants, by name Neelakanta Rao Mahadeva Rao residing at Purander. The name of the villages and their net revenue and other particulars are provided. The Inamdar is declared as a Sardeshmuk and the lands are said to have been granted on Deshmuk tenure. The Sardeshmook is directed to provide a certain number of horses and persons to the cavalry of the Peshwa. The name of the Peshwa who granted this inam is not mentioned Since the last portion of this record is missing the name of the scribe or the sources of information gathered for recording the Kaifiyat are not given. The Inam is said to have been granted in fazli 1204.

Beginning :

यादी फौज सरंजामी सिल्लेदार मुदां सुरसन अर्बा भयातैन व अलफ उरफ फसली सन १२०४ फसली ईनाम गाव वगैरे.

End :

११५ जमीन प्रांत पुणें पैकीं.

D. No. 201

येंगुर कैफियत.

ENGUR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10" × 7". Lines, 22. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 12.

This record appears on the 25th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This describes in detail, the history of the origin and the growth of a Town, Engur situated in the Mysore Province. Dates for all important occurrences are recorded as per Shaliwahana Calendar. The beginning of the Kaifiyat is legendary. It is stated that one Raja Vishnu Vardhna was the originator of this Town, which subsequently became an important Fort. Many seiges and battles are said

to have taken place for its possession. The record further narrates that the Fort was annexed by the Rayalu Rajas of Vizianagaram. During the Mohamadan attacks and the decline of the Vijianagar dynasty the Fort Engur became the property of Krishna Raja Udayar, the Raja of Mysore. The contents of the record trace the genealogy of the Mysore rulers from Chika Deva Raja. The ascendency of Hyderali Khan and the accession of Tipu Sultan is also very graphically described. The fight between the Marattas, the French and the East India Company with Tipu Sultan up to his final conquest and death is beautifully narrated. In conclusion it is stated that the East India Company became the master of Mysore Province. The arbitration of Purnayya between Cornwalis and the Raja of Mysore and how Krishna Deva Raja Udayar, became the Raja of Mysore is explained. The Kaifiyat neither bears the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording the same.

Beginning :

येगुर च कैफियत पुर्वि दरोबस्त मुलुक विजयनगरचा रायेलाचे जिमां असतां हालि बेलरच जागे वरी पुर्वी झाडी वाहदुन होत कडुन विष्णु वर्देन राजा मजकुरानी दौलत करीत असतां.

End :

मेहणां पुट अरसुं सहित सांपडला वरुन कर्नल वासली सो वहुदुर यांनी त्या दोघास व त्यांचे सिल सीला वगैरे यांचा जण ऐस सात जाणावरी णल (:) चडवील.

D. No. 202

येगुर कैफियत.

ENGUR KAIFIYAT

Paper (Indigenous) mended. 13″ × 9″. Lines, 17. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 2.

This record appears on the 229th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are mended and the volume is rebound. This Kaifiyat is same as that described in D. No. 202 but this record bears more important historic information relating to the Marathas and the East India Company. The contents of the record seem to be repeated up to the ascendancy of Hyder Ali Khan. The invasion of the Marathas under the leadership of Narayana Rao

Peshwa and Mahadeva Rao Peshwa and the annexation of Engoor is very beautifully described. The names of the Maratha chieftains who took active part in the warfare are given. Again some more information regarding the part played by the East India Company in subjugating Tippu Sultan and the final annexation of the Mysore by the British is dealt with lucidly. By a final settlement Krishna Deva Raja Wodiyar became the Raja of Mysore. The dates for all important occurrences are recorded in Shaliwahana Era. The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this narration are not mentioned.

Beginning :

यॆंगुरचे कैफियत. पुर्वि दरोबस्त मुलक विजयनगर रायेलाचे जिमां असंता हाली बेलरच जागे वरी पुर्वि झाड वाहडुन होत

End :

त्या दोघामं त्या सिलसिला वगैरे पांच जण ऐसें सात जणासी नुंगेहाली जवल गलचडवीलेस जा पोंहच विले. कलम.

D. No. **203**

येलनाड प्रभु वंशावली तपशिल.

ELLANĀDU PRABHU VAMSĀVALI TAPŚIL.

Paper, indigenous. 13″ × 9″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old (mended). Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 2.

This record appears on the 221st page. The handwriting is fair and legible. The pages are mended and neatly bound. This record deals with history of the origin of a Fort known as Yelanad and in the Province of Mysore and its chieftains. It is stated that seven persons emigrated from Kanchi District and settled on the boundaries of Mysore and agreed to obey the command of Kempa Gounda. This Kempa Gounda by some divine power became more powerful and constructed a Town and a fort and called it as Yela Nad. He is said to be the founder of temple of Veerabhadra (S.S. 1380). The origin and the history of the Bangalore Fort is briefly narrated.

This same Kempa Gounda fought with a turbulent paligar Sankara Nayak and took his country. The genealogy of the Gounda family up to the last Gounda (?) is described. A list of Forts and temples and

the charitable institutions constructed by these rulers are given. The Mohammedans under the leadership of Kuli Khan(?) captured Bangalore and other forts. The Kaifiyat further describes the history of Chika Deva Raya Wodiyar and the marriage alliances with the original Gounda family. The usurpation of Hyder Ali Khan and how the Goundas retreated to a far off Fort at Poonganur forms the last part of the Kaifiyat. The name of the author and the sources of information gathered for recording this Kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

कांचिहुन अलते बंदु ७ सी तपसील अंकुशगिरि पालेगार मास्तीमधे राहिलाते.

End :

यथ न होत म्हण· सद्री उतार राणी मलया पासुन बहद्दर चे अमल पावेतो चालन अल· तरी बहद्दराच दिवसात सद्रहु उताराम जाहल टिपुसुलतानाचें दिवसी उतार जफ्ती जाहल— कलम.

D. No. **204**

येलनाड प्रभु वंशावली तपशील.

ELLANĀDU PRABHU VAMŚĀVALI TAPŚIL.

Paper, indigenous. 10″ × 7″. Lines, 25. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 3.

This record appears on the 20th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This Kaifiyat deals with the origin and the history of the dynasty of the Goundas who founded and ruled Yelanadu and Bangalore. Much is said about Kempa Gounda, the grandson of Kempa Gounda, who immigrated from Kanchi and settled near Mysore. The circumstances that led Kempa Gounda to begin the construction of the Town of Yelanadu and Bangalore are specially described well. The genealogy of the Gounda family, up to Mookudi Gounda is described. During his reign, the Moguls under the command of Ranajoola Khan attacked and captured the Gounda. Subsequent to a treaty the Gounda is said to have been set free and Bangalore annexed to the Mogal territory.

The Kaifiyat further describes the invasion of Chika Deva Raya of Mysore and the defeat and capture of Mookudi Kempa Gounda. Chicka Deva Raya made alliances with the Gounda family, and thus cemented the friendship of the Goundas and became the absolute ruler of Yelanad and Bangalore. The rise of Hyder Ali Khan and the defeat of Chika Deva Raya forms the subject-matter of the last part of the Kaifiyat. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat is not mentioned. The dates for all the important occurrences are recorded in Shaliwahana Era.

Beginning :

कंचीहुन आलते मंदु सातासी तपशील. अकुस गिरी पालेगार मस्ती मधे राहिलते : पुंगुनुर पाले धुगुट्टर मधे राहिले ला :

End :

एक हजार तीनसेहे संवछर लगाईत राजे पण केले ते संवछर २७० मागडी सवस्तान किलकू संवछर लगाईत आरवरे विरोधीकृतु संवछरास ६३ संवछर जाहले. एकुन सवछर ३३३.

D. No. 205

रंग दुर्ग कैफियत.

RANGA DURG KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 18″ × 14″. Lines, 38. Modi. Old. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 37.

This incomplete Kaifiyat dealing with the origin and the history of the Island Sri Rangam and the temple dedicated to Sri Ranganathaswami appears on the 769th page of this volume. The handwriting is illegible and contains a large number of words mis-spelt and badly punctuated. This seems to be a transcription of an original executed as per the direction of Col. Mackenzie. The topography of the place is described. The fabulous legends relating to the temple and the power of the deity, and the names of some of the ardent devotees are given in detail. The Kaifiyat further explains the names of the persons who made endowments for the upkeep of the temple . The date for any incident alluded to in the narration is not given. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्रीरंगदेवालयाचें कैफियत. श्रीनारायणजीयराचे हकिगत.

* * * अवल आसुन देवाचे वस्त्र आभरणास अमच हजर करणे मोहनी देणेच पैकेस सदरी आठ निशाणि करणे येणे प्रकारें वरी लिहीला मामुला प्रमाणे चालवणेच निज लिहुन दीछ आहे दरीयात्फ. करीणे वस्त्र वरी लिहीला अस यास नाव निशी करणेस हजर आहे.

D. No. 206

रंगदेवालय संबंधी व्यवस्था.

RANGA DEVĀLAYA SAMBANDHI VYAVASTHA.

Paper, indigenous. 22″ × 16″. Lines, 21. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 48.

This record appears on the first folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair but the ink has faded away. This seems to be a report submitted by the management of Sri Ranganathaswami Temple to a certain officer whose name is missing, describing the origin, history and the management of the trust properties, etc. The letter is dated as 28th June 1821. The mythological legends of Sri Ranganathaswami and the Island of Sri Rangam are well described. The names of certain Gurus and the disciples of Sri Ramanuja are mentioned. The duties of certain temple officers and the names of certain festivals are also mentioned. The names of the persons who endowed landed properties for the celebration of daily worship of the deity and for festivals are mentioned. The duties that are expected to be attended to by certain temple servants and the remuneration they have to receive are also mentioned. The name of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat is not provided.

Beginning :

श्रीरंगदेवल विष्णु स्थला पैकी अवल. श्री नारायणजियरांचे हकीगत.

End :

येणे प्रमाणे वर लिहीला बाबत मामुल प्रेमाण चोलणच निज लिहीला आहे दर्यात्फ. करीते वेस्त्रवती * * असलीया समजावसी हजर असे. तारिख २८ माहे जुन १८२१ ईसवी.

D. No. 207

राघोजी भांसले नागपूर.

RĀGHOJI BHONSLE NĀGPUR.

Papor, indigenous. 12″ × 10″. Lines, 21. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.

This record appears on the 150th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. All the folios are mended and neatly bound. The name of the Kaifiyat is also recorded in English in the top of the left hand corner. This Kaifiyat deals with the origin and the history of the Bhonsle family who ruled at Nagapur. The genealogical history of the Bhonsles from Rama Raja up to Mahadojo Bhonsle have been explained in detail. It is stated that Rama Raja Bhonsle was responsible for establishing a Maratha State at Nagapur. The record further explains the achievements of Ragoji Bhonsle during his expeditions in the south up to Arcot for territorial expansion. After the death of Ragoji it is stated that his son Nanajee Bhonsle succeeded him. The Kaifiyat explains briefly some of the expeditions that he undertook against Tippu Sultan. The Kaifiyat provides neither the name of the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

श्री गणेशाय नमः नागपुर वाले रघोजी भांसलेची उतपन रामराजेंचे उधरी तीघे पुत्र जाहले. त्येाच शीवाजी व शाहाजी व भीकाजी भोंसले.

तयेनन करुन माधोजी नागपुरास आले वर पुनवालेसी व टिपुसी सला जाहले वर चीमनाजी बोसले रुकसत होउन नागपुरास आले वर थोड दिवसा मागुन माधोजी बोसलेनी नारायेण यात्रा केलेवर रघोजी बोसले राजावर कार्य जाहले आहेत चीमनाजी व मानाजी त्यासव आहेत पुढे जे होईल ते कलन येईल जाणीचे.

D. No. 208

राघोबा दाते व सवाई माधव राव कारकीर्दी.

RĀGOBA DĀTĒ VA SAVAYEE MĀDHAVA RAO KĀRKIRDI.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 7″. Lines, 13. Modi. Fair.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This record appears on the 400th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair. The folios are not properly arranged. This Kaifiyat seems to be a detached portion of a big work dealing with the history of the Marathas and this particular Kaifiyat explains the history of Savayee Mahadeva Rao. The Kaifiyat bears a different heading but deals with the history of Savayee Mahadeva Rao. It begins with a civil war at Poona and a treaty effected between Savayee Mahadeva Rao and Nana Fadnavis. Savayee Mahadev Rao was much interested in knowing the history of his forefathers, and it is stated that he requested Nana Fadnavis and Sripat Rao Dinkar to write a short account of his ancestors. As per the request of Savayee Mahadeva Rao, the above said persons wrote a short history and completed the same on Wednesday the 13th day in the bright fortnight of Maha month in the year Pariyudavi. This history is said to have been transcribed by Chimmana Rao and Regunatha Srinivasa Rao residents of Thulapur. As per the request of Col. Mackenzie, the above history was copied by Bhima Rao Ranga Rao.

Beginning :

त्या मध्ये विक्षेप पडावा म्हणौन परशराम भाउ श्रीमंत सवाई माधव राव याकड व हरीपंत फडक्या नाना फडनवीसा कड ऐस नाना प्रकार कर कर येऊन गावांत मारामारी जाहल.

End :

रंग राव यानी लिहीउन आणऊन फिरगी सरदार मेजर गाल मेकींनजीस दिल्हइ. ते दिवस रौद्री संवछर माधामास कृष्णपक्ष प्रतीपदा दिवसी नकल उतरविले.

D. No. 209

राजा गोपीचंद बखर.

RĀJĀ GŌPICAND BAKHER.

Paper, indigenous, 7″ × 5″. Lines, 13. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 8.

This record begins on the 17th folio of this volume. The folios are highly damaged and perforated. This Kaifiyat deals with the biography of a Hindu Raja who ruled at Bengal.

In the last part of the Kaifiyat it is stated that this record was transcribed from a book by one Govinda Pant at Ahamednagar on the 7th December 1805 and was despatched to Col. Mackenzie.

Beginning :

राजा गोपिचंदाचे कैफियत. राजा गोपिचंदाचे पिता श्री लोकचंद व माता मयाणावती * * *

End :

नकल लिहीले असे दर जागा हमदनगर बातारीख ७ माहे डिशंबर सन ईसवी. जीवस्ते ईलाखे हजरत मेजर कलनल मकींजी साहेब.

D. No. 210

राजावळी गोवलकोंडा.

RĀJĀVALI GOPALAKOṆḌA.

Paper, indigenous. 5″ × 7″. Lines 8. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other work in this volume is " Kaitadiyuga Rajavali". Part I.

This record appears on the 36th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The Kaifiyat is recorded in continuity with the foregoing one and bears no title. This record deals with the origin and the history of certain rulers who ruled at Golkonda. The brief history of Rayalu Kings who ruled in Shali Vahana Saka 1608 to 1690 is described. The Kaifiyat gives no particulars except the name of the person who ruled at Golkonda, and the dates of their accession and the period they ruled. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat is not mentioned. The folios are neatly reconditioned and bound.

Beginning :

शेका: १६०८ आंगटी अक्ष्ये संवछर रागाइत प्रमादीच संवछर पावेतो अबदुल्ला कुतुब साहेब राज्य भर वरुष * * उभयेता येकुन वरुष ३९.

End :

मधे आयुष प्रमाण होऊन जात आहेत. सरवळ दुर्मुही राहुन जात आहे.

is said to be situated to the west of Chittra Dung. Rana Raya is said to be the 4th boy out of the ten children and was adopted by Vikramaditia. The name of the father or the native place of Rana Raya is not mentioned. This Rana Raya is said to have succeeded Vikramaditia. The Kaifiyat explains certain incidents that induced Rana Raya to construct the Fortress mentioned in this Kaifiyat. Here the record breaks abruptly. Neither the name of the author nor the informations obtained for recording this Kaifiyat and the dates on which the incidents mentioned occur are provided.

Beginning :

राण रायगुडच कैफियत. चित्रदुर्गास पछम भागी बारा कोसावरी पुर्वी श्वर्गोपती पटण मणहुन बहुत प्रख्यात पावलने विस्तारण औरस यौरस च्यारी कोस विस्तीरण.

End :

पाणि पाहुन पित नयेत. ते राजा पाहुन हे एक कार्ये की कारण आहे मणहुन मंत्रीस विचारीताना मंत्रीने जवाब दिला जे. हे तळा बंधविला तो पुर्व जन्मीं त्याला पुत्र संतान * * *

D. No. 214

राज (रण) वायुगुडीचे कैफियत.

RĀJĀ RANA VĀYOGUDIE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 19. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 3.

This record appears on the 197th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The Kaifiyat is incomplete. This deals with the history of the hill Fortress Rana Rayagudi.

This seems to be the second Chapter of Kaifiyat described under D. No. 213. The beginning is legendary explaining how a Raja was blessed with a daughter, by a Goddess. Though the name of the Raja is not mentioned, it is stated that the daughter was named as Shanta Parameswari. The second part of the Kaifiyat describes very briefly the history of the eight Cholas. In concluding the record, the biography of Karikala Chola is told. The record breaks here. Some pages both in the beginning and in the end are missing.

The Kaifiyat neither bears the title nor the name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording the Kaifiyat.

Beginning :

* * होत मणातात तंनमुल वगैरेयानी बांदविला तळयांत पाणी पीत नाही म्हणुन सांगीतल्यास राजानी मनीं फार व्यसन करुन आपल्या पटणास जाऊन चिंता करुन नीजला

End :

सांगितल्य वेळेम जवाब दिल्लाजे. आपले अवरुष डुन (ज्यार पराचा) . . बाहेर कडुन आपल हातांनें सहार होऊन केला. तेपापा कडुन तरवार त्याचे डोसकें होनी दोनी झात

D. No 215

रामराजा देवगिरि बखर.

RĀMĀ RĀJĀ DEVAGIRI BAKHER.

Paper, indigenous. 7" × 5". Lines, 13. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 66.

This record appears on the 136th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The first four pages in the beginning are missing. This Kaifiyat deals with the origin and the history of Rama Raja, the founder of Devagiri and the minister Hemada Pandit Raja. The Kaifiyat further explains how he recovered himself from the fatal clutches of a bogus mendicant. The second part of the record deals with the efforts evinced by Rama Raja in constructing the Fortress of Devagiri, and how he got himself acquainted with the learned Brahmin Hemada Pandit. In conclusion another legend is narrated explaining the voyage of Hemada pandit to the citadal of Vibheshana, to cure a disease. The record explains that this Hemada pandit was the originator of Modi script.

The record neither mentions the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this Kaifiyat or the dates on which the several episodes occurred.

Beginning :

ऐसीतयार करुन त्या मुलास तेथे नेले त्यासी म्हणुन लगालाकी यास अग्नीस तिनी वेढा घालणें.

End :

देवगीरिस राहुन मले. देवगीरिची षचना हेमाड पंता पासुनच जाहाली. पुर्वि पर्वत मात्र होता. या प्रमाणे दवगीरीचा कथ पुर्वि पासुन सांगीतली असे एथोर देवगीरीचें बखर.

D. No. 216

रास्तल बेगंमपुर जैन कैफियत.

RASTAL BEGAMPUR JAIN KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 13. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 6.

This record appears on the 32nd (*b*) folio of this volume. The handwriting is not fair. In the beginning it is stated that this kaifiyat was transcribed by Ramanuja Ayyangar residing at Pallur in Srimushnam taluk. Other particulars of this person are not mentioned. This record deals with the origin of two places and provides a very brief account of Jainism. The first part of the kaifiyat describes the origin of a state Rastal. This State was considered to be a good trading centre The information relating this to state is said to have been gathered from the biography of Raja Saheb, Begampur. The origin and history of Begampur is explained. A small village is said to have been improved into a big town by Akbar. This is said to be situated eight miles east of Aurangabad. To commemorate the birth of a daughter Akbar called this town as Begampur. The last portion of the kaifiyat deals briefly with the cult of Jainism at Bengal. The date of the kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

हे कथा अवघ लिहिलते श्रीमुष्ण जवली पालुर म्हणावयाच खेडयांत रामानुज यैंगार लिहीवीलतें

End :

जैन ज्यानीचा कैफियत बंनालांत मलुरा बाद देहेंत जेग सेटी गालां म्हणुन भारी वर्तक साहुकारपण करीत आहे.

D. No. 217

लालबाग कैफियत.

LĀL BĀG KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 18. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 3.

This kaifiyat appears on the 157 page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This kaifiyat deals with the origin of the Lal Bag, the famous garden at Bangalore and certain masjids in it. Hyderali thought that this site would be a suitable place for constructing a garden. According to his directions, an extensive garden was laid out with great labour and cost. Rare specimens of trees and plants are said to have been brought from distant places such as Kabool, etc. During the war between Lord Wallis and Hyderali, this garden was very much damaged. During the reign of Tippu Sultan, he remoddled the garden and added some more buildings and masjids and called this garden as "Daulat Bag." The kaifiyat explains that Tippu granted extensive endowments for the maintenance of the garden and the masjids. This garden is said to have been finished in the year Nandana.

The name of the author or the sources of information gathered for recording this kaifiyat or the dates are not provided.

Beginning:

लालबागच कैफियत॰ लालुबाग (सांजि) . . . राजेच वरवीत . . . एक अमराई जांब वगैरेच झाडी हाजोरी होत ते जागा बहदुरयानी पाहुन बाग करणेच तजवीज करुन झाड तमाम तोडुम जमीन रंपेष होत व बराबर करणेस हजमारो कामाटी मजुरी देऊन लाख व्होन खर्चकरु बाग तयार केलां

End:

जाऊन निमाज करीत होते. खेरं खैरात हाजार रुपये फकर फकीरास खैरात होता. निमाजासी अलते लोकास खाणा पाणी ही खीलावत होतें कालम.

D. No. 218

लासे गांव तालुके तीरुमंगलम.

LĀSEGĀVA TALUKE THIRUMANGALAM.

Paper, indigenous; 12" × 4". Lines 30. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 123.

This incomplete record appears on the 3rd (*b*) folio. The handwriting is fair. This record deals with the names of the villages and the choukees in Thirumangalam taluk, Madura district, wherein lands are granted as

endowment to Sri Meenakshi temple and other charitable institutions at Madurai. The extent of the wet and dry lands and the gardens owned by the temple is provided. Particulars relating to the names of the donor or the persons to whom the endowments were granted or the date on which these endowments were made are not mentioned. Neither the name of the author nor the sources of informations obtained for recording this kaifiyat are provided.

B g! ing ;

परगणे तीरुमंगलम देह ८९ स्त रे ३ परगणे मजकुर देवल तालुका. परगणे मजकुर देवल तालुका बाग. सी देवदायमं दाखल.

End

जाता बाकी. देह ४३ सगेर १ स परगणे देह ४३ सागेर १.

D. No. 219

लासे गाव तालुके तीरुमंगलम.

LĀSE GĀVA TALUKA THIRUMANGALAM.

Paper, indigenous. 12″ × 4″. Lines, 30. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 123.

This kaifiyat begins on the 31st (b) folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and the record is incomplete. The folios are not properly arranged. This record deals with the total extent of the lands wet, dry and gardens in the various villages in the taluk of Thirumangalam in Madura district. The extent of the lands granted as sarvamaniam to Sri Minakshi Sundareswaraswami temple at Madura is provided. Particulars for the lands granted to certain private charitable institutions and individuals are also provided. Other informations such as the names of the grantees and grantors or the dates on which these gifts were made are not mentioned. The name of the author or the source of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not provided. The record is incomplete.

Beginning :

तीरुमंगलम दाखल तुरुनलुर दाखल सेटीगेंदी वर्णातम—१. सेटीगेंदी १. पापायोक्रम १. सीनसेटी गेंदी १

End :

देवळ कुरुवी तोटंप वगैरे·

D. No. 22)

लासे गाव आणि गिरि देवस्थान कैफियत

LĀSĀ GAV AUNI GIRI DEVASTĀN KAIFIYAT.

Paper, 12" × 4". Lines, 30. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 123.

This record appears on the 12th page in this volume. The hands writing is fair but the folios are highly injured. Certain portions of the record are not readable since perforations have occurred in the papers. This record provides particulars for the endowments granted to the Devastanams of Sri Alagiriswami and to Sri Meenakshi. The former Devastanam is situated at Alagarkoil near Madura and the other is the famous shrine of Sri Meenakshi situated at Madura. It is stated that one Yusuf Khan,Commander of the Native forces stationed at Madura, granted extensive lands to Thandava Raya pillai of Madura on two occasions, of a birth of child to the former. The dates for granting the endowments to the abovesaid temples are provided. The account for the paddy received and the amounts fixed for carrying out certain daily worships and annual festivals, etc., are also recorded. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording the kaifiyat is not provided. The entire document is in a highly torn condition.

Beginning :

यादद्स्त * * * कटला तपशील मधुरे श्री अ..गीरी देवस्थानमा?
ईसफ खान म्हणार तंडवराय पिले मजकुरास ळयोंक उबजील·

End :

८। कर्णम २१३·
१। प्रा * * छ १ स ३११२
२७९॥

D. No. 221

लिंगराज पट्टण कैफियत·

LINGARĀJA PAṬṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 12" × 4" Lines, 22. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 180.

This record appears on the 5th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This kaifiyat deals with the origin and history of a sea-port town called Lingarajapatnam. It is stated that during the rule of Durva Raja (Vijayanagar dynasty) he wanted to have a sea port town fit for constructing ships and boats and exporting and importing commodities. After the death of Durva Raja this sea port was conquered by Sri Ranga Rayalu of Penukonda. The kaifiyat further describes that this town was demolished by the Moguls of Golkonda. During the period of Aruningel(?), a military officer of the East India Company bought this place from the Raja of Golkonda and constructed an emporium and a fort for the use of the company. This place after some days was considered un-suitable and so the company demolished the entire construction and shifted to Madras. A short report of the condition of the town and its surroundings have been described briefly. It is stated that the information for recording this kaifiyat were obtained from certain residents of this place. The kaifiyat provides neither the name of the author nor the dates for the various incidents alluded in it.

Beginning :

लिंगराज पट्टणाच कैफियत. तेथेल स्तली कांनी पुर्वी पुंत्रील पासुन चालत आल विध्येमान व करणमाकड या स्तलच अवघ उत्पती अवघ कुला कुशे दरयात्फन करुन लिहुन घेतीलते.

End :

पीक होणेंच जिनस मुग साली सजगुरें रागी. हया गावच नंजी पुंजीचे जमीनास मेठा मागणी म्हणताहेत. हचा गावांत तल एक अमराई चिंचाची दोनी एक उजचाड दुकान आहेत. कैफियत समाप्ती.

D. No. 222

लोहदंड ऊर्फ पंढरपूर क्षेत्र कैफियत.

LŌHADAṆḌA VURPHI PAṆḌARPUR KSETRA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 2" × 6": Lines, 10. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 24.

This record appears on the 2nd folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and lligible. The commencement of the document is legendary but afterwards there is matter of more historic value. On the right side

of the top of the first folio, it can be noticed from the remarks recorded in English that this document was transcribed and translated in 1808. The kaifiyat is divided into four parts. The first part contains the mythological allusions relating to the incarnation of Lord Vishnu Vittoba at Pandarpur.

The third part describes the life of certain ardent devotees such as Pundarik, Namdev, Thukaram and Gana Dev. The miracles they performed are also briefly described. The fourth part mentions the names of the various Maratha rulers and the members of the royal families and the Peshwas who granted endowments to the temple. The names of the Maratha rulers and the peshwas who were responsible for improving the temples and the dates on which these constructions of additional buildings and halls they built and other presents they made to the temple are also described.

The last part describes the grants made by certain Naik rulers to the temple at Pandarpur. The names of certain officials and the duties they have to perform in the temple and the topography of Pandarpur is also briefly recorded. In conclusion it is stated that this narration was copied as per the instructions of Col. Mackenzie by two brothers Mullhar Bhut and Lakshman Bhut. The work of transcribing is said to have been completed on the 27th August 1807.

Beginning :

मुखवस्त्रे श्री लोहदंड क्षेत्र चेंद्रभागा तीर श्री पंढरपूर श्री विठोबा नामाभिदान श्री कृष्ण स्वामी द्वारका वासी यांची चरित्र व स्थल वर्णणा व संत लोकांची व राजा पंपातीर विद्यानगर नरपती व दामाजी पंत कारकुन एवजी राज्य (. . . कुल)या सर्वांची कारकिर्दी (बख) . . केला आसे.

End :

बा तारिख २८ माहे अगोष्ठ सन १८०७ ई.। इंग्रेजी मु॥ शेक शालिवाहन ११२७ श्रीव्य संवछर वद्य ७ शुक्रवार तीसरा प्रहरां दर जागा मुकाम श्रीक्षेत्रीं लेहुन समाप्त जाला.

D. No. 223

वंदनपुरी पट्टण कैफियत.

VANDANAPURI PAṬṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 13" × 8". Lines, 23. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 180.

This record appears on the 7th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This kaifiyat contains the description of the origin and the history of certain temples and towns founded by the late Vijayanagar rulers on the bank of Pinakii in the district of Nellore. The first portion of the kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of two temples in the newly constructed Town Vandanapuri—the legends relating to the temples are also described. The abovesaid temples are said to have been constructed by the Naick rulers of Vijayanagar. The second part of the kaifiyat describes the construction of a Fort at Achuthapuram by Achuthapa Naicker. Temples to Kothanda Ramaswami and Veerabadra are said to have been constructed by him. The third portion of the kaifiyat describes the invasion of the Marathas under the command of Shankara Rao. This Shankara Rao is said to have ruled these places for nearly ten years. Aurangazeb conquered these places. Finally, after the downfall of Moghul rule, Ahammadali Khan, the Carnatic Nawab conquered all those places and brought them under his sway.

The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not provided. Dates as per Shalivahana calendar have been provided for certain rare occurrences.

Beginning :

कैफियत वंदनपुरि म्हणावयाचे नेलुरास दक्षणेस तीनि गांवया माहेवरी आहे. आगदलांत त्यास वाकाड म्हणुन म्हणताहेत.

End :

सुभेचे फौजदारी केला. मग अनवरदीनखान सुभेची सुबेदारी केला मग महमद अली खान अरकाट सुभा केला. त्यानंतर इंग्रेज बहदुरच .मुलुक जाहाला. हे कैफियत समाप्ती

D. No. 224

वहि कृतयुगांतील राजे लोकांची वंशावली.

VAHĪ KṚTA UGAṆTILA RĀJE LOCKAÑCI VAMSĀVALI.

Paper, English made. 18″ × 8″ Lines, 26. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

This kaifiyat begins on the 693rd page of the first volume of the Meckenzie collections. The record is very badly transcribed with a large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated. This bears a short English title stating the contents of the record. This is said to be a transcription of an original record. This record deals with the Kings of the four ages. The beginning is legendary dealing with the incornation of Lord Vishnu as Rama. The stories of Ramayana and Mahabharatha are described in detail. The names of the various places in India and the Rajas who ruled them up to the end of Dvaparayuga are mentioned. From the fourth chapter onwards the history of India from the beginning of Vijayanagar Kingdom is described. The kaifiyat further mentions the various invasions made by the Moghuls from the time of Taimur and up to the downfall of the Mogul Empire. The history of the Marathas from the beginning up to their down fall is also described. The origin and the history of Sattara and the Maratha Rajas and the part they played during the Civil wars when the peshwas were ruling are given. The kaifiyat contains no historic important facts worth recording. This seems to be a composition of various matters borrowed from various books. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not mentioned.

Beginning :

वही कृतायुगांतेरायुग द्वापरयुग कली हे च्यार ४ युगी पैकी महाराटा फिरिदी दुमती राजे व मुमलमान राजे कली। युगी जालें.

End :

सुपरअंडेंट आफी दी मैसुर सरवे म्हणीजे जमीन मापाणार मुख्य मुलुक श्रीरंगपट्टणें वगैरे. कलमी लिहल दरजाग। पुना रगप।.

D. No. 225

वामुर कैफियत.

VĀMŪR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, French made. 8″ × 5″. Lines, 17. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 8.

This kaifiyat begins on the 40th page of this volume. The hand writing is fair and legible. This kaifiyat is a report ot Col. Mackenzie of the tour made by Narayana Rao Ananda Rao regarding the places of interest

he passed through while proceeding from Ahmed Nagar to Aurangabad. The origin and the history of a Town by name Vamoor is explained. The legends relating to the tanks and temples are mentioned. Valmiki is said to have attained his wisdom in this place. More information relating to Kolla Thirtham (Tank) is given. Peshwa Baji Rao is said to have constructed the banks and flight of steps in this Tank. This town is said to have contained an incomplete palace of Ahamed Naizham Sha of Ahmed Nagar. The above stated informations were said to have been gathered by Anand Rao Narayana Rao from Joshi Linga Bhut, an old resident of Pamdoor. The author states that he camped at this place on the 11th January 1806 and submitted this report to Col. Mackenzie on the same date.

Beginning :

कैफियत अहमदनगराहुन शाहर अवरंगाबादास नारायणराव आनंदराव मुस्तैद ईलाखे हजरत मेजर मकेंजी साहेब यानी वाटेंत कैफियत मुकाम केल्या जागी लिहील ते वही.

End :

वामुर मुकामी तथील जासी लिंग भट त्याकडुन कलन घेउन कैफियत लिहील असे. वामुरचा किला श्रीमंताकडुन अम्ही सदरहु लिहील आहे. त्याने बांदाविला आसे वामुरचा कैफियत येथोर जाहला कलमं.

D. No. 226

वारधानधिंच कैफियत.

VĀRADĀNADĪṄCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 13. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are :—

Parasarāma Kstra Katha.

Bālpurva Śrinivāsa Kstra Māhāinuya.

This record appears on the first page of this volume. The hand writing is fair but the folios are badly damaged by insects.

This kaifiyat describes the origin and the mythological fables relating to two rivers Varda and the Somida. It is stated that Siva was absolved from his sin for cutting the fifth head of Brahma Deva. The names of the Rishis and the Gods who attained salvation by taking a bath in these two rivers are also given. The miracles that took place by the sacredness

of the waters in these two rivers are explained in detail. The name of the temple (mutilated) and the persons who granted endowments for conducting worship in the above is also mentioned. A brief local geography and history of certain pilgrim centres situated on the banks of these two Rivers are also recorded. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording the kaifiyat is not recorded. In certain places Nagari characters are also used.

Beginning :

बारदा माहत्मय . . . . सह्याद्री पर्वत . . . .
वरदांबिके माहात्मे. श्री शौनीको वाच्य। । सुवसुन माह प्राज्ञा । . .
. . । प्रजावाज वया . . .

End :

The last portion of this manuscript is injured beyond the scope of reading. Hence the last few sentences are not noted.

D. No. 227

विक्रमराजाचे बखर·

VIKRAMA RĀJAÑCI BAKHER.

Paper, indigenous. 22" × 13". Lines, 14. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are—

Kālikapuraṇam.

Hydraci Mahit.

This record forms the third part of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This is a story relating to the life of Vikramaditia. The kaifiyat is divided into four chapters. The first chapter deals with some mythological legends relating to the previous birth of Vikramaditia. The second and the third chapters explain how he became powerful and fought with certain Rajas. The fourth chapter narrates the miraculous acts performed by him. Though this is a very long kaifiyat containing various incidents, the dates for the occurrences are not recorded. The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this record are not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्री राम प्रसन्न राजा विक्रमयाचे बखर—पुर्वि उज्येन नगर मातबर तेथील राजा बिक्रम माहा पराक्रमी महा धार्मीक बहु बुध्वीवंत बतीस लक्षणी न्याये करून रयेतीचे व साधुसंताचे संरक्षण करावे पराक्रमे करून मोटे मोठे पुड पाळगार याचे हलाल करवे·

End :

तेव्हा इन्साफा केला. तद्नंतर यकांति विक्रमराजा जाऊन कालाची प्रर्थान केली जे. मजें तुम्ही राज्य. वरुन काहाडिल त्याप्रमाण श्थापना करावीयां प्रमाण प्रार्थना करीतांच तो काल मुर्तीमंत प्राप्तजाला, आणि विक्रमराजाची incomplete.

D. No. 228

विजयनगर कैफियत

VIJAYNAGAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 30″ × 16″. Lines, 27. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 40.

This incomplete kaifiyat relating to the history of Vijayanagar appears on the 730th page of this volume. Though the handwriting is fair, it contains large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated. The words at certain places are scribbled and whose contents could not be made out. This record gives a brief sketch of the rulers of Vijiayanagar. The beginning contains some mythological legends describing the the founder of Vijayanagar. Though the names of several rulers of the dynasty are mentioned, some special care is devoted in explaining the rule of Krishna Devaraya. The wars he fought are repeatedly explained in various places. The territorial expansions made by him and the down fall of the Empire is also described. There is nothing worth to be described. Neither the dates for the rulers ruled at Vijayanagar nor the sources of informations obtained for recording this kaifiyat or the name of the author is mentioned.

Beginning :

यास विजयपुर तालुका जाहणी देऊन दुसरास गोल माडीपुर (?) जागा मजकुर फादे (?) हैदराबाद देऊन देविले.

End :

बोल दिले म्हणाले राजे यानीं मजासो यास म्हणाले. जे तुम्ही बहार निसी ठाम (?) अम्हा फकीरता सीरव तोंडांत घालुन घेऊन तुमचे फैजांत जाऊन पावल यानंतर शहर बंद बरच. बंदीत म्हणुन आणुन सांगुन वैकुठा . . . मग सीपायी घेऊन आपला फौजांत निव्हाळण . .

D. No. 229

विजापुर बादशाहा कैफियत.

VIJAPUR BĀDŚĀHA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 6″ × 4″. Lines, 17. Modi. Old but good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 8.

This record appears on the first page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible but the folios are damaged at certain places. This seems to be a detached portion from a big volume, wherein the history of the Bijapur and its Sultans are described. The genealogy of the Sultans from fasli 895, the names of the Sultans who ruled at Bijapur in succession and the period they ruled are also mentioned.

The names of the Subedars who were appointed by the Sultans and the Subas they managed and the list showing the names of the villages and towns that comprised the Bijapur Sultanate are also recorded. The Muslim names that were given to certain principle cities and towns forms a most important factor in this kaifiyat. For instance Darul Zafar was the name given to Bijapur. Gondwan was the name ascribed to Telingana, Shajahana Bad was the name given to Delhi. This record is said to have been transcribed from the original, possessed by Krishna Joshi, son of Ram Joshi, residing at Bijapur, by Narayana Rao, the Agent of Col. Mackenzie. It is stated that the work of copying was finished on the 12th September 1817.

Beginning :

बिज्यापुर दरवणी बादशाहाची वंशावळी व शाहर भजकुरची अवरस चेवरस व उरुज व कौरे व दरवाजे व तटे व बुरज्याची नवें व बेरीज व देक्षण साडेसाहा सुभेची गोषवारा व हिंदुस्थान १६ सुभेची नामनीसी वही १.

End :

येथोर बरवर समाप्त. हि बरवर बिज्यापुरी राहाणार रामजोसीचे चिरंजीव कृष्णाजोसी याजकडुन नकल लिहीलते नारायणे राव मुतसद्दी इलाके मेजर कालनल मकींजी साहेब सुपरीटेंड आफ दी मैसुर सरविज बर जागा बिजापुर बा तारीख १२ माहे सबटेंबर सन १८१७ इसवि.

D. No. 230

विद्यानगर कैफियत.

VIDYĀNAGAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10" × 6". Lines, 15. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 3.

This historic record relating to the origin and the history of Vidyanagar and its founders Hari Hara and Bukka appear on the 57th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This seems to be a detached portion of a big work and the first ten pages are wanting to complete the kaifiyat. It is stated that Sri Sringeri Sankara Charya established four muths at different places and appointed four desciples as their managers. The origin of the Vidya Nagar and biographical sketches of Harihara and Bukka are also mentioned. The kaifiyat further describes the origin and the history of the temple dedicated to Sri Virupakshaswami with all the mythological stories relating to it. Short sketch of the history of Rayalu Rulers and the downfall of Rama Raja is recorded. The last portion of the kaifiyat describes the growth of Vidyanagar into a Great City. The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not given.

Beginning :

श्री शंकराचार्येसी परंपरा पाद पद्माच्यार्ये कालकाच्यार्ये हस्तमलाच्यार्थे, सुंदराच्यार्ये हे च्यार सिशासहीं च्यार तरवेस च्यार मठबांधुत ते मठा पैकीं हे चौध्यासिशास ठेऊन आपण विध्यासेंस्वर रहणार एक तिशास मोकरो करुन घेऊन असतांना सेंकराच्यार्ये कैलास वासी झाले·

End :

वेंकटपती राव यांचालेंक पेद वेंकठपती राव, चिक्क वेंकटपती राव येणें प्रमाणें हे विध्यानगरचे दौलत करीणें छत्रपती होऊन राहीले. ते हरिहर राव व बुकरावजींचें सिल सालावार कलमं १ एक·

D. No. 231

विरंचीपुर बेलुर माहिती·

VIRINCIPŪR BĒLŪR MĀHITHI.

Paper, English made. 10" × 6". Lines, 22. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 43.

This work begins on the 11th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This kaifiyat deals with the origin and the history of certain Zamindaris, Jaghirs and temples in Virinchipur situated in Vellore Taluk. The revenue collected from certain jagirs such as Chandragiri, Moola Kadu, Veeravalam, Bhoothamangalam and Thiruvarangam is mentioned. A list of villages that surround Virinchipur is given. The mythological legends and fables relating to the origin of Virinchipuram are briefly narrated. This place is said to be a sacred pilgrim centre and temples dedicated to Sri Brahma Deva and Vishnu attaches great importance to this place.

The second chapter, of the kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of the temples of Sri Marghasahaya and Shayaiswaraswami. It is stated that this entire village was granted as jagir to one Gouda Muthu Rangappa Naick by the ruler of Vellore. Some of the mythological legends that occurred at the temples of Viranchipuram are described in detail. In conclusion it is stated that the infor mations for recording this kaifiyat were gathered from certain local records possessed by Vaidynatha Gurukkal and Ayya Joshi, residents of Virinchipuram and was completed on the 25th March 1800. The name of the author is not mentioned.

Beginning :

वेलुरास चालायाच जाहगीर व त्याच बेरीज माहमत जाहगीर प्रमाणें वेलुर सरकार मजकुर.

End :

येंदरगोंडा मुतुरंगप नाईक यास सरकार वेलुर यथोर विरंजी पुरचे कैफियत अखरे येणे प्रमाणें येथील रामस्वामी अया ताकीद करून वैद्यनाथगुरकल स्थानीक व पुरोहीत अया ज्योशी आखेर तेथां १९ विरंचीपुराहुन साहा घंटेस निघुन गुडीयातमं मजील १२ घंटेस येऊन पोहचलों

D. No. 232

विरलगुडी कैफियत.

VIRALGUDI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 8" × 6". Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are—

Vikramacharitra.

Pāṇḍavagudi Viralagudi kaifiyat.

Pāṇḍavagudi Viralagudi kaifiyat.

Pāṇḍavagudi Viralagudi Devāliya kaifiyat.

This incomplete record appears on the 101st page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are damaged by insects and they are not properly arranged and bound. In the beginning of the volume it has been recorded that this entire volume was copied from the original owned by Kesava Rao, residing at Thirupathi, by Narayana Rao, an officer under Mackenzie. A square seal in black ink may be observed on the top of the left hand side of the first folio. This contains " Rami Dootha Sahaya Balakrishna Narayana Rao" recorded in Devanagar characters. In the beginning of the record, it has been stated that this kaifiyat of Viralgudi (a village in Chittoor Taluk) was prepared in fasli 1226 as per the orders of the East India Company. This entire Taluk was said to have been under the attachment of the East India Company in fasli 1225. Short history and the measurement account and the actual location of certain temples and other places of importance in Varali_gudi is described. The extent of the main lands owned certain Temples are also given. In conclusion it has been recorded that this entire record was verified with the original by Appu Rao, the Sherishtadar of Chittoor on the 5th August fasli 1226.

Beginning :

यादास्त विरलगुडी कैफियत. तालुके बागर वगैरे जप्ती पाले मजकूर सरकार कुंपणी सुरसन १२२६ फसली. कुल देह ३२ सी कुल देहे ७४.

End :

२०२ नंबर तो कडप गुंडी गावास उतर ५० गजाच फासल नवमाचे षींमलांत वेलेंगुडिंचे बाजुस जमीनेत ब.जुन आहे. ते थोडी दिसणेच गुंड ४.

D. No. 233

विरलगुडी कैफियत.

VĪRALAGUDI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 8" × 6". Lines, 20. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 233.

This record appears on the 14th folio of this volume. This kaifiyat deals with the local land accounts relating to the villages Viralagudi and Pandavagudi. Certain names of the temples are mentioned and they are in unreadable condition. The extent of the wet and dry lands owned by these temples in these two villages are noted. The kaifiyat further provides the net amount of cash and grain received from the lands owned by certain temples. The boundaries for the endowments and the kist collected from the owners are also mentioned. Certain remarks such as the names of the donors and the rituals that are to be observed in the temples are also found in the 10th column of the statement. The kaifiyat neither bears the date nor the name of the scribe or the sources of informations that are obtained for recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

याददस्त पांडवगुडीं व विरलगडी लिहिणेच देवालच कैफियत· तो कडपना पडीं . . . पांडवगुडी देवाल वगैरे. देवल असणेच जागे.

End :

एकून गोषवारा पांडवगुडी	९४
विरलगुडी वविरकल	३९
विरलगुडी	१३३

D. No. 234

विरलगुडीं पांडवगडी देवालय कैफियत.

VĪRALAGUDI PĀṆḌAVAGUDI DEVĀLYA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 22. Modi. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 232. This incomplete record relating to the origin and the history of certain temples at Viralagudi and Pandavagudi appears on the 17th folio of this volume. The folios are in loose condition. The above villages are said to be in Chittoor district. The names of certain villages and their boundaries with the account of dry and wet lands granted as endowments to certain temples are mentioned. The origin and the history of the

temple and the names of the Gods and Goddesses housed in them are also described. This record was said to have been prepared as per the instruction of the Collector of Chittoor for forwarding the same to the East Indian Company in fasli 1225. In the last part of the statement it is stated that the informations regarding the origin and the history of the temples existing in the above said villages were gathered from the old residents of the villages and from certain old temple officers. In the last page of the kaifiyat a small square seal in Urdu characters may be observed.

Beginning :

याद पांडवगुडी विरलगडी नर्सिंदेचे देवालय असणेचे कैफियत तालुका वेंगटगीर कोट तुकडी चीतुर सरकार कुंपणी सन १२२५ फसली.

End :

सदरी गुडीचे कैफियत सदरी गावचे लोकानही कलत नाही.

D. No. 235

विरलगुडी पांडवगुडी देवालय कैफियत.

VĪRALAGUDI PĀṆḌAVAGUḌI DEVĀLYA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 22. Modi. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 233.

This incomplete record appears on the 28th folio of this volume. The folios are not correctly arranged and bound. A small square seal in Urdu characters may be observed in the bottom of the first folio. This seems to be a memorandum prepared and submitted by the Collector of Chittoor, in fasli 1225, to the East India Company describing the village Viralagudi in Chittoor District. The record describes the hamlets in Viralagudi and the number and the names of the temples and the extent of the lands owned by them. A short note for each temple describing the origin and the history of the hamlet and the temple and the names of the persons who granted endowments is also provided. It is stated that the abovesaid information was gathered from certain old inhabitants of he village and also from certain temple authorities. Some of the temples are said to be very old and were visited by Pandavas.

Beginning :

सदरी गुडीचे कैफियत. सदरी गावचे लोकानी कलत नाही म्हणुन सांगत.हत.

End :

सदरहू गुडी पांडवान वनवास केले, तेव्हा तेथ गुडी बांधुन घेवुन कितेक दिवस वास करुन होत म्हणुनही देवल बांदले म्हणातहोत.

D. No. 236

विश्वास राव व भाऊ साहेब कैफियत.

VIŚVĀSA RAO VA BHĀU SĀHIB KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 22. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

The kaifiyat appears on the 584th folio of this volume. The folios are brown and brittle. The handwriting is fair and legible. The battle of Paniput is the main theme of the kaifiyat. The first four folios describe about the Holkar, the Sindhe and the Ghorpade chiefs; and the military power and the territorial jurisdiction they had under their control. A brief history of the Moghuls at Delhi and the sultans of Deccan forms the subject-matter of the following five pages. The rest of the kaifiyat describes the rule of Balaj Baji Rao. The part played by Nana Fadnavis at Poona and the accession of Madeva Rao, a posthumous son of Narayana Rao and the ultimate division in the Maratha camp are very graphically described. The part played by the East India Company and the chief events and engagements that took place and the final treaty at Bassim forms the last part of the kaifiyat.

The name of the author or the source of information obtained for recording this historic kaifiyat is not mentioned. Though several seiges and engagements are explained none of them is dated.

Beginning :

विस्वास राव भाउच कैफियत विस्वसा रावजीनी आपल मुलकास बाडचास रखवाली ठेउन चकोट माणुसास नेमुन बंदोवस्त करुन तमाम जुन उमराव लोकास बोल.उन कुछ फौजचे हाजरी वसुल घेऊन हुकुमा प्रमाण मोहीमीस निघुन बंकापुरावरी जाऊन कुल तमाम-संरंजामानीसी पोहचलें.

End :

राजे श्री त्रियंबक राव व काका व सखाराम हरी वगैरे फौज जमा करुन कर्नाट प्रांती गेले त्याची तपशिल सदर लिहील प्रमाणें असें हिंदवीच चुटते यानें . . . कुलयात लिहील तितक लिहिणे जाहले.

D. No. 237

विश्वास राव सदाशिव राव भाउ व अबदाली यांची लढाई.

VIŚVĀSA RAO SADĀŚIVA RAO BHAU VA ABDĀLLI YĀNCI LAḌĀYĪ.

Paper, French made. 8″ × ″. Lines, 12. Modi. Old (damaged).

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 126.

This historic episode appears on the 343rd folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record describes the first battle of Paniput, fought between the Moguls and the Marathas. The part played by Visvasa Rao and Sadashiva Rao Bhau and his trustworthy collegues such as Gakewar, Angri, Gokale and Pawar are very graphically described. The names of the great Maratha warriors such as Anthaji Manekeswar Janakoji Shinde and Mudoji Holkar are mentioned. The kaifiyat further provides the details of the march of the Marathas to Sonpath and the dates and the places they halted on their march and the skirmishes that took place between the Moguls and the Marathas Similarly the names of the warriors of Ahamadsha Abdully are also given. The dates for all the events, such as negotiations, seiges and battles, progress and retreat are recorded as per the Arabic calendar. The last four pages deal with the defeat of the Marathas. The defeat of the Marathas and the death of Sadasiva Rao and Visvas Rao and how Nanna Sahib was vexed to know the results of the war forms the end of the kaifiyat. It is stated that this kaifiyat was copied as per the directions of Col. Mackenzie from the original record possessed by Ganga Ram Thambatkar of Aurangabad on the 29th of January 1806 at Aurangabad.

Beginning :

श्री गणेशाये नमा:

श्री गणेशाये नमाः श्री सरस्वतीय नमाः श्री गुरुभ्यो नमाः श्रीमानाय नमाः श्री दत्तात्रे पांडुरंगाये नमाः राजमान्ये सभामान्ये देवमान्ये रजोश्री दरदोंघ जगाची लढाई हकिगत सन ११६० रबीलवल.

End :

भाई सदाशिव राव व विश्वास राव वगैरे गणीमास मोगलासी लढाई जाहाली बंदगी रोशन होये. हे अर्जेदस्त हे बखर यांची आसे. त्याचे नकल लिहीलते मुतहीं इलाके मेजर कलनल म.जी साहेब इंजनेर मुलक मैसुर बातारीख २७ माहे जेनवरी सन १८०१ इसवी दर जागा अवरंगाबाद.

D. No. 238

विष्णु शार्मा कैफियत.

VIṢṆU ŚARMĀ KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″× 6″. Lines, 15. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 10.

This kaifiyat appears on the 458th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are not properly arranged and bound. This kaifiyat is divided into two parts. The first part begins on the 458th page and the other part on 418th page. Though the kaifiyat bears the name of a person, nothing is explained about any individual but short moral stories of very interesting nature are recorded. In total five stories are told and the characters in all the stories are personified by animals. It seems that Vishnu Sharma might have been the author for these short moral stories. The stories are recorded in dialogue form. Since the second part ends abruptly, it is not possible to state either the name of the author or the sources of information or the date on which the author finished these stories. Monkeys and crocodiles, asses and lions are some of the animals which are mentioned frequently.

Beginning :

श्री गणेशाये नमः श्री सरस्वत्ये नमः श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः श्री पांडुरंगाये नमः निर्विघ्नमस्तु (आताल बाघ) काहाणीचे वेदांत तंत्र आरंभीतो. विष्णु शर्मा ब्राम्हणा प्रती सांगतो.

End :

त्याप्रती तीन मशुने पुष्ट जाहली. तीच बल कंमी जाहल. तेव्हा ते कुंभारनित्ये तीचे दुध काहडुन आपले कुटुंब पोषण

कीतां जाहाला· आणि मितीस्तवे त्या गुजनीं पुत्राचे गळचांत मोठीं घांठींहीं बांधण जाहले. आणि वीस आणीवी त्यांचे प्रयोजन ईचा पालण करुन माझे कुटुंबचें रक्षण होत incomplete.

D. No. 239

व्येंकटरमणस्वामिस टेकर राजे दिल्लते बाबतीचे कैफियत.

VEṄKATARAMAṆASVĀMĪŚA TĒKAR RAJA DILLATE BĀBATHĪCE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 14″ × 5″. Lines, 28. Modi. Old. Damaged.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 80.

This is a very long record dealing with the officers of Sri Srinivasa Swami Temple of Tirupathi and the endowments and the construction of buildings, etc., by the various Rajas. The temple at Tirupathi and the adjoining hills and forests and the ways by which the temple could be approached is graphically described. The names of certain mantapams and the towers that were constructed by the Naicks and the Thondermandal Chakravartis are explained. The record explains the genealogy of the Thondamans and Cholas. The Rajas of the above two dynasties are said to have been chiefly responsible for the various charitable endowments and the festivals that are celebrated at the Tirupathi Temple. Extracts from the inscriptions in Telugu and Tamil are also mentioned. The names of the ministers and other phialnthrophic persons who contributed to the construction of certain golden edifices in the temple and the names and the duties of some of the Brahman officers and servants in the temples are elaborately described. The route leading to the temple above the hills and the names of persons who constructed certain resting places are mentioned. The topography of the hills and their surroundings are also given. The kaifiyat neither bears the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording the kaifiyat. Since the names of the Rajas mentioned in the record are perforated and pasted with slips they are not mentioned. The names of the villages and the extent of wet and dry lands that were granted as endowment are mentioned.

Beginning :

श्री गणेशाय नमः श्री वेंकटेश चरीत्र. श्री वेंकटेश चरीत्र भवीशोत्तर पुराण जे एसकी·

End :

आलवार तीर्थास श्री कृष्णस्वामी अळंकार जग उद्हार करणेस श्री वेंकटनाथ स्वामीस श्री गोविंदराजस्वामी . . मीनाक्षी करणस्त जाहली यादी श्री वेंकटेस आगम प्रमाण मणलागेला·

D. No. **240**

व्येंकटरमणदिक्षत पुत्रांचि कैफियत.

VĔṄKAṬARAMAṆA DĪKṢITA PUTTRĀÑCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 10″ × 4″. Lines, 21. Modi. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 188.

This record appears on the second folio of the volume. The handwriting is fair and legible but the folios are damaged. This kaifiyat describes a short history of Venkatarama Dikshit and his son Srinivasa Dikshit. Though much is not mentioned about the origin or the meritorious acts they have done, the record reveals that they were the two important persons for managing an Agraharam at Meela Koonta. This place seems to be a hamlet in Chittoor district and was granted by the Naicks as endowment to Sri Govinda Rajaswami at Tirupathi. Besides this endowment, this kaifiyat provides details for the gifts granted by the Naicks to several Brahmans residing in six adjacent agraharams. The Tahsildar of this place at the direction of the East Indian Company had made enquiries and made a report regarding the existence of the original grants relating the Inams. Extracts of the grants relating to the endowments to Sri Padmavati Temple at Tiruchanoor and Sri Venkateswara of Tirupathi are also explained. The names of the endowments and the persons who managed them are also mentioned. The abovesaid charities were said to have been granted on the 12th of Magha month of the year Pramadicha 1655 of Salivahana. The name of the person who recorded this is not mentioned.

Beginning :

वेंकटराम दिक्षीत यांच लेंक श्रीनिवास दिक्षीत वगैरेस चालत वेहेवार . गाव चालत आहे.

End :

चाता बाकी सरकार पतकट दाखल गाव—

१. कोटमंगल.

२. मौ कोनूर गाव.

३. मो तनपळय गाव.

D. No. 241

वेरुळ घृष्णेश्वर माहिती.

VĒRŪLA GHṚIṢNĒŚWARA MĀHITI.

Paper, French made. 8" × 6". Lines, 20. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 66.

This kaifiyat appears on the first folio of this volume. The folios are in damaged condition and require immediate mending. This record describes the origin and the history of two towns, namely, Bijapur and Daulatabad. The record is divided into four parts, the first two parts dealing with the history of Bijapur and the other two parts describing the origin and history of Daulatabad. Much attention is paid in describing the temple of Sri Ghirshneswar where the rulers of Bijapur and Daulatabad worshiped. Extracts of the Marathi inscriptions recorded on the walls of the temple are also quoted. It is said, the Bhonsles and Holkars and certain other Maratha Chiefs, were responsible for constructing certain buildings and granting endowments to the temple.

The kaifiyat describes the conquest of Bijapur by Shivaji.

The second part of the kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of Daulatabad, which was formerly known as Devagiri. It is stated that one Khande Rao Holkar was the originator of Fort Devagiri. Some references relating to the persons who assisted Shivaji in framing the Maratha Confideration is also mentioned. The temple of Ghṛṣneswara is said to be renovated by one of the Holkars in 1672 S.S. The last part of the kaifiyat describes the topography of Bijapur and Daulatabad.

This record is said to have been transcribed from the original owned and preserved by Keshava Bhut of Sri Ghṛṣneswara temple as per the order of Col. Mackenzie and to have been completed on the 26th February 1806.

Beginning :

दरवाणी बादशा दहर बिजापुर याची वंशावळी व शाहर मजकुरची अवरस व चेवरस व बुरुज व कंगोर व दरवाजे व तटे व बुर्ज्या व बाजार किल्ले आदगान व बाहेरुन व बेरिज देक्षण साडेसा छा. सुभेची गोषवारा व हिंदुस्थान १६ सोला सुभेची नावनीशी वं नामी गुमट अवली याचे शाहर बिजापुरी.

End :

येणें प्रमाण लिहीलते केशव भट पुराण आणि कितेक कैफियत. पर्वतांतील लिहीलते रामजी गुरोल ाडा. गुरो म्हणजे या मुलकांत ज्यातीचे शुद्र त्यानी इश्वराच पुजा करीताहेत त्यास गुरो म्हणताहेत. आणि त्यानी जानवहीं घलीतात बा तारीख २५ माहे फेरवरी सन १८०६ दर जागा अवरंगाबाद नारायण राव मुतसद्दी इलाखे मेजर कलनल मकिंजी सो. सुपरअंडटंट आफ दीं मैसुर सर्वी.

D. No. 242

वेलुर किल्ला कैफियत.

VĒLŪR KILLĀ KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 6″ × 6″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 16.

This record appears on the 20th folio of this volume. The hand-writing is fair and legible. The left hand side of all the folios are badly injured and are in loose condition.

This record deals with the origin and history of certain forts constructed by the Marathas at Vellore. Though it is wrongly called as Verul it denotes the Fort Vellore in North Arcot District. Formerly this place was a great forest and one Bomia Reddy assisted by his brother cleared the forest and constructed a small fort on the hills at Sejari. The mythological legends how Bomia Reddy acquired a large treasure is explained at length. The existing temple and the ditch are some of the relics of the works of Bomia Reddy. The expedition of the Marathas under Venkoji, the brother of Shivaji the Great in the south and the battle between certain chiefs and the Marathas are also described. The names of the important persons who conducted the seiges at Vellore and Arni and how finally the Marathas became the absolute owners of Vellore is very graphically described. The kaifiyat describes various subjects such as the arrangements made by the Marathas and the towns they conquered during their march from Bangalore. The name of the author or the source of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not provided. It is stated that this was transcribed by Narayana Rao as per order of Col. Mackenzie at Vellore.

Beginning :

पुर्वि वेलुर किल्ले व शहर वगैरे दरोबस्त राण होते. ऐसे असतां तिमराज बैमया या दोघे माऊ साकीन कालहस्ती यानीं तेथुन दोनींसीं सोंखारीं कुत्रीं घेऊन किल्ला वेलुरी उतरुन किल्लाचे सरहद्द रागास सिरवारीस आले.

End :

मजकुरचा मुनसी व मन्या . . . करुन घेतले. त्यानं मजकुरचे इलाखेदार बाकी होता त्यास अवल . . जागीर मोकरुर करुन ठेविले. तधी पासुन अद्यापीं इथपरही इंगरजेच बावटा ज्यारी आहे.

D. No. 243

वेलुर किल्ला व नगर कैफियत.

VĒLŪR KILLĀ VA NAGAR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 6″ × 6″. Lines, 20. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 66.

This kaifiyat appears in two parts, the first beginning at 16th page and the other part commencing on the 26th page. This kaifiyat also contains the same subject matter described in the forgoing kaifiyat, but some more historic information relating to the invasion of the Nawabs of Arcot and the part played by the English by helping the Nawabs till the English were able to annex Vellore is furnished. The second portion of the kaifiyat describes the history of Fort Nagari.

The description of places of worship of the Hindus and Muslims at Vellore and Nagari and the names of certain Zamindars forms the last part of the kaifiyat. The topography of both the places is also mentioned. Neither the name of the author nor the source of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat over the dates of the events mentioned in this record is recorded. In the end it is stated that this record was copied from an original record owned by a zamindar near Nagari by Narayana Rao as per the orders of Col. Mackenzie.

Beginning :

· कैफियत पुर्वि वेर किला व शहर वगैरे दरोबस्त राणहोत.

End :

सद्र कैफियत छ २७ माहे सेब्वरी सन १७०९ इसवी नारायण राव लिहील असे.

D. No. 244

व्यवहारिक माहिती संवछर.

VYAVAHĀRIKA MĀHITI SAMVATSARA.

Paper, English made. 8" × 6". Lines, 18. Modi. Old. Mended.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 81.

This kaifiyat begins on the 98th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The name of the work is recorded in Telugu characters. The handwriting of this record differs from those of the other works. The margins all around the folios are beautifully and geometrically drawn. The names of the Hindu years, months, seasons, week days with equvilent translations in Urdu are given. The kaifiyat provides the names of the Hindu festivals with short notes relating to their origins and the mode of observing them. The names of certain Gods and Goddesses and the names of the animals they used as vehicles are also mentioned. The names of the important mountains, rivers and the puranic formalities and the names of the famous devotees are also mentioned. The kaifiyat further provides the names of important poets and authors and the important cities. The last few folios contain multiplication tables. The kaifiyat provides neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat.

Bigeaning :

हे साटीही वरुष.ची नावें. प्रभव, चित्रभानु, हेवलंबी, परिधावी.

End :

अडीचकी. १२॥, १२५, १८७। २५०.

D. No. 245

शंकराचार्य चरित्र.

ŚAṄKARĀCĀRYA CARITRA.

Paper, English made. 12" × 6". Lines, 15. Modi. Good

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This record appears on the 210th folio. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are not properly arranged and bound. This record appears in two parts one commencing on the 210th folio and the other incomplete part beginning on the 241st folio. The first seven pages are missing in the first part and certain folios are wanting in the second part to make the kaifiyat a complete one.

This record explains the biography of Sri Sankaracharia elaborately making mention of the several anecdotes which occurred in his lifetime. The kaifiyat begins with a legendary introduction explaining the reason for the birth of Sri Sankara for advocating the advaita philosophy and for protecting the vedic religion from the Buddist persecutions. The boyhood of Sri Sankara and his studies in the Gurukula up to his renouncing the world and becoming as ascetic forms the subject-matter of the first part.

The second part explains the pilgrimages he undertook and the names of the followers who came as his disciples. The kaifiyat neither bears the name of the author nor the source of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

. . मित्र व पिताहीं उभयेताही ब्रम्हण। कारणें अनेक धन भूरी वांटीत जाहलें. तदनंतर ज्याही ज्यामाता सहित परीवारास भक्ष भोज्येस युत्क गंध पुष्पादी उपचारासहित च्यारी दिवस हिं भोजन करऊन चौथ दिवसीं लेंकीस निरऊन देऊन कंखणा सहित भोजन करऊन वस्त्राभरण इत्यादीक आपण देऊन गावास निरोप दिदली.

End :

. . . भुषण करुन सुमूहुर्त घाग पुर्वक आर्पीता जाहाला की स्वरुप नामक मंडनही उभये भारतीच पाणीग्रहण करुन मांगलये सूत्र बांधुन आनंद युत्क लाजा होमही करीतां जाहला . . .

D. No. 246

शंकराचार्य चरित्र·

ŚAṄKARĀCĀRYA CARITRA.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 6″. Lines, 15. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 10.

This incomplete record appears on the 144th folio of this volume.

The handwriting is fair and legible. The first few pages in the beginning and some pages in the end are missing. This record appears in two places of this volume as the folios are not properly arranged and bound. This record also deals with the life and work of Sri Sankara. The legendary episodes mentioned in the foregoing kaifiyat are retold. This kaifiyat explains how Sri Sankara had to encounter the Buddist monks and how he defeated them by proving the superiority of Vedic religion. In certain places the names of the pilgrim centres Sri Sankara visited are mentioned but they are not readable. The record contains highly exaggerated narrations relating the visits of Sankara to certain courts and cities. This seems to be an incomplete portion of a big work. The kaifiyat neither provides the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained or the dates for the occurrences alluded to in the record.

Beginning:

. . . युक्ती आणि वेदमार्ग करुन बौध सिधांत युक्ती चालऊन देईनास बौधमत-वृक्ष खंडण करीतां ते पाहुन जय अजय विद्यादिका मुळें व युक्ती व सामर्थ मुळें होत आहे·

End :

जामतास अर्घपाद्ये मधुपाकादी पुजा करुन स्वकन्येस सर्वाभरण भूषण करुन सुमुहुर्ते धारा पूर्वक अर्पिता जाहला कीं स्वरुप (नामकमंडन) उभये भारतीचा पाणीग्रहण करुन मांगल्य सूत्र बांधुन आनंद युक्त लाज्या होमादी करीतां जाहाला·

D. No. 247

शांडीपती गाव कैफियत·

SĀNḌIPATIGĀVA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, indigenous. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 29. Modi. Old and injured.

Incomplete.

There is no other copy of this work in Marathi except this incomplete work. The other works in this ol- are recorded in Telugu. The kaifiyat appears on the 37th folio; and the title is recorded both in Modi and Telugu. The handwriting is fair and legible. Though this record contains a title no information is provided relating to either the Rulers or the Town of Shandi. This place seems to be a small town in the Ceded Districts. The names of certain years and the months and dates as per Hindu calendar are recorded and for what reason these years and months are recorded is not stated. There is nothing particular to explain; but it is to be assumed that these dates refer to some of the important events which occurred in the household of the rulers of Shandi. The record neither provides the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording the kaifiyat or the actual date on which the record was transcribed. The record is incomplete.

Beg:nning :

शांडिपती गावचें कैफियत· बखर· · · पैकी येलाऊर·

End :

तेदी बागवी· २१ छ १५ शेनीवार·

D. No. 248

शालीवाहनाची बखर·

SĀLIVĀHANĀCI BAKER.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 6″. Lines, 15. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This incomplete record appears on the first page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible and the latter portion is wanting to make the kaifiyat a complete one. The kaifiyat begins with a legend describing the life of an excommunicated Brahman girl. The life led by her in a dense forest and how she was protected by a potter are graphically described. It is stated that during that period she gave birth to a son, who afterwards came ~~to be~~ known as Salivahan. The boyhood of Salivahana is also elaborately narrated. The record further describes the dispute between a demon and a Brahman relating to the ownership of a girl; same was referred to boy Salivahana for deciding the case; and the Salivahana ~~was able~~ to find out the legal claimant. The record concludes describing the obligations done by the

Brahman for releasing the demon from the curse. It is stated that this kaifiyat was copied from a record owned by Baskara Bhalte residing at Paitan. The name of the author and the date of the record are not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्री शालीवाहनाची बखर अजंतस्त अर्जंदे (कर्मानी) शालीवाहनशक उत्पन्न वेदमूर्ती राजे श्री भास्कर भटजी अग्निहोत्री ब्राम्हण वास्तवय पैटण गंगा तीरी राहात होते·

End :

तुजला द्रव्य देतो. माझा सार्थक तुम्ही करावे ऐसे बोलुलागला तो ब्राम्हण म्हणला जी मी द्रव्ये द्यावी तुजे सार्थक मी करीतो असा करार वचन प्रमाण आणि शेपत शालीवाहनाचें विध्यमाने ठरलें की आता या ब्राम्हणास द्रव्ये देतो . . . .

D. No. 249

शालीवाहनाची बखर·

ŚĀLIVĀHANĀCI BAKHER.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 6″. Lines, 15. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This record appears on the 482nd page. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are not properly arranged and bound. This seems to be the continuation of the history of Salivahana. The first few pages explains the adventures of Salivahana. The episode relating to the meeting of his grandfather with his excommunicated mother and the reasons for the excommunication and the help rendered by a potter to Salivahan and his mother and how he became a trustworthy leader of the locality is elaborately explained. The record describes how Salivahana came to know the secracy of his birth and the efforts he took to meet his celestial father on the banks of the Ganges. The help rendered by the serpent king to Salivahana in defeating Vikramaditya is very graphically described. The kaifiyat concludes by giving a detailed account relating to the character and the ability of Salivahana. The kaifiyat ends abruptly and provides neither the name of the author nor the source of information for recording this record. In the last two sentences in folio 497 it is stated that the transcription of this work was completed on the 10th December 1870 at Ahamednagar.

Beginning :

. . . म्हणौन चालिलें. तो तीस कोसावरी जाऊन उतरलें. घोडेस घास दाणा करितां तो राजाकडील फौज तमाम आली.

End :

. . . कालचे मसलइत आपण चुकले म्हणौनही खराबी जाहली. आता घेउन लवकर निघावे. नाही तरी हे बातमी शालीवाहनास गेले तरी तोच आपल्यावरी येऊन पडेल आपली फौज थोडी आहे. तो आम्हास उचलुन घेऊन नाईल मण लोक बोलिले कीं माहाराज हे खरे आतां आपण चलाव ऐसें . . .

D. No. 250

शाहाजी राजाचे कैफियत.

ŚĀHĀJĪ RĀJĀNCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10" × 6". Lines, 16. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 127.

This kaifiyat appears on the first page of the volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record describes the origin and the history of the Marathas from Sahaji up to the death of Sambaji. Much attention is paid in describing the origin of the Bonslo family and its Chief Shaji. The names of his wives and his three famous sons, Shivaji, Ekoji and Sambaji and the other important personalities who were responsible for forming the Maratha confederation are mentioned. The kaifiyat further explains the Mogal supremacy under Aurangazeeb. The life of Shivaji is described in the fifth chapter. The coronation of Shivaji and the amounts that were spent and the various ceremonies and functions that took place during the coronation are very elaborately described. A separate chapter deals with the administration of Shivaji. The third chapter describes the accession of Sambaji up to his defeat and death. In the fourth chapter, lists showing the names of the various forts and places that were under Shivaji and Sambaji and the number and the contents of armoury,and other departments that were functioning during the rules of Shivaji and Sambaji are dealt with. The last chapter explains the flight of Rajaram to Jinji and the war of succession to the Maratha throne. The name of the scribe or the author or the sources

of information for recording this historically important record is not provided. But it is stated that this was transcribed as per the request of Col. Mackenzie on the 17th December 1805 at Ahamadnagar and the transcription was completed on 10th Bahula of Shravana month.

Beginning :

शाहजी राजेचा कैफियत. माहराज राजेश्री षाहाजी राजे मासले यांस पुत्र राजेश्री शिवाजी राजे एक व राजेश्री यकोजी एक व राजेश्री संभाजी राजे एक ऐस तीघे पुत्रे.

End :

पुढें वर्तले ते सर्वांस टाऊक आसें एथोर लिहीलें जाहलें. बिकलम इलाखे मजर मेकेंनजी साहेब पैमायष सादार मुलुक जमीन रंगपटण वकें बा तारिख छे १७ डासबर सन १८०५ इसवी दर जागा मोकाम अहमदनगार कलमी शुद्द नकल लिहीणे श्रावण बहुल १० गुरुवार तमाम जाहलें.

D. No. 251

शाहु राजांची उतपती.
ŚĀHU RĀJĀNCI UTPATHĪ.

Paper, English made. 10" × 6". Lines, 26. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This kaifiyat appears on the 514th folio. The folios have become brown and brittle and all of them are in loose condition. The title of the kaifiyat is recorded in Urdu and in Telugu besides in Modi. The origin of the Marathas and the Bonsle family and the biography of Shau the grandson of Shivaji and short history of the Peshwas form the subject matter of this kaifiyat. The life of Lookji Jadare the founder of Nagapoor is elaborately described. The history of the Marathas and that of the Moguls during the period of Shivaji and Aurangazeeb is mentioned. The death of Shivaji and the accession of Sambaji and how he was defeated and beheaded is also very graphically described. Short account of the Peshwas like Blajai Visvanath and Baji Rao and Balaji Baji Rao is provided. The kaifiyat ends by describing the death of Baji Rao and the defeat of Raghunatha Rao by Naizam Sha. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the

author or the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording this episode. The dates for the occurrences explained are not provided.

Beginning :

कैफियत षाहुराजा बहदुर. कैफियत षाहुराजाचे उसती. दिली मध्ये अकबर बादशाहा होते त्या वेलेची तोड गडा मद्ये उदयसींग व जेयपेल व राते सींग अस्वपती राज्य करीत होते.

End :

निजां अली खान अवरंगाबादाहुन कुच करुन पुनेस जाऊन पुना अवघ जाळून टाकीले. रघुनाथ राव हैदराबादेसी चौथ घेऊन माघ परतुन जात असतां त्यास हे वर्तमान कलले.

D. No. 252

शाहु राजे व निजाम मुल्कमुल्क कैफियत.

ŚĀHU RĀJĀ VA NIZAM MUL MULK KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 16″ × 10″. Lines, 17. Modi. Old. Damaged.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are recorded in D. No. 28.

This kaifiyat appears on the 135th page of this volume. The paper has become pale and brittle and the writing is in faded condition. This record relates to the history of the last days of Shau and the state of the Marathas and the invasion of Nizam ul Mulk of the south and of the Karnataka provinces. The wars of succession to the Maratha throne between Shau the son Sambaji and Rajaram of Kolahapur is narrated. The record explains in detail the marches and halts of the armies of the Marathas and the Nizam mentioning the names of the persons who fought the battle and a list is also provided giving the names of the persons who were killed on active service. The death of Shau and the administration of the Maratha country by Balaji Baji Rao is briefly explained. The last part of the kaifiyat describes the death of Shau and the claims put by the grandson of Thara Bai and Sakvarbai. This portion of the kaifiyat gives details of the pact made by Sakwar Bai and Balaji Baji Rao and how the Peshwas came to power. The kaifiyat mentions neither the name of the author nor the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this record. Nowhere dates are mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत शाहुराजे व निजांमुलमुलुक. श्रीमंत सावाई माधव राव बहदुर यास जागिर होणेस्थव नारोरावव मंत्री वगैरे लिहुन गुजरवीले

End :

* * * यास गडावरी नवेतां तमाम मराटेस * * * * सारे एक होऊन मजकुड आलीयां पाहिजे ते खर्च वेचास तह प्रमाणे राजाचे वास जाहले. व त्यास खुशाल करु उर्जीत करीतो ब्राम्हणास उबजल्यान * * * *

D. No. 253

शाहु राजाची माहिती.

SĀHU RĀJĀCI MĀHĪTI.

Paper, English made. 16" × 10". Lines, 17. Modi. Old. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.

This kaifiyat appears on the 155th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible but the papers have become brown and brittle. The folios are neatly arranged and rebound. There is a short note indicating that this record was translated into English. Though the record is called as Shau kaifiyat, it deals not only with the history of Shau, but it actually begins from the origin of the Bonsles and the Marathas upto the last days of Ragunatha Rao. The record may appear to contain the same subject-matter explained in D. No. 252 but some details relating to the administration of the Maratha Empire during the Peshwas are more elaborately described. The life of Shivaji is briefly described. The defeat and persecution of Sambaji and the rule of Aurangazeeb is described in the third section of the kaifiyat. The death of Aurangazeeb and the disputed succession to the Maratha throne by Shau and Rajaram forms the subject-matter of this fourth section. The history of the Peshwas from Balaji Visvanath and how they became the unquestioned monarchs of the Maratha Empire is also described. The administration of the Maratha Empire under Balaji Visvanath, Baji Rao, Balaji Baji Rao Ragunatha Rao is very briefly mentioned. Though this kaifiyat is called as Shau kaifiyat, it deals with the entire history of the Marathas. Short sketches relating to the life

of some of the Peshwas, Nana Fadnavis and Sadasiva Bhoo are also provided. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the author nor the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this record. Dates in Salivahana Era are noted in certain places.

Beginning :

श्रीगणेशायेनमः प्रसन्न शाहुराजाची उत्पत दीली मधे अखबर-शाहा बादशा होता. त्या वेली तोंडमंडला मध्ये उदेसींगं जयमल व फुतासींगं राजा अश्वपती राज करीत होतें.

End :

शेंमशेर बहादरचा पुत्र आली बहादुर खान पादशा जवळ आहे जाणींजे बाजीराव एक कलवांतनीस टेवीला होता. तींच उदरी शेमशेर बहादर जाहला जाणींजे.

D. No. 254

शिंदे कैफियत.

SINDE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, French made. 14" × 8". Lines, 10. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 126.

This kaifiyat appears on the 367th page of this volume. The hand-writing is fair and legible. The folios are in loose condition and some of them are damaged by worms. This record describes not only the origin and the history of the Shindes but also vividly explains theMaratha history during the period of the Peshwas. The first Shinde to be mentioned is Savji Shinde who lived at Paltan, 20 miles east of Poona, when Shau II was ruling at Poona. Savji Shinde married Vooma Boi and had a son named Ranoji. This Ranoji is said to have played a very eminent part in forming the state of Satara. The part played by Savji Shinde and Dathaji Shinde in the wars fought by Balaji Visvanath and Nazar Jung and the wars with the Moguls and the active part took by Ranoji is also described. The kaifiyat further describes the death of Baji Rao in S.S. 1682 and the accession of Balaji Baji Rao and the wars that were fought during this period by Ranoji. After the death of Ranoji his son Jaige Shinde took up the command. The kaifiyat further explains the history of the Peshwas, such as Balaji Visvanath, Baji Rao, Balaji Baji Rao and Mahadeva Rao. The battle of Paniput and Sonpet and the part played by Dathoji Shinde is very graphically described. The

kaifiyat describes the state of the Maratha country during the period of Savai Mahadeva Rao. The disputed succession put forth by Regunatha Rao and Narayana Rao and how finally Narayana Rao became the Peshwa forms the subject-matter of the last folios of the kaifiyat. This kaifiyat is said to have been recorded as per the information given by Regunatha Rao an old man residing at Poona, and was recorded on the 10th April 1806 and was despatched to Col. Mackenzie.

Beginning:

कैफियत सिंध्या बुनीयादे पासुन * * * १०० वरुष पासुन पुनेस अमी भागी तीस कोसावरी पलठण प्रांती कसबा कणेसरे परगणे फालठणे यांगावी वहुत दिवसापासुन सावजी सिंदीया मराटा जातीचा क्रिशीमुल करुन जिवन उपाये करीत होता.

End:

पुनेंत राजेश्री रघुनाथ राव सुखवासी ब्राम्हण जाणता माहातारा होता. त्या कडुन कैफियत कळुन घेऊन कुळकुशे लिहीली असे शके १७२८ शालीवाहन क्षेत्र नाम संवछर.

D. No. 235

शिवाजी राजांची कैफियत.

SIVAJI RĀJĀÑCI KAIFĪYAT.

Paper, English made. 18″ × 10″. Lines, 25. Modi. Old and good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 153.

This record appears on the 531st folio. The handwriting is fair and legible but contains a large number of mis-spelt and badly punctuated words. In the first folio it is stated in English that this record explaining the history of Shivaji and his wars against the Moghals was transcribed from a Marathi manuscript bearing No. 19 counter marked 931. This long kaifiyat contains sixteen chapters. The first two chapters deal with the origin of the Bhonsles and describe and the history of the forefathers of Shivaji.

The next three chapters deal with the history of the infancy and boyhood of Shivaji and how he became powerful. The conquests of several places and the construction of forts and how he managed to retain the acquired forts from Moghal aggression by appointing

trust worthy officers forms the subject-matter of the next two chapters. The state of the country and administration of the Maratha country by Shivaji is explained in 10th and 11th chapters.

In the 12th and the 13th chapters the expeditions that were taken by Shivaji against Aurangazeb is described. The last two chapters deal with the death of Shivaji and the accession of his son Sambaji. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat. The dates for some of the historic incidents are recorded in Salivahana Era.

Beginning :

श्री गुरु सर्व देवस्त रूप परि कांहि अरंभास प्रथम गणेश सरस्वति कुल देवतांची करावा. . . गुरु प्रसादाने सहाय यास्तव सर्व देवतांचा वंदन करु.

End :

आपल्या बापासही . . . . ऐसे यवनो चे यश न घरीतां आपण मारीत होते. . . . सावल प्रयवींत स्वाधीन करुन घेणे पासून . . . म्हणजि.

D. No. 236

शिवाजी राजे व दिल्ली बादशा लढाई.

ŚIVĀJI RĀJĪ VA DILHI BĀDUSĀ LADĀYI.

Paper, English made. 14" × 8". Lines, 27. Modi. Old, Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 126.

This incomplete record begins on the 724th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible but contains a large number of mis-spelt and badly punctuated words. This kaifiyat describes the battle fought by the Marathas against the Moghals. A long list of the men and munitions used by both the Marathas under Shivaji and the Moghal army under Aurangazeb is given. Nowhere the battle is described, but it is stated that the wars were long drawn. The names of places where the military of the two parties halted are given but they are not correctly recorded. The name of the author or the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not mentioned. The date of sending this record to Col. Mackenzie is provided.

Beginning :

राजे लोकांचे तपशील ७०० हत्ती सुमार ९००० घोडे पांचहजार (स्वार पांच हजार ४०० रथ सुमार च्यारिशे. १५,००० पायंदल म्हणजे पयदे पंद्रा हजार).

End :

तारिख २? जुलै सन १७१८ इसवी . . . गुरुवार क्षेयनाम-संवछर शखे शाली वाहन १७१८ दर जागा मुला मुठा संगमातं . . . बहदुर पुने दर कलमीशुध.

D. No. 257

शिवाजी राजे व निजाम मुलमुलक.

SIVĀJI RĀJE VA NĪZAM MUL-MULK.

Paper, English made. 14" × 9". Lines, 15. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 2.

This record appears on the 98th folio of this volume. This seems to be a detached portion of a big work and some pages in the beginning are missing. Though the kaifiyat bears the title stated above, this explains neither the life of Sivaji or Naizam ul-Mulk. The handwriting is fair but the ink and paper have become pale and brown and at some places the handwriting is invisible. The kaifiyat also bears a Urudu title. The accession of Shau and the wars that were fought for the succession of the Maratha throne are described in the first few pages. In the following five pages the rising up of Balaji Visvanath as Peshwa and the wars he fought with the Moghals and Nawabs are described. The death of Naizam ul-Mulk and the war of succession that was fought by his sons is also described elaborately. The kaifiyat explains the life and rule of certain peshwas up to Savai Mahadeva Rao. The part played by the East India Company and the territorial expansions they made during this period is also briefly told. This kaifiyat was said to have been narrated by Sripatha Rao Dinker and Nana Fadnavis as per the request of Savai Mahadeva Rao and was finished on the Monday the 13th of Maha of Parithavi Samwastram. This narration is said to have been recorded by Srinivasa Rao, a resident of Tulapur. As per the instructions of Col. Mackenzie the same was said to have been transcribed by Bhima Rao Ranga Rao and was completed on the 1st day of the dark moon of Magha in the year Rudhirodgari.

Beginning :

कैफियत सि जिराजे व निजाम मुलमुलक. . . . त्याचे सेवा करुन राहगे ऐसें कागद पत्र सर्वत्रास लिहुन पाठऊन बार सीपाई तमाम माहाराज शाहु छत्रपती स्वामिचे लेंनी निंबलकर धरी धीद्ले·

End :

हे बस्वर परीधावी संवछर माधामासी शुकल पक्षे १३ भोमवार श्रीपत्रराव दिनकर चिंचनवीस व नाना फडनवीस यानी मीलून लिहुन दाखवील बरवरचे नकल तुलीपूरचा चिमणपा व रघुनाथ श्रीनिवास दोघ भाऊ लिहुन घेऊन आलें होतें. ते बरवर भीमरात्र व रंगराव यानीं लीहुन अणुन फिरंगी सरदार मेजर गाइनल मेकेंजीस दिलह ते दिवस रौद्री संवछर माघमास कृष्ण पक्षे प्रतीपदा दिवसी नकल उतराविले·

D. No. 238.

शिवाजीचे वंशावली माहिती·

SIVĀJĪCE VAMŚAVALI MĀHITĪ.

Paper, English made. 14″ × 10″. Lines, 18. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.

This kaifiyat appears on folio No. 101. The handwriting is very illegible and at certain places faded. A number of corrections and sentences are inserted between the lines. This seems to be a detached portion of a big work, and beginning and the end are missing. The first portion of the kaifiyat explains the exploits of Shivaji in the Moghal territory and in the Carnatic. The names of the forts constructed by him and those that were annexed are mentioned. Shivaji is said to have marched from Pannal Ghad against the Mogual troops stationed at Chandan Fort and he is said to have defeated the Moghals and annexed Forts Chandan and Vandan. A list showing the names of Forts and Ports that were captured by Shivaji is provided. It is stated that Shivaji married two wives Manasa Bai and Tana Bai at Fort Panal. The names of the children born to these ladies are given. The kaifiyat further explains, that with the council of his ministers he made a settlement dividing the Maratha Empire between his three sons,

The names of the places that each should take is also provided. The genealogy of the Maratha Rajas from E-koji to Tulja Raja who ruled at Tanjore is given. Here the kaifiyat stops. Since the kaifiyat is not concluded, it is not possible to record the name of the author or the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

शिवाजी राजे प्रतापगडाऊन चंदन वंदन किल्यास फौजानीसि आलें. किल्यांतून पाहील्या वेलेस किल्या खाली सर्त तो पाहुन आपेल निशान घालुन किल्ला बंदोबस्त केले·

End :

संभाजी राजासही खास लक नाहीं. एकोजी राजे तंजावुरचेस एक लाक तुकोजी राजें याचे नाव. त्याचें लोंकाच नाव· शेरफोजी राजा· त्याचा ल्योंक प्रतापसिंव माहाराज· त्याचे लयाकाच नाव तुलजामाहाराज·

D. No. 259

शिवाजी व शाहु व निजाम मुल मुलक.
SIVAJI VA SAHU VA NIZAM MUL MULK.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.

This kaifiyat appears on folio 170. The handwriting is fair but as the papers have become brown and brittle and the ink being pale, the contents of certain folios are too difficult to read. Some folios in the beginning and in the end are missing. Though the name of Shivaji is mentioned in the title of the kaifiyat, nothing is said about him. The first few pages of the kaifiyat describe the state of affairs in the Maratha country. The second section of the kaifiyat describes the death of Aurangazeb and the disputed succession to the Moghal throne by the sons of Aurangazeb. The liberation of Shau and his bid for the Maratha throne against the bitter opposition of Rajaram is very briefly described. The rest of the record deals with the wars betweeu the Maharathas and Nizam ul Mulk. The dates for the events mentioned in the kaifiyat are not provided. Since the kaifiyat is incomplet the name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording the same cannot be made out.

Beginning :

कैफियत शिवाजी व शाहु व निजाम मुलमुलक बहदुर. . .
होऊन जेबुरवंडी ते स्थल पांच . . मोकाम करुन कृष्णे तुंगबद्रे
मर्धिल राज्य करविरा पासी संभाजी राजे त्या राज्यांत खंडणी घेणे
. . .

End :

. . यास गडावेरी न घेतां तमाम मराटेस उबज्याले. मराटे
सार एक हाऊन मजकड अलीयां जे पाहीजे ते खर्च वेचास
तुहासि व सीवंईसही राजाचे वासना जसी असेल त्यास खुषाल
करुन उर्जीत करीतो ब्रस्हणास उबज्याल . . .

D. No. 260

शिवाजी व संभाजी यांची बखर.

SIVĀJI VA SĀMBĀJI YAÑCI BAKHER.

Paper, indigenous. 8″ × 5″. Lines, 9 Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

This volume contains only the abovementioned kaifiyat. [The first folio of this volume contains an index recorded in Engilish for certain other works. But these works are not found in this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible but at certain places the folios are damaged by insects. This entire record deals with the history of the Marathas. The first part of the kaifiyat describes the state of Hindustan under Aurangazeeb. The origin and the history of certain distinguished Maratha families who were employed in the Bijapur Sultanate are described. The boyhood of Shivaji is narrated. The next few folios describe the conquest of certain forts by Sivaji and how he arranged to recover some of the forts from Aurangazeb. The coronation of Shivaji at Rai Gad and the amounts spent for the celebrations and the details of the rituals that were done at the ceremony are very elaborately narrated.

The administration of the State newly founded by Shivaji and the names of the eight ministers who were appointed to look after the country are also given. A list showing the names of the forts and harbours Shivaji had under him, and the names of the officers who were appointed to look after them are also given. The death of Shivaji and the accession of Sambaji are very concisely described. A separate chapter deals with the life of Sambaji from this coronation up to his execution by Aurangazeb.

The dates of all the important events that took place during the rule of Shivaji and Sambaji are provided in Saliwahana Saka The name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not provided. In conclusion it is stated that this kaifiyat was prepared on the 17th December 1805 as per the orders of Col. Mackenzie. In more than three places the same kaifiyat is noted.

B.g:nning :

माहाराज राजे श्री शाहाजी राजे भोंसले यास पुत्र राजेश्री सिवाजी राजे १ एक व राजेश्री एकोजी राजे १ एक व राजेश्री संभाजी राजे १ एक, एकुन तिघे पुत्र.

End :

येथोर पुर्ते जाहाले. बिकलम ईलाके मेकेंजी मेजर साहेब पैमायेषी सरदार मुलुक जमीन श्रीरंगपटण वगैरे बा तारीक छ १७ डिसंबर १७०३. सन १८०५ इसवी दर जाग मुकाम अहमदनगर कलम शुध.

D. No. 261

शिवाजी व संभाजीयांची बखर.

ŚIVĀJI VA SĀMBĀJI YĀÑCI BAKHER.

Paper, English made. 12" × 5½". Lines, 16. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 127.

This kaifiyat appears on the 13th folio of this volume, the hand writing is fair and legible, the first twelve folios are missing. The kaifiyat begins with the history of Shivaji describing his boyhood, and his brave acts against Aurangazeb. The next few pages describe the adminis tration of Aurangazeb. The territorial expansions and the forts constructed and conquered by Shivaji and his commanders are also mentioned. The names of the persons who were appointed as the Ashta Pradans and the commanders who were entrusted with the work of defence of the newly acquired territories are also given. The last days of Shivaji and how Sambaji succeeded to the throne is narrated very elaborately. The death of Sambaji and the wars that were fought by Shan and Tarabai assisted by Rajaram at Jinji is described. The kaifiyat ends with the advent of the rule of the first Peshwa. The names of the various Maratha warriors who took keen interest in moulding the Maratha confederacy are included in this kaifiyat. The name of the

author and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not given. Dates in Sahaliwahana Era are provided in certain places. This kaifiyat is said to have been prepared as per the request of Col. Mackenzie and was finished on Shravana Bahula Dasami at Ahamed nagar and was despatched on the 17th December 1805. In two different places this history appears.

Bҙgnning :

· · उठुन गेली· राजे यान आंग पिढ्ोन पिढ्वायान रफाटा फाकडुन आपणास सोडविले· पोट तैसच सावरुन फरंग घेऊन सिवाजी वरि हात ठाकिला·

End :

. . . विफ्लम ई।।· मेजर मेकंजी साहेब पौमाषी सरदार मुलुक जमीन श्रीरंगपठण वगैरे बा तारिख छ १७ डिसेंबर सन १८०५ इसवी दर जागा मोकाम हमदनगर कलमी षुद नकल लिहिणे श्रावण बहुल गुरुवार तमाम जाहल

D. No. 262

श्रेमयपुर माहिती·

ŚAMAYAPURA MĀHITI.

Paper, indigenous. 7″ × 5″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 17.

This kaifiyat begins in the first folio of this volume. The hand-writing is fair and legible. The folios are slightly damaged and the volume is in loose condition. This kaifiyat describes the origin and history of a town called as Boja Raja Patnam and the famous Mariaman Temple at Shanmugapuram. It is stated that one Boja Raja (the place where he was ruling not mentioned) travelled to the south and halted at Vikramadiyapatnam. This Raja is said to have been cured from his longstanding chronic disease by worshipping the Narasimha Moorthi. As a mark of reverence Boja Raja reconstructed this old and small village and called after him as Boja Raja Patnam. He is said to have constructed another temple to Siva and called it as Boja Rajeswariswami.

The life of Kalidassa as described in the stone inscription on the stone works of the temple is described. This is said to be inscribed in 1,000 Saliwahana. These episodes appear in five places. The second episode relating to the origin and the history of the Kannanoor Mariamman

contains nearly 6 folios. Vijya Ranga Raja, ruler of Vijianagar was requested to worship a margosa tree and from that tree an image of Mariamma was carved and was venerated when famine devastated Vijianagaram. The Naick ruler asked his ministers to remove the deity to some place in the south, the minister on their way to Trichinopoly placed the image in the vicinity of Boja Raja Patna and they were unable to remove the image from that place. As per an oracle they left the image of Mariamma at Samiavaram (a small village). Since a large number of ant mole formed on the deity it was said to be called as Kannanur. Vijiya Ranga Chokka Naick who ruled at Madura, worshipped this Goddess for a long time and was responsible for reconstructing the temple and a fort and the extensive endowments granted for the upkeep of the temple. The topography of both the places is also given. This kaifiyat neither bears the name of the author nor mentions any date for the occurrences. But it is stated that it was written by a cultivator Chithambaram Pillai, aged 60 years, residing at Mahaligudi in Lalgudi taluk in Trichinopoly district. Both the places are said to be in Trichinopoly district. This is said to have been written at Shamiapuram on the 15th December 1820.

Beginning :

पूर्वि ह्मा गावास विक्रमादित्य पटण म्हणुन नाव . येथ विक्रम राजा राज्य करीत अस्तना यक्केया दिवसीं आपल प्रधान भेटीस बोंलावुन सांगीतलां कीं.

End :

गावंचे द्रीवाड भाष्येन फीरंगी मोडु म्हणन म्हणताहेत. ह्मा भाज राजयान पटण बांधविल्यास अस्थींभार मात्र दिसत आहें. खंदक होत. ते राव थोड थोड बघरवल पाणीं दिसताहे. हा लिहीवीलते लालगुडी तालुका माहाकाळी. गुडीच रयेत सितंबर पीळा छ वरुषाचा लिहीलतें.

बा तारीख ६१५ माहं दिशंबर सन् १८२० इस वीं माकाम शेमयपुर.

D. No. 263

श्रीरंग पटण कैफियत.

ŚRIRANGAPAṬṆA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 8″. Lines, 20. Modi. Old. Injured.

D. Mar.—16

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 28.

This kaifiyat begins on the 39th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are damaged at some places. The beginning is legendary. This contains the origin and the history of two towns, namely, Srirangam of Trichinopoly District and the other one being Srirengapatnam of Mysore. The Island of Srirangam is said to be a thick wilderness and the image of Sri Ranganathar is said to be in a dense thicket. It is stated that one Veera Chandra Railu of Penukonda dreamt about the existence of the image of Sri Ranganathar and excavated it and constructed a temple from the wealth which was found along with the image. The construction made by certain rulers are also narrated. The names of certain towers and gates in the temple are also recorded. The names of certain Rajas who succeeded Veera Ragavalu and the endowments granted to the temple and the names of the persons who were appointed to look after the trust are recorded. The names of Ramadevaraja of Anagondi and Krishna Deva Raja of Vigiyanagar are mentioned in two places. The kaifiyat describes the downfall of Anagondi and Vijayanagar kingdoms. Short history relating to the administration of Srirangapatnam during the reign of Tipu Sultan is also mentioned. The kaifiyat is incomplete. The name of the author is not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्रीरंगपटणाच कैफियेत. बुनींया हे पासोन पुर्वी हजारो बारासे साली खालें श्रीरंग पटणास च्यारी गाव जरी जीनुबदाराचे स . . . म्हणौन हाली एक राजा जाहाला . .

End :

त्याने रायलाकडुन श्रीरंगपटणास येऊन बस्त करुन घेऊन पार्थीव संवछर पासुन सौम्यसंवछर पावेतो ११ राजे झालें नंतर हे अमल अनेगोंदी कृष्ण रायलाचे दीवसी पावतो . .

D. No. 264

श्रीरंगपटणं कैफियत.

SRI RANGAPAṬNAM KAIFIYAT.

Paper. 10″ × 8″. Lines, 25. Modi. Injured. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 28.

This kaifiyat appears on the 15th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are in damaged condition. This deals with the origin and history of Srirangam and Srirangapatnam. The first two pages explains the circumstances that led to the finding out of the image of Sri Ranganatha. The temple is said to have been constructed with the wealth found along with the image. The genealogy of the Rajas of Penukonda and the names of the rulers who either granted further endowments or constructed additional buildings to the temple are given. The names of certain towers and the gates in the temple are also recorded. The other part of the kaifiyat deals with the origin and the history of Srirangapatnam. The endowments granted by Krishna Deva Raya of Vijiyanagar and Rama Deva Raya of Anagondi to the temple of Sri Ranganatha of Srirangapatnam are described. The last part of the kaifiyat describes the administration of the temple by certain Rajah and Naick rulers. Since the kaifiyat is incomplete the name of the author or the dates for any occurrences are not mentioned. The kaifiyat is found in four different places.

Beginning :

पुर्वी हजारो ववषा खालें श्रीरंग म्हणावयाचे गावास . . . म्हणुन हली एक गाव जाहले आहे. त्याचे कषरीख एक कोसावरी अरंब.

End :

कैफियत सदरह पालेपट मजकुरानी ऐकुन आपणची . . रयेतानीसी येणारास कुमको वदल जाऊन त्यास कुमुक मिळवुन भारी जमीयत मीसी .

D. No. 265

श्रीरंगपट्टण कैफियत.

ŚRIRANGAPAṬNA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 12" × 7". Lines, 22. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume also relate to the above kaifiyat and since they are fables without significance they are not separately recorded.

The kaifiyat begins on the first folio of this volume. This seems to be a copy of a big work relating to the rulers of various places and greater importance is attached to some of the Naicks rulers and that of

Vijayanagar. Though the handwriting is fair and legible it contains a large number of words mis-spelt and badly punctuated. The first part of the record contains some mythological legends of common type. The origin and history of the temple of Sri Ranganatha at Srirangam in Trichinopoly district is described. The Rulers of Vijayanagar are said to have granted extensive lands as endowments to this temple for performing daily pujas and annual festivals. The names of certain Rajas and other persons, who either granted endowments or constructed additional buildings to the temples are also mentioned.

The island of Srirangapatnam in Mysore is also mentioned in the record. The topography of the island is very briefly narrated. Since the kaifiyat is incomplete the name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this are not mentioned.

Beginning :

रायरे रेवंप दया श्री रामयनु १· संतंता श्री गारनु १· राज्यान व या १· ज्न प्र कार मुं · · ·

End :

के २० मोकर सु मा २०७ ठकसाले १० वरहा करुन वलया १. हारूद याईचालु तंगी गेमणी हा पैका कुतु तु २६० वरहाउं incomplete.

D. No. 266

श्रीरंग पटण कैफियत·

ŚRI RANGAPAṬNA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10" × 6". Lines, 16. Modi. Good

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 72.

This kaifiyat appears on the 23rd folio of this volume. The first and some folios in the end are missing hence the record is incomplete. The kaifiyat contains three sections . The first section deals with the origin and the history of the temple of Sri Ranganatha in the Island of Srirangam in Trichinopoly district. The second part describes the origin and short history of Mysore and Bangalore and its rulers. The last part describes

the origin and the history of the temple of Sri Ranganatha at Sriranga-patnam. The names of certain towers and gates of the temple are also mentioned.

A short biographical sketch of Vikrama Rayalu, Veera Chandra Rayalu and the Second Ganga Rajulu, is narrated in the second part. The construction of Shankara Linga Patnam and the temple of Sri Neela-kanta and that of Sri Ranganatha are also very graphically described. The origin of the Udayars of Mysore and short history relating to Krishna Raya Udayar, Ṇarasa Raja Udayar, Rama Raja Udayar, Doda Deva Rajulu Udayar and Chick Devarajulu Udayar are mentioned. Chick Deva Raja Udyar was responsible for the springing up of Bangalore. He with the help of two Maratha paligars Jeogi Ghanlake and Nimbogi Patnaick improved Bangalore. The wars that were fought between the Rajas of Vijiyanagar and the Naick rulers are very concisely reported.

The temple of Sri Ranganatha and the endowments granted by both the Hindu Rajas and by Hyder and Tippu are shortly described. Since the kaifiyat is incomplete the name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not recorded. Dates as per Shalivahana Era are provided while describing certain important events.

Beginning :

. . ते गाईंच मालख खालंदास स्वपन्न जाहले जें· श्री रंगनाथस्वामींनी ब्राम्हण रुप घेऊन सांगुन लागला जें अम्हीं ते बारुळांत अवतार केले गाईंच नावघेणे गरज नाहीं.

End :

कितेक म(क)ड तयार जाहल. आणि कितेक म(क)ड होणे च होत. धर्माजी बच्यारी किल्लें , . . येने प्रमाण चहोवें

D. No. 267

श्रीरंगपटण कैफियत

ŚRI RAṆGAPAṬNA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 21. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are.

This incomplete record appears in this volume on the 354th and 277th pages. The handwriting is fair and legible but the folios

are not properly arranged and bound. This record seems to be a transcription a big kaifiyat containing 87 paragraphs.

The subject matter of the kaifiyat may be divided into two parts. The first part deals with the second Mysore war. The names of the Maratha rulers of Nagpur and Poona and those of the Naizam are alluded to in this kaifiyat. From the last paragraph it can be understood how the Marathas and the Nawabs were rewarded by a treaty. Dates for certain important engagements are mentioned in A.D. The contents of certain paragraphs are only explanatory notes relating to the embassys despatched from either side, and they are also of less importance. The last part of the kaifiyat describes the accession of Karachoori Naina Raja Udayar, son of Krishna Raja Uadyar in April 1766. The defeat of Tippu is also briefly told. Since the kaifiyat is incomplete the name of the scribe and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat are not mentioned.

Beginning :

नंतर तमाम मुलकचे बंदोबिस्ती करुन कोणेते रीतिनीही फीर्याद जाहालें नारिवें बहुता ईलखेस ठेऊन दर एक स्थली टाणें मोकरुर केला.

End :

मरिआली खानास सवार च्यारी हजार सवार साहा हजार बार कडुन राहते होत. पेषवा माधव राव एक एकास सत्तर ऐसि हजार स्वार कडुन सन १७६६ ईसवींतं मजल कुच करुन सीरत दाखल जाहाला त्या वेली खान मजकुर गाफिल होता आशा समई . . .

D. No. 268

श्रीरंग पटण शहर व किल्ला कैफियत.

SRIRAṆGAPAṬNAM SAHAR VA KILLA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 16″ × 10″. Lines, 15. Modi. Good.
Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 48.

This kaifiyat appears on the 107th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The first and some folios in the end are missing. This record deals with the history of Srirangapatnam and some of the temples in it and the origin and history of the construction of the Fort walls and towers at Bangalore by Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan.

It is stated in the first two pages that Tipu Sultan fortified Bangalore by constructing the existing Fort. Certain main gates and towers are also mentioned with their names. Tipu also constructed certain palacial buildings for his use and for his civil and military officials. Those buildings are also described. Later after the defeat and death of Tipu by Col. Wallis of the East India Company handed over the abovesaid buildings to the custody of the military officers.

During the rule of Hyder, it is stated that he laid down a very big garden at enormous cost and labour and called it as "Dault Bag" afterwards known as Lal Bag. The description of the Garden and the Masjids, and the endowments granted for the upkeep of the Garden and the Masjids are also narrated. The construction of certain town extensions such as "Shar Ganzam" and the "Id" Masjid are said to be most important. Tipu during his rule improved the temple buildings of Sri Ranganatha and Sri Gangadharaswami at Srirangapatam and Narsimha Swami and Varahaswami at Bangalore. He renewed the old grants and granted fresh endowments for carrying out the worships in more splendid and elaborate way. The topography of certain villages are also mentioned. The dates in Saliwahana Era are recorded for important things such as the construction of the Daulat Daria Bag (Lal Bag) and the construction of towers and fort walls at Bangalore. Since the kaifiyat is incomplete, the name of the author and the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat or the date on which this was recorded are not mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत श्रीरंग पटण षहर में किल्ला—

१ सूरव तीर्थ,

१ कळी दिडी,

१ जीबीभषर्दानी दिडी,

४ येकून ६.

या प्रमाणे टिपुसुल्तानानी मोक़रोर करुन टेविलते मैसूर चे दरवाबे येक. गंजंम च दरवाजा १. बांकी दरोवस्त दिडी २४ दरवाजे वाडा सेडी ताडन दरवाजे दिंडीया वगैरे मोकुफ केला.

End :

वरहास्वामिचे देवळें दोनी सरव साल सदरहु देव हुत कदीमां तंजाऊर च मुलकेत श्रीमुष्टीम्हणुन गाव आहे· तेथुन घेऊन येऊन राजे नीट टेविलें होतें· त्यास राजेच दिवसात हाजार हांनाचे मुलक ज्यागिर चालवीत होतें· हाली १०० होंन नगद देत होतें· हाली तीनि साला खाले त देव काहाडुन रंगनाथाचे देवलांत दाखाल करुन ते दवल वोस करुन तोडुन टाकलें· ते देवळ दारुज · · मोकरोर केल आहेत·

D. No. 269

श्रीवेंकटेश्वर स्वामि कैफियत.

ŚRI VĒNKAṬESWARA SWĀMI KAIFIYAT.

This volume contains only one work.

This record relating to the history of the temple of Sri Venkateswara Swami, the Seshachala mountains and the Chandra Pushkarni at Tirupati, begins on the first folio of this volume. The folios are in loose condition. The handwriting is fair and legible. The topography of Seshachalla hills is also recorded. The origin of Chandrapushkarni and how it became the important tank at Tirupathi is briefly described. The temple is said to have been under the management of the Rulers of Kalahasti. Ranganatha Raja of Kalahasti is said to have granted extensive endowments and constructed additional buildings and gopurams to the temples. Ranganatha Thondaman is said to be responsible for reconstituting the temple management and for conducting systematized worships both in day and night and for celebrating fortnightly, monthly and annual festivals in the temple. The names of certain geers who were managing the temples at Tirupathi are mentioned. The names of certain Nawabs who have contributed for the worships of Sri Venkateswar are mentioned. The Rulers of Anagondi are said to have constructed many mantapams and choultries both at Tirupathi and Tiruchanoor, and also granted endowments for these two temples. Though the kaifiyat is a complete one, neither the name of the author nor the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this record is mentioned.

Beginning :

कैफियत श्रीवेंकटेश्वर स्वामीयानी श्रीशेषाचल पर्वतांवारी उघभव जाहल वर्तमान·

End :

वडिलानी म्हणुन घेत अहेत. श्रीवेंकटेश्वर त्वामी च वृतांत येणे प्रमाण अष्टादसशा पुराणांत दाखल आहे. वेंकटेश्वर स्वामि च स्तोत्रं संपूर्णमस्तु.

D. No. 270

श्री शिवाजी चरित्र संस्कृत शिव भारतांचा मराटी अनुवाद.

ŚRI ŚIVĀJI CARITRA SAMSKṚTA ŚIVA BHĀRATĀÑCI MARĀTI ANUVĀDA.

Paper, English. 16″ × 10″. Lines, 20. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.

This work begins on the first folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The entire volume is reconditioned. This kaifiyat contains sixteen complete chapters relating to the history of the Bonsles and the wife of Shivaji the Great. Each chapter begins with a prayer of prelude to the foregoing chapter. The kaifiyat is recorded in the form of questions and explanations. In the end of each chapter the name of the composer of this work is mentioned. It is stated that this is a true translation of the Sanskrit "Shiva Bharat" in Marathi recorded in Modi script. The original author of the work is a Brahmin named "Paramandah", resident of Benares. It is stated on the first page that this record was procured from Reddy Rao, a Brahmin on the 2nd December 1802. The place from where this manuscript was secured is not mentioned. In this work Shivaji is personified as an incornation of the God.

The first two chapters deal with the history of the Bonsle family and brief history of Shivaji. The third and fourth chapters describe the state of the country and the growing powers of the Muslims. The other chapters describe the life of Shivaji, his boyhood, his conquests of certain Hill forts, encounters with the Moghuls, and battles and sieges and the record ends describing the defeat and death of Afsal Khan. The rest of the history of Shivaji is not provided. The name of the scribe or the person who translated these sixteen chapters is also not recorded.

Beginning :

॥ श्री शंकर प्रसन ॥ ॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ प्रथारंभ ॥ श्री गुरु सर्व देवता रुप परी काहीं आरंभास प्रार्थना गणेश सरस्वती

कुल देवतांची करावयास गुरुप्रसादाचा सहाये यास्तव सर्व देवांचा वंदन करुन कथेला प्रवर्तलो.

End :

ऐसे सोनाजीचा वाक्य ऐकुन फार मान्ये केले व त्यांसही बहुत सन्तान केलें· त्यानंतर शिवाजी राजे त्रीलोक्य संवरण करणार आपले बांपासीही द्वेषधरणार ऐसा येवन जे त्याचे भये नधरीतां त्यास आपण मारीता होऊन सकळ पृद्वी म्हणाजे सीधी जाहाले ऐसा अध्याये कवींन्द्रानी निरोपीला, सौवळां अध्याये संपूर्ण.

D. No. 271

श्री शिवाजी चरित्र संकृत शिव भारतांची मराटी अनुवाद.

ŚRI SIVĀJI CARITRA SAṀSKṚTA SIVA BHĀRATĀÑCI MARĀṬI ANUVĀDHA.

Paper, English made. 16″ × 10″. Lines, 21. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.?

This work begins on the 47th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The entire volume is reconditioned. The writing on certain folios is in faded condition. The kaifiyat contains 16 chapters but begins with the third chapter relating to the origin and the history of the Bonsles and the wife of Shıvaji the Great. Each chapter begins with a prayer and prelude to the foregoing chapter. The kaifiyat is recorded in the form of questions and explanations. In the end of each chapter the name of the author "Pramandha Kavi" is mentioned. The subject-matter of this record is the same as explained in the foregoing kaifiyat, with slight difference in wordings. This is also a translation of Sanskrit Shiva Bharat in Marathi recorded in Modi script. The last chapter ends with describing the defeat and death of Afsal Khan. The name of scribe is not mentioned.

Beginning :

श्री सद्गुरु चरणं स्मरणं विस्मरण सर्वे सोडुन कर जोडन अतीशये आनंद कडुन प्रार्थला नंतर तीसरा लेखनार्थ सादर जाहला.

End :

श्रीसिवाजीराजे त्रिलाकें संरक्षण करणार आपले बापासीहि द्वेष धरणार ऐसा येवन जे त्यांचे मयें न धरीतां त्यास उपपण मारीता होऊन सकल पृथ्वी म्हणेजे सिध जाहालें. ऐसा अध्यायें कवीद्रानी कवीद्राने निरोपले स्वके या अध्याये संपूर्ण.

D. No. 272

श्री शिवाजी बखर.

ŚRI SIVAJI BAKHER.

Paper, English made. 16″ × 16″. Lines, 20. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 5.

This kaifiyat appears on the 40th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are reconditioned and some of them are in faded condition. and at some places the handwriting has become invisible. This Kaifiyat should have contained a large number of chapters and out of them the first five chapters are available in this volume. It is stated that the history of the life of Shivaji and his ancestors was told by kavi Bramhanada as per the request of the residents of Benares. The date on which the history was narrated is not provided. Each chapter begins with a small prayer and with a short introduction of the foregoing chapter. This seems to be a translation of the original Sanskrit Shiva Bharat in Marathi and recorded in Modi characters. The name of the scribe or the date on which the translation was effected is not prcvided the kaifiyat begins with the condition of the country and the conquest of the Moghals and describes the origin and the history of the Bonsles. The marriage of Shajī with Jigjabai and the birth of Shivaji and his boyhood. The descriptions are lucid. The conquests of Shivaji, and his successes in his territorial conquests are described in the second chapter. The kaifiyat ends with the description of one of the marriages of Shivaji. The name of the scribe and the dates for the occurrances mentioned in the kaifiyat are not provided. The kaifiyat is incomplete.

Beginning :

श्रीगुरुदेवता प्रसन्न. बरैवर शिवाजी राजे. श्री गुरुदेवता सर्वरूपा परी काही आरंभास प्रार्थना गणेश सरस्वती कुलदेवताची।

करावयास गुरु प्रसाद च सहाये यास्तव सर्वाचे वंदन करुन कथालेखनी पवर्तलो.

End :

अंरवडीत कमलमंडीत विराजमान होऊन सन्मान व आपले अज्ञेत सर्व राज्यास येकायातन करुन राहिले म्हणुन परमानंद ब्राम्हण काशिवासी ब्राम्हणास कथाचे चेरित्र दुरीत हारीच ऐस निवेदन केले. ऐसा दुसरा अध्ययें संपूर्ण.

D. No. 273

श्री हरीकोट कैफियत.

ŚRI HARIKOṬṬA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 16" × 10". Lines, 22. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 43.

This work begins on the first folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This kaifiyat describes the origin and the rise and fall of an important city in the province of Tellingana. A Raja named Thrisangu on his way to a pilgrimage is said to have seen a beautiful image of Shiva Linga and as per the instructions he received from the God, he constructed a beautiful city and called it as Hari Kottah. The kaifiyat further describes the appearance of a strange conch in a well attached to the temple. The kaifiyat describes briefly how this city was conquered by the Moghals, the Nawabs, the Marathas, the Naiks and finally by the East India Company. In the beginning it is stated that this kaifiyat was recorded from the oral information provided by the village officers and by certain old residents of this city. Neither the name of the author nor the scribe or the dates are provided.

Beginning :

श्रीहरीकोटाच कैफियत गाव च स्थळ कर्णमाकडुन व पुरातान ल्काकडुन लिहिविलते. पुर्वी हे श्री हरि कोट म्हणावयाच आरण्य वाणी होते· येस असता त्रीशिकुमाहाराज म्हणार सुर्ये वैंशाच लावी राज्यभार करीत असतां.

End :

या प्रमाण म्हगुन पुर्वी आता ते काहि नाहि. ह्या गांवांत दोनी तीनी अमराई चींचाची आहे. ते वरकड कोणत अमराइ नाहिं. विष्ठचवि देवल पाकट आहे शक्तीच देवळ येक आहे कैफियत समाप्ति.

D. No. 274

श्री हरिकोट कैफियत.

SRI HARIKOṬṬA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 16" × 10". Lines, 25. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 43.

This fiaifiyat begins on the 3rd folio of this volume. The beginning of this kaifiyat is similar to that of the kaifiyat described in D.No.273. The handwriting is fair and legible and certain corrections are made at some places. The episode of bridging the gulf at Rameswaram by Sri Rama is described in the beginning. It is stated that Sri Rama during his return voyage from Lanka, constructed a temple for two Shiva Lingas near the well situated in the temple of Sri Panduranga at Sri Harikotta where the conch explained in the previous kaifiyat was causing havoc to the city of Harikotta. The reason for consecrating two Shiva Lingas in one temple is described. The topography of the town and the sea near it and the history relating to the customs and habits of the inhabitants of this place is also mentioned. The names of certain rulers who ruled this place is provided. It is described that this place is an uninhabited place with two desolate temples with a number of inscriptions on the stone walls of the temples. This kaifiyat is said to have been prepared from the information gathered from the inscriptions in the temples. Neither the name of author nor that of the scribe is mentioned. There is nothing important except the description of the town and the legends.

Beginning :

श्री राम प्रसन्न. श्री हरिकोट चे कैफियत. पुर्वी श्री हरि कोट पटणांत पांडुरंगाचे देवळास तिनी घटिकाचे वाट अग्नीय मागी समुद्रांत कोंडिकाना म्हणावयाचे जागा आहे. त्याचीं वृत्तांत काये म्हणालिया.

End :

प्रती वरुषी यतुमती होऊन बालेश्वरास जातअसता तेथील लोक ह्या शंकाचे वस्त भाव करुन घालुन घेऊन घेताहेतम्हण· ह्या. प्रांती कैस सोन्याची वस्ता करुन घेताहेतकी.

D. No. 275

सातारा राजांचे कैफियत·

SĀTĀRĀ RĀJAÑCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 17″×11″. Lines, 23. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 225.

This kaifiyat appears on the 714 th page of this volume. The hand-writing is fair and legible. A large number of words are mis-spelt and badly punctuated. This seems to be a part of the kaifiyat described in D. No. 225. The kaifiyat begins with describing the origin and the history of the Marathas. It is stated that originally Sattara was a hilly place used as an ambush by the Marathas in attacking the Moghals. The life of Sivaji is also graphically described. It is stated that one Sydoji Holkar was chiefly responsible for the construction of the forts at Sattara. The history relating to the disputed succession to the Maratha throne by Rajaram and Satana is very graphically described. The condition of Satara and Poona during the period of Peshwas is also recorded. The genealogy of the Bonsle family who ruled at Satara is provided. Short sketches relating to certain Maratha chiefs and that of Balaji Nana Fadnavis and Savai Mahadev Rao are noted. In the end it is recorded that this kaifiyat was in possession of an elderly gentleman Mack Deshponde resident of Poona. As per the special request of Col. namedenzie a copy is said to have been prepared by Deshponde and was despatched to Mysore on the 12th April 1806. A word " Rangappa " can be observed in the end of this record.

Beginning :

श्री सीवाजी गजे मले· राजाराम राज्यांत होता. यानी मेले त्या आरवीर . . . २६ . . शेके. पंदरास १५०० बहुधान्य संवछर सन १७०८ गौस आठ सुर सन समान समैन तीसा मया पासु न बाबाजी भोंसके त्यांचे पत्र मालोजी राज्य करीतात·

End :

देशपांडे पुने चे राज. बरी भीमराव याजकड होती. बहुत महीमत करुन . . संपादुन . . लिहिलीते बिकलम ईलाके हजरत मेजर मार्कीनी सो बहदुर सुपरअंडेंट आफ दी मैसुर सखी म्हणीजे जमीन माफी करणार.

D. No. 276

सदाशिवगड कैफियत.

SADĀŚIVA GAḌA KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 16" × 11". Lines, 23. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 28.

This kaifiyat begins on the 126th folio of this volume. The hand-writing is fair and legible. This kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of a fort known as Sadasiva Gad. A short history relating to the defeat and death of Ramachandra Naick by the Bijapur Sultan is narrated. Sadasiva Naick, the son of Ramachandra Naick, is said to have fled to the north and with the help of his followers constructed certain towns and fortress. Out of them Sadasiva Gad was more prominent. During the rule of Indu Sadasiva Naick, the Europeans are said to have attacked Indu Sadasiva Naick and a treaty was effected between them. The kaifiyat further explains that Hyderali Khan during his territorial conquests, attacked and defeated Indu Sadasiva Naick and he was deprived of all the forts. It is stated that Sadasiva Naick made treaty with the East India Company and thereby captured his forts except Sadasiva Gad. The Marathas and Tippu in succession had the fort in their possession. Finally the East India Company had a decisive victory over Tippu Sultan and after his death in the Second Mysore war Sadasiva Gad became the absolute property of the East India Company. The dates for all the events explained in the kaifiyat are provided as per Salivahana Calendar. Neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is mentioned. The topography of Sadasiva Gad is also provided.

Beginning :

कैफियत सदासिव गड. अनेगोंदी उर्फ विघ्यानगर तेथील राजे नरपती राजा मुबर रामराव याजकड पोंदे संवस्तानास रामचेंद्र नायेक

होता. त्यास अली अदन षाह वगैरे यानी नरपती रामराजेयास मारुन विज्यापुर षाहर हस्तगत करुन राहिले.

End :

सीषार्ती संवछर चैत्र मासी कुंपणी तालुक फौजा पटणांत यऊन लढाई होऊन टिपु सुलतान लढाईतं षहीद जाहालावरी तमाम मुलुकांत तो सरदार वेमषाहे यानी येऊन सदासिव गडासमोर्चे दिल्हे. किल्लेदार सैद हाजी नामे किल्लदार होता. त्यान पांच च्यार रोज लढाई करुन आखेर कौलानं उतरुना केल्ला. सरदार बाचे स्वाधीन केला ते अमल ज्यारी आहे कलम.

D. No. 277

सिंदे कैफियत.

SINDE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 13″ × 7″. Lines, 21. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 125.

This work begins on the 66th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The pages have become brown and brittle. This kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of the Sindhe family. It is stated the Sivaji Sindhe, married Voorna Bai and had Ranoji Sindhe who afterwards became the trusted friend to Shau II. Ranoji is said to have been appointed as a shoe bearer to Baji Rao. This Ranoji had three sons, namely, Jaiaji Sindhe, Dathaji Sindhe and Annada Rao Sindhe. Campaigns were led by Ranoji Sindhe for territorial conquests during Baji Rao's in S.S. 1678. The kaifiyat further explains the accession of Balaji Rao and the circumstances that led to the death of Ranoji Sindhe. Balaji with the help of Sindhe, Holkar and Powar captured Udayapur. Short history relating to the life of Dathaji Sindhe and Magadeyis Sindhe are also given. The services rendered by Janakoji Sindhe along with Sadasiva Rao Bahoo and Visvasa Rao against the Moghals and the battles that were fought at Paniput and Sonaput are very concisely described. The kaifiyat further describes the policy adopted by the East India Company in settling the jurisdiction of the territories of the Sindhes. In the end it is stated that all the information required for recording this kaifiyat was obtained from a very old

and respectable gentleman named Regunatha Rao, resident of Poona, and as per the special request of Col. Mreekenzie. This is said to have been completed in Saliwahana Saka 1728. Neither the name of the author nor that of the scribe is mentioned. All the dates are recorded as per Saliwahana Calendar. This kaifiyat was completed on the 10th April 1806.

Beginning :

कैफियत सींदया.

पुर्वी दोनसिहे वरुषा पासुन पुनेस अग्नेयभागी तीस कोसावरि पलटणे प्रांती कसबे कणेसरे परगणे फालटणे यागावी बहुत दिवसापासुन सांवाजी सीध्या मरहटे जातीचा कृषीमुल कडुन जीवनोपाये करीत होता·

End :

मेकींजी साहेब बहदुर सुपरंडयाट आफ दी मैसुर सरवी म्हणजे श्रीरंगपटणच मुलुक जमीन माफणार बा तारिख छ १० माहे एप्रेल सन १८०६ इसवी दर जागा मोकाम पुना मुतसी मुलामुटा नदी संगमे पुनेंत राजेश्री रघुनाथ राव सुरव वासी ब्रम्हण जाणता माहातारा होता त्या कडुन कैफियत नीह कलुन घेऊन कुळंकुश लिहील असें सरवे १७२८ शालिवाहन क्षेयनाम संवछर समाप्ती.

D. No. 278

सिल्लेदार इनाम कैफियत.

SILLĒDĀR INĀM KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10″ × 6″. Lines, 17. Modi. Good.

Complete.

This volume contains this work only. The kaifiyat contains one hundred and sixty-four pages wherein the endowments granted by the Maratha rulers to their trustworthy commanders and well wishers are mentioned. The handwriting is fair and legible. The record is written on either sides in some of the folios in the beginning only. In the first folio, it is recorded in English and in Telugu stating that this record was transcribed from the original as per orders of one Narayana Rao. This grant issued by the Maratha rulers begins with the Jagir granted to one Nelakanta Mahadev Purandera. The names of the villages and

the Taluk to which they belong and the revenue in cash received from the Jagir lands are mentioned. Regupath Rao Narayana Raja Bahadur, Regunath Rao Balawanth, Ganapath Rao Bhikaji, Chinthaman Hari, Chandra Rao Powar and Amarsing Jadav are the persons to whom a large number of villages were granted as Jagir. It is stated that this record was executed in fasli 1204 at Poona. Besides these Jagirs, some cash payments from certain villages were granted as charitable endowments to certain religious institutions and individuals for their maintenance. In the last folio certain words are written between certain lines. The Sanad bears neither the signature of the executor nor the royal seal.

Beginning :

यादी फौज संरजामी सिलेदार सुहुरसन अर्बा मयांतैन आलफ १२०४ फसली इनाम वगैरे.

२४६५२७॥≈॥। नीलकंट माहादेव पुरंदरे.

End :

२०३७०१÷१ चंदरराव पवार याजकडे माहाल व गावचा मोकासाचा अमल पैकीं हिस्त.

D. No. 279

सिवाजी राजे व निजां मुलमुलक.

ŚIVĀJI RĀJE VA NIZĀM UL MULK.

Paper, English made. 12" × 6". Lines, 13. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This kaifiyat appears on the 148th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible.

The folios are not properly arranged and bound. This same kaifiyat appears in more than two places in this volume. This document contains a rather full historical detail of the Marathas established at Poona. At the beginning Savayi Mahadeva Rao is represented as enquiring into the past history of the rulers of Poona which is narrated to him by the author; and this is said to have occurred in the year Annanda. The kaifiyat describes how Sivaji Mahadeva Rao and Sadasiva Bahoo with their armies attacked the Moghals and defeated them at Kolapur. The author explains how Shivaji became the honoured leader of the Marathas and his encounters with the Moghals. The death of Shivaji and accession of Sambaji and his defeat, capture, trial and beheading by Aurangazeeb are very graphically narrated. The release of

Shau, the wars of succession that were fought in the Maharashtra and the rise of the Peshwas, form the contents of the following few pages. The part played by Visvanatha Rao, Baji Rao, Balaji Baji Rao, Chimaji Appa is also described. This entire record illustrating the history of the Marathas, from the time of Shivaji is of considerable historical importance. The dates for the episodes such as encounters, defeats and success, capturing and surrendering forts by the Marathas are provided in Salivahana Era. The kaifiyat neither bears the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this historic kaifiyat.

Beginning :

कैफियत सिवाजी राजा नीजांमुल्क. श्रीमंत सवाई माधव राव बहदुर यांस जाहीर होणेस्तव नारो मंत्री वगैरे लिहुन गुजरावीलतें. आनंद नाम संवस्छर श्रीमंत माहाराज सिवाजी राजे पादषाइ जुदे होऊन फौज षुमार जमायत करुन तमाम मुल्कांत प्रसीध जाहले.

End :

* * प्रख्यात त्या मगरुतीने ऐसे हरामखोरी करीती काये चिंता आहे तुमची तैनात ऐसी हजार फौजदार कारिक करुन देतो लाखो फौजाच भर्ती जाहला म्हणजे त्याच हमजीर वाणे अगाध नाही ऐसे म्हणुन आज्ञा करुन घरीस निरोप दिल्हे.

D. No. 280

सिवाजी राजे व निजां मुल्मुल्कं.

ŚIVĀJI RĀJĒ VA NIZĀM UL MULK.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 6″. Lines, 15. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This kaifiyat begins on the 15th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible, and the first few pages are missing. Moreover the folios in this volume are not properly arranged. This kaifiyat begins with explaining the expeditions that were led by Sadasiva Rao Bhoo and Chimaji Appa, against Nizam ul Mulk. Description of the marches of the armies of both sides, the sieges and the battles that were fought and the results of the wars is long and vivid. The subsequent chapters deal with the minutes maintained by Baji Rao Peshwa

in his court. The kaifiyat further explains the life of certain Maratha chiefs and officers such as Ramachandra Shanavi, Ragoji Bhonsle, Mahadaji Shindhe, Murari Rao Ghorpade and some other Moghul chiefs. The Carnatic and the Deccan expeditions by Baji Rao forms the subject matter of further few pages. The places of importance and the sacred shrines and temples that Baji Rao visited during his expedition are mentioned and special references are made to his visits to the Venkateswara Temple at Tirupathi, Venkatagiri, Vellore, Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Baji Rao is said to have granted jewels of great value and created an endowment for celebrating a day's festival during the annual festival of Sri Venkateswaraswami of Tirupathi.

The last few pages explain the domestic incidents such as the death of Shau, Baji Rao and Chimaji Appa. The wars that were waged by Sadasiva Rao Baboo and Nanna Rao with Nizam ul Mulk and the wars that were fought with Nazur Jung are mentioned. This kaifiyat contains many important unpublished historic facts. Since the kaifiyat is incomplete, it is not possible to state either the name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this narration. Dates for certain important occurrences are mentioned in Shaliwahana Era.

Beginning :

कैफियत सिवाजी राजा व निजां मुलमुलक, फौज निसी व दादाजी सोलके पंध्रा हजार फौंजे व नारायण राव मोहितेचे दाहा हजार फौज श्रीपती राव प्रतीनिधीयांचे भाऊ हुजुरचा पायेगाद आणि कितेक फौज एकुन पंचेवीस हजार व बाजी राव चिमाजीअपा यांचे पंचेवीस हजार फौज एकुन लाखो फौज ऐसी जीमाव करुन या सर्वेत्रास माहाराजानी बोलीले की.

End :

तेथ बसुन आपल फोजेस तमाम बोलाऊन पाठऊन सिंदे होलकार आधी करुन बातां जाता दोंनी अडीच लाख फौज जमाकरीतं गेले.

D. No. 281

सुभे बिजापुर शहर व बातशाचे कैफियत.

SUBHE BIJĀPŪR ŚAHAR VA BĀDUSĀCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 13. Modi. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 66.

This kaifiyat begins on the first folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The kaifiyat is in the form of answers to questions by a Rishi to his disciples wherein the origin of Bijapur and Devagiri is explained. It is stated that these two towns were in existence from time immemorial under various names and ruled by various dynasties. The author of this narration describes more graphically from the days of the Maratha rulers. The inhabitants of these two places are said to be the Maratha farmers and shepherds. The kaifiyat describes the topography of the places. The kaifiyat narrates how a shepherd Ramoji Gakewad was responsible for constructing the fortress of Bijapur and Devagiri. A short description of the Gakewad family is also mentioned. The life of Hemad Pandit, the originator of Modi script,how he assisted the Gakewad in carrying out the civil and military operations is briefly narrated. The invasion of the Arabs, the Turks and the Moghals, the names of the rulers and the period they ruled are recorded as per Shaliwahana Calendar. The original Hindu names of certain towns near Bijapur and Devagiri and the names of the towns which the Moghals renamed after their capture are also provided. The kaifiyat further explains the pilgrim centres and holy shrines. The names of the rulers who constructed the temples and the endowments they granted are also mentioned. Some of the verses from the stone inscriptions found in those temples are mentioned. The routes for ascending certain hills for visiting certain places where sacred shrines are situated are recorded. Though this kaifiyat bears neither the name of the author nor the original records, it is stated that all the information alluded to in the narration was obtained from two very old and respectable residents of Bijapur named Keshava Bhat and Ramoji. This kaifiyat is said to have been recorded as per the special request of Col. Mackenzie and was transcribed by Narayana Rao and finished on the 25th February 1806 at Aurangabad.

Beginning :

दखणी बादशा शहर बीज्यापुर यांची वंशावळी व शहर मारची अवरस व सवरस व बुरुण व कंगोरा व दरवाजे व तटे व पुरज्यांत व बाजार हाय किछे आधारोन व बाहेरुन व बेरिज व दक्षण साडेसा ६॥ सुभेची गोषवारा व हिंन्दुस्थान १६ सोला सुभेची मावनिसी व जमीन गुमट अवलीयाचे शाहरं बीज्यापुरी· वही १.

End :

गुष म्हणजें या मुलुकांत ज्यातीचे शुभ्र त्यानी ईश्वरास पुजा करिताहेत. त्यास गुरा म्हणतात. आणि त्यानी जानवही घालीतात. बा तारिख २९ माहे फरवरी सन १८०६ जागा अवरंगाबाद नारायण राव मुतसही· इलाके मेजर कलनल मार्कोंजी साहेब बहदुर सुपरंडेंट आफ दी मैसुर सरवीज·

D. No. 282

सुभे विजापुर व बादशाह सरकार तपशील·
SUBHE BIJĀPŪR VA BĀDUSĀ SARKĀR TAPŚIL.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 66.

This kaifiyat begins on the 167th folio of this volume. The folios are damaged and in loose condition. The handwriting is fair and legible. The first few folios describe certain episodes from Ramayanam. It is stated that the towns such as Bijapur, Devagiri and Doulatabad were in existense even in prehistoric days, with different names. Those names are also mentioned. Chronological account of the Hindu rulers and the period they ruled is given. The name of the last Hindu Ruler who ruled at Bijapur before it was conquered by the Sultans is given as Rama Deva Gakewad. He is said to have been defeated by Sultan Nizam Sha. The genealogy of the Sultans and the period they ruled at Bijapur is also provided. The topography of Bijapur and Devagiri and the pilgrim centres and temples and the names of the Hindu Rajas who were responsible for constructing and endowing them with grants and inscribing them on the stone walls of certain temples is given. The history of the Sultans of Bijapur beginning from Sultan Thokalak Badusha to the last ruler Mahamedsha Badhusha mentioning the administration and the territorial conquests they made is described. In the end of the narration t is stated that these two places were annexed by the Marathas for a time being and the annexation with the Maratha Federation said to have been completed during the days of Sadashiva Rao Bahu.

It is stated that the information for recording this kaifiyat was obtained from an elderly Koolkarni Kandoji Appa and Bhima Bhut, both residents of Bijapur. This kaifiyat is said to have been recorded on the 25th February 1806, at Aurangabad, as per the special request of Col. Mackenzie.

Beginning :

पुर्वी कृतयुगांती दंडकारण्ये क्षेत्री रामचेंद्र स्वामीस व दश सिरस रावणासूर राक्षासास युत्तचा प्रसंग घडला तेव्हा रावणान लक्ष्मण स्वामीस एक वीरा नामक अयुत्व युत्क असणेचा बारंची नामे आयुध घेउन प्रयोग केला.

End :

तयार केली. ते बीकलम इलाकें मेजर कलनल मेकेंजी साहेब बहदुर सुपर अंडयांट आफ दि मैसुर सर्वी पैमायष साज मुलुक श्रीरंगपटण वगैरे बा तरिाक छ १९ माहे फेब्रवरी सन १८०१ इसवी दर जागा अवरंगाबाद मुकामाहुन लिहलि असे शके १७२७ क्रोधन संवछर.

D. No. 283

सुर्ये वंशांतील राजांची कैफियत.

SŪRYA VAṀSĀNTILA RĀJĀÑCI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 20" × 12". Lines, 29. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 4.

This kaifiyat appears on the 695th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible but a number of words mis-spelt and badly punctuated can be observed in the record. This seems to be a transcription of a portion from a very long record dealing with the history of the Hindu rulers of Solar race. Though it is stated that this kaifiyat deals with the Hindu rulers of Solar race, a large number of mythological legends from Ramayana and Mahabaratha are included. The origin of certain pre-historic Hindu Solar rulers such as Harischandra, etc., is narrated. Certain fables such as killing a demon or a ruler becoming an ascetic are very elaborately described. The last few pages of the kaifiyat describe briefly the history of Shaliwahana and Vikramaditya. The history of the early Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras and some of the meritorious deeds they did during the period they ruled are also very briefly described. Though this is a very long kaifiyat, it may be considered to contain less historic facts. Neither the name of the author nor the source of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is provided. Dates are mentioned in Shaliwahana Era for the number of years certain rulers lived. In the end of the kaifiyat the signature of the scribe can be noted.

Beginning :

श्री गुरुभ्यो नमाः श्री गणेशाय नमा: चोळ राजांची कथा. श्री पहिलें कथा आरंभ बरवर तंजाऊर माहात्म्य चोळ देशाचा.

End :

मार्गेळी मास तेदी १० बुधवारी संपलें असे कळपाहिजें हे लिहीलते वेंकाजी अकें यानी ह्हा मधे काही काना मात्रा चुकल असल्यां क्षेमा करुन वाचील पाहीजें हे वहीं वेंकाजी अक्रो यांच. अस कळ पाहीजें सेवेसी श्रुत होये. श्री कृष्णार्पणमस्तु.

D. No. 284

सुरापुर संस्थानाची व गुट्टी संस्थानाची तपशील.

SURĀPŪR ŚAMSTĀNĀCI VA GŪTTI SAMSTĀNĀCI (RĀJAÑCI) TAPSIL.

Paper, French made. 8″ × 8″. Lines, 12. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

This volume contains this work only.

The handwriting is fair and legible, certain folios are wrongly numbered and slips of paper are pasted on them from being further damaged. In the first folio it is stated that this kaifiyat was transcribed as per the instructions of Col. Mackenzie, and it is further stated that this work was completed by one Venkata Rao, a clerk under Col. Mackenzie. Though the year of completion is mentioned as 1820, the month and the date is not provided. This kaifiyat describes the origin and the history of two states, namely, Surapur and Gooty. The originator of these two places is said to be one Veera Nambi Naick. This Veera Nambi Naick a resident and influential person residing at Vishnu Kanchi migrated to Shiva Kanchi first and then settled himself on the banks of the Krishna and expanded his territorial jurisdiction up to the banks of Thungabadra. The kaifiyat further deals with the genealogy of the abovesaid Naick. These two cities are said to have been stormed and captured by the Nawab of Hooligal, a feudatory to the Sultan of Bijapur. The fall of the Sultan of Bijapur and the rise of the Marathas and how these two towns were acquired by the Marathas are very graphically described. The major part of the latter portion of the kaifiyat deals with the history of the period of the Peshwas, wherein the visit of the Peshwa Savai Mahadeva Rao and Nana Fadnavis to Gooty is mentioned. The kaifiyat mentions two personalities,

Lingappa Naick and Chockappa Naick who were appointed by the Savai Mahadeva Rao to rule over these provinces. The topography of these two places is also mentioned. The names of the villages and the names of the Zamindars in these two places are also mentioned. The last few pages of this record deals with the names of the persons to whom lands were granted by the Naick and Maratha rulers as free gift. The dates for certain important occurrences are provided in Saliwahana Era. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat. This record contains a large number of historic facts relating not only to the Naick rulers but also of the Peshwas.

Beginning :

कैफियत प्रारंभ पुर्वी वालमीकी रुषीयाचें अनवयें मधे राम भक्त गुह रुषी यांचे वंशांत पेरमाल नायड याचे अनवयें मधे कोणी एक राजा याचें वंशींत सुरापुर संमस्थान व गुतु गुठी समस्थानासी मुल पुरुष नंबर १ विरंबानाईक·

End :

चागलें ब्रांह्मण संतर्पण वगैरे करीत आहे· देवाःत सरकार सम्स्थाना कडुन वरुशासन करुन दिलहे· आणि आपले दरगी होऊन काहि घालुन संपुर्ण उछव मोदकरीत आहे. पुजा दुरंदर परमंनिष्टानें चालता अहे· सदरहु समस्थानाचे कैफियत संपुर्ण जाहले सन १८२० इसवी ९.

D. No. 285

सोंडुर घोरफडे कैफियत.

SŌṄḌŪR GHORPAḌE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, country made. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 15. Modi. Old. Injured.

Complete.

This volume contains two Maratha kaifiyats recorded in Modi script and the rest are Telugu records. This kaifiyat begins on the 84th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible and the record is written with Indian Ink on hand-made country paper. The description of the origin and the history of Sondur and its Maratha rulers is the subject-matter of this kaifiyat. The manuscript at the outset describes the genealogy of the descendents of Moloji Ghorpade, a commander in the service of the Sultan of Bijapur. It is stated that his three sons

Sambaji, Bhirji and Maloji joined the ranks of Shau, the grandson of Shivaji, the Great. The kaifiyat describes the circumstances and the divinely help Bhirji had, whereby he got a precious image of Shiva and a big treasure trove by which he was able to organise an army. The subsequent folios describe the territorial expansions made by Santaji Ghorpade with the help of his son Morari Rao Ghorpade, the founder of the Sondur State. The history of Morari Rao and his successors, the invasion of Hyder and Tippu and the loss of Sandur and how it was recaptured by the Marathas under the leadership of Savai Mahadeva Rao is briefly narrated. The kaifiyat makes mention of the part played by Nana Fadnavis and Sadashiva Rao Bahoo. The province of Sandur is said to have been captured by the East India Company during the Second Anglo-Maratha war. As per the treaty of Bassien the Fort of Sandur was returned to Shiva Rao Ghorpade, the adopted son and successor of Morari Rao Ghorpade. The topography of Sandur and Gooty, the temples and shrines and such other places of antiquity is given. The transliteration of a Marathi inscription in Telugu, recorded on one of the stone walls of a temple whereby the grant of a Jagir to Ramappa Naick was made by the Maratha ruler of Sandur may be seen on the 4th page of the manuscript. This kaifiyat is said to have been transcribed by Narayana Rao, an assistant under Ward by a paimash officer in the service of Col. Mackenzie and the transcription is said to have been completed on the 8th December 1809. The dates for the various facts mentioned in the Mss are recorded in Saliwahana Era. The kaifiyat provides neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording the same.

Beginning :

मुखही. घोरफडेयाचे मुल पुरुष मालोजी रावयाचे पोटी १ वडील संताजी राव १ दुसरे भहीरजी राव. १ तीसरे मालोजी राव.

End :

बस्तुर नारायेण राव मुतसही मुतेन मेस्तर वारलीस सो अशिष्टेट पैमाईष सरदार इलाके मेजर कलनल मकींजी सा बातारीख ८ माहे डीशेंबर सन १८०७ इसवी.

D. No. 286

सोनाई·

SŌNĀYI.

Paper, English made. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 13. Modi. Old and injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 8.

This kaifiyat begins on the 46th folio of this volume. The folios are damaged both at the bottom and at the edges of the right hand side margin. The handwriting is fair and legible, but the folios are not correctly numbered. The record describes the origin and the history of two places, namely, Sonai and Chincholi on the banks of river Sonai. The beginning is legendary. This town and the river running beside it are said to have derived the name " Sonai ", for a Rishi of similar name lived in this place which was formerly a wilderness. The topography of these two places is briefly given. The names of the temples and the population residing in them and such other particulars of local interest are also provided. The Jagirdar Babuji Amil was responsible for constructing a fort in Jagir which was subsequently attached and taken possession by Doulat Rao Sindhe. The record provides neither the dates for the events narrated nor the name of the author, but the materials for recording this kaifiyat are said to have been gathered from Koolkarni Damaji an old resident of Sonai.

Beginning :

छ १८ मुकाम सोनाईच कैफियत· पुर्वि द्वापरांती कालियुग प्रारंभी सोनाई रुषी यानीं दंडकारण्ये क्षेत्रास भुमी संच्यार करीत करीत या वनास आले.

End :

ऐसे तेथील वर्तमान कुलकरणी दामाजी या कडुन लिहिली आहे कलम.

D. No. 287

सृष्टी क्रम राजे (भोसले).

SṚṢṬIKRAMA RĀJE BOṄSALE.

Paper, English made. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 9. Modi. Injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 66.

This record appears on the 167th folio of this volume. The folios are in detached condition with perforations effected by microbes. The handwriting is fair and legible and at few places words are recorded between the lines. Fables and facts appear to be blended in the first portion of this account. Legendary statements regarding towns and the

rulers in the first three ages till the commencement of Shaliwahana in the fourth age Kaliyuga are described. The various avatars of Sri Maha Vishnu and the names of the persons whom he killed to protect the world are narrated. The names of the Hindu Rulers and the period they ruled up to their defeat by the Moghals forms the subject-matter of the second part of the record. The last part of the record explains the Bhonsales and other Maratha families. The birth of Shivaji and his achievements in the wars he fought against Aurangazeb and his corna tion at Raigar and how he established the Maratha confederacy are stated very briefly. The history of Vijiyanagar rulers up to the downfall of Rama Raya is also mentioned. The names of Saints who lived during the period of Shivaji, forms the last part of the kaifiyat. This kaifiyat is said to have been copied from the original owned by Ramanda Baba, a Brahman residing at Boodawarpet, Poona, as per the instructions issued by Col. Mackenzie and was furnished and despatched to him on 10th May 1806.

Beginning :

आदि श्रीष्टीक्रमा पासुन आनी परीयेंत येथानुक्रम जाला तो आत्यादरें करुन शेवेसी विर्हीत करावां म्हणौन इछा जाह्राली. त्यावरुन शेवेसी विनंती लिहिली दीली असें.

End :

मुनसीब जाणुन त्याची नकळ लेहुन सिदें केलि असें बिकलमं इलाके हजरत मेजर मेकेंजी साहेब सुपरं अडयांट आफ दी मैसुर सरवी म्हणीजे श्रीरंगपटणाचे मुलुक जमीन पैमाईष करणार बा तारीख छ १० माहे मे मास सन १९०६ इसवी मुकाम दर नागा मुळा मुटां नदी संगम मुतबारुलहार उरुफ पुना.

D. No. 288

सैयद याकुफ मधुरे चेन्नपटण कैफियत.

SAIYAD YĀKŪF MADHURAI CENNAPAṬṆA KAIFIAT.

The other works in this volume are explained in D. No. 10.

This kaifiyat begins on the 95th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record describes the history of the ancestry of Syed Yakub and the life sketch of Yakub himself. Syed Abdul Hie, the grandfather of Yakub is said to have been residing at Bijapur for a long time. During the invasion of Aurangazeb against the Sultan of Bijapur, Abdul Hie with his five sons emigrated to Baswapatnam where

Dilwar Khan was ruling. His eldest son became a fakir and the miracles he did are also explained. Hyder Ali of Mysore invited Asaraf Sha, the fakir to his country and Sayed Yakub, the eldest of son the fakir, was given a post in the army. Sayed Yakub rose to eminence during the days of Tippu Sultan. The record describes the circumstances in which Sayed Yakub was directed to leave Mysore once for all by Tipu Sultan. Sayed Yakub then came to Madras and stayed at Mylapore for some time. It is stated that he approached the commander of the forces of the East India Company, to help them in defeating Tippu. So a large army under the combined command of Lord Walis and Yakub attacked and beseiged Srirangapatam. Sayid furnished all the information and weak points in the fort of Srirangapatam and thereby the army of the East India Company defeated Tippu Sultan and captured Srirangapatam. As a mark of appreciation Yakub was granted a small Jagir by the East India Company. The kaifiyat provides neither the dates for the events alluded to nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat or the name of the author or the scribe. In conclusion it is stated that this kaifiyat was prepared from certain sanads.

Beginning :

पुर्वी दीडसहे १५० वरुषारवाले उतर दिसेस दिह्लीचे पादषाईत करणार आङ्गमगीर बादषाह उर्फ अवरंगजेब बादषाहाचे आयमांत या सैयद याकुब याचे पणजे सैयद अबदुल है म्हणार सैदजातीचा विजापुरी षहरांत घर दार जीदिगी नीसि अनेक दिवस फकीरीनीस सुरवरूप असता.

End :

ऐसेच करारनामा आहें करितां बंगलास जाऊन दोनी वरुषे जाहलें. अद्यापी आला नाही वरकड मजमु न करार नामेंत दरज केल आहें. त्याज वरुन दर येकासहीं जाहिर होईल यैसा याचे कैफियत जुबानी सांगितल प्रमाणें कलमीत आला आहें. वरकड सनदावरी मैाकुफ केले आहे कळावें.

D. No. 289

.रनाहळी तालुका कैफियत.

HARNAHALLI TALUK KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 6″. Lines, 16. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 72.

This record appears on the 74th folio. The handwriting is fair and legible, but the folios have become brown and brittle. This kaifiyat deals about the origin and the history of a town Hamahali by name belonging to the State of Mysore. Episodes from Ramayana and Mahabaratha are quoted in the beginning. The kaifiyat furnishes certain names of the rulers belonging to various dynasties. The first historic name used in the narration is that of Someswara Raja of Vijiyanagar dynasty. It is stated that he visited the hills Roopagiri and finding the old temple of Janardanaswami, renovated the construction and founded a town and this town wasthen come to be known as Hamahali. It is also stated that another town Brahmapuri is also the construction of Someswara and a Sanad granting the entire town as gift to Brahmins is also mentioned. The names of the descendants of Someswara who ruled at Hamahali and the dates of their accession and death are given as per Saliwahana Calendar. This place was annexed to Vijiyanagar by Krishna Raja. During his regime, it is stated that the unruly paligars were checked and brought under control by Narsim Raja. Subsequently the kaifiyat mentions that the abovesaid two places were conquered by Hydor of Mysore and then they became absolute property of the East India Company, after the death and defeat of Tippu Sultan at Srirangapatam. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the author nor the scribe or the information obtained for recording this narration.

Beginning :

नैमशारंण्ये वैसीक चेंद्रद्रोण पर्वतास पुर्वभाग अमरगिरी वासीक वसीष्ट रुषी यानी जेनार्धन मुर्तीच आराधना करीत असतां श्री रामचद्र स्वामि यानी पित्रृ वाक्ये परीपालनार्थ पटाभीषेक सोडुन सीता लक्षमण समेत आयोध्या पटणाहुन पंचवटी तीरास आले असतां.

End :

तदनंतर सिध्यार्थी संवछर चैत्र वद्य अभावशया दिवसी इंग्रजे बहदुर यानी श्रीरंगपटण घतीला करीतां मैसुर सिण्हासनारुढ कृष्ण राज वडयार यांच हवाला होऊन चालत येत आहे. शाली वाहन शेक १७२१ प्रवर्तमान रक्ताक्षी संवछर.

D. No. 290

हासन गंगु बाईमाम.

HĀSAṆGAṄGU BOI IMĀM.

Paper, English made. 12" × 6". Lines, 17. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This record begins on the 274th folio of this volume. The hand writing is fair and legible. This seems to be a detached portion of a continuous work and the first 32 pages are missing in the beginning. Moreover the folios are not properly arranged and bound. The first four chapters are recorded continuously and the rest of the kaifiyat appears elsewhere in the volume. This incomplete work describes the origin and the history of the first Bamani Ruler, Hassan Imam Gangu Boi Imam and that of the Devagiri fort. Besides these the origin and history of some of the important personalities who were responsible for the expansion of the Bamani Kingdom and the springing up of some of the important cities during the latter period of the Bamani rulers. It is stated that Hasan was a boy of poor parentage and while he was a youth he became an ardent disciple of a Muslim saint. The episode relating the treatment received by Hasan from the hands of the Muslim saint and the blessings he obtained from the saint is explained very elaborately. The kaifiyat describes that Hasan and his Brahmin master with the help of persons such as Veera Gonda and Balal Ray took possession of some of the towns from the Vijayanagar Empire which was then dwindling to pieces. In the third Chapter, the name of the Muslim saint is mentioned. He was known as Hajarat Bahadusha. In commemoration of the blessings that Hasan received he constructed a town and named it Jafar Bad and presented it to the saint. The territorial expansions made by Hasan and his wars with the native Nayak rulers are very elaborately described. The list showing forts and the towns that were constructed by Hasan is provided. The kaifiyat bears neither the name of the author nor the scribe. The dates for the various occurrences mentioned in the record are not given.

Beginning :

. . . बकरी कोणाचरतोस तुझें नाव काय ते सांगणें मग धनगर मजकुर बोलीलाजें हजरत बादषाहा सलाम माझा नाव राम गोंडा. माझा बापाच नाव कृष्णगोंडा.

End :

मग बादषाहान बहुत काही त्यास सरफराज करुन हुकुंम फर्माविले कीं आता तुमचे समागमें फौज मातबर घेऊन मुल्कांचें बंदोबस्त करणें· त्या प्रमाणें हुकुम कबुल करुन बादषाहास नवरस सलाम करुन निरोप घेऊन डेरांत दाखल जाहाले· समागमें फौज मरंज्याम घोडे राऊत . . . .

D. No. 291

हासन गांगु बाईमाम.

HĀSAṆ GANGU BAIĪMĀM.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 6″. Lines, 17. Modi. Good.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 10.

This record appears at two different places in this volume on the 306th and 332rd folios. The handwriting is fair and legible and a large number of Persian and Arabic words occur in this record. This kaifiyat describes vividly the military equipments Hassan utilised for his territorial conquests in the south. The biography of Sambaji Anath and Anthaji pant the two trusted Maratha Brahmin friends and advisers of Hassan is given. The record explains the episode relating to the causes that led to the execution of Sambaji Annath. The revolts and the civil wars that broke out in the Bamani Kingdom and how it was ably put down by Kutub Sha is also narrated. The military expeditions that were carried out by Antaji Panth form the subject-matter of the last few folios. In the end of the record it is stated that this was copied from an original document maintained in the court of Hassan which was in possession of a gentlemen. This kaifiyat is said to have been transcribed by Narayana Rao, as per the order of Col. Mackenzie and was finished on the 15th January 1817. The dates for the various occurrences alluded to in this kaifiyat are not provided.

Beginning :

Folio 307.

एकुन जमा सात लाख बेतालीसे हजार येस षुमार गणीति जाहाल याज उपरी लंकाणी कुलतानी व बेसडे वगैरे लोक गणीती नाही. या प्रकार येस बादषाहिचे जाहालें.

End :

हे नकल संपुर्ण तारिख छ १९ माहे जनवरी सन १८१७ इसवी मुताबक शालीवाहन १७३८ धातु नाम संवछर पुष्य बहुल १३ बुधवार. हे बरवर नकल लीहीलते नारायण राव गुमाते ईलाके कर्नेल मार्कीजी साहेब सर्वायेर जर्नल निसीबत कुंपणी इंग्रज बहदुर.

D. No. 292

हस्तिनावली दिल्ही कैफियत.

HASTINĀVALI DILLEE KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 7″. Lines, 18. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 1.

This work appears on the 125th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The ink at certain places has become faded. The beginning explains the names of the rulers of Bharatha and Bagavatham who ruled at Delhi. The names of the Hindu rulers who lived in the Shaliwahana and Vikrama eras at Delhi in succession are also provided. The origin and the history of the Vijayanagar Kingdom and the names of the rulers from Hari Hara up to the last ruler Narayanapuram Venkatapathi Rayalu and the period each Raja ruled is mentioned. The kaifiyat further explains the downfall of the Vijayanagar Kingdom and the rise of the Moghals. The history of the Marathas and the names of the rulers who annexed Delhi up to the final annexation by the East India Company forms the last point of the kaifiyat. List showing the names of the Subhas and the names of the Subedars appointed by the Moghal rulers in the province of Delhi and the net revenue collected from each subha is also provided. In the end it is stated that this record was transcribed from the original, which was in possession of Narayana Rao residing at Pandaripur. The transcription is said to have been done by Venkata Rao, a Subordinate under Col. Mackenzie.

Beginning :

हस्तिनावती उर्फ दिल्हीचा काफियत सरवार राजेनी दौलत केलते त.पशील. राजे लोकानी दौलत केलची. कलीयुग पारंभ प्रमादिसंवत्छर चैत्र सुध १ प्रतीपदा सुक्रवार.

End :

सदरहू दिल्लीच कैफियत पंढरपुराचे नारायण राव म्हणार ग्रहस्तनी पषजी येथें आलहोतें त्याजकडुन लिहुन घेतले असें. व्यंकट राव मुनसी रेसीडेंट उलसी साहेब इद्यानी सांगीतले प्रमाणें.

D. No. 293

हस्तिनावली दिल्ली कैफियत.

HASTINĀVALI DELHI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 8″. Lines, 22. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 1.

This kaifiyat begins on the 139th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The last portion of the kaifiyat is missing. In the beginning the names of the Jain and Nanda rulers who ruled at Delhi are given. The names of the towns which sprang up during the rule of Narashima Varma is also provided. The second portion of the record describes the origin and the history of the Vijayanagaram Kingdom up to its final conquest and annexation by the Sultan of Bijapur. The next few pages describe the condition of Delhi during the rule of Aurangazeb. The third portion of the kaifiyat describes the rise and growth of the Maratha power under Shivaji. The capture of Samhaji and his trial and execution is very graphically narrated. The last portion of the record describes the last days of Aurangazeeb and the wars of succession that were fought between Rajaram and Shau for the Maratha throne. Here the kaifiyat ends. Since the pages in the end are missing it is not possible to give out either the name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat The dates for the events described herein are also not provided.

Beginning :

पुर्वी हे राज्यांत जयनांचे अधीकार होतें प्रताप रुध्राच काळीं त्याचानाष जाहाल्यानंतरे नव चोळ राज्यान फार दिवस अधिकार करित असें.

End :

भुठान गोदान इत्यादी नीट करणें म्हणुन सांगुन व तुम्ही पेशवे म्हणुन घेणे म्हणुन नाना साहेबास म्हणाले जें तुम्हीं बाहार नीसी

. . . घालुन घेऊन तुमच फौजांत जाऊन पावावयानंतर शाहर बंदोबस्ती करुन घेणे म्हणून सांगुन वैकुंठ यात्रा केले.

D. No. 294

हस्तिनापुरचे राजे.
HASTNĀPŪRACE RĀJĒ.

Paper, English made. 15" × 8". Lines, 20. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 176.

This work begins on the 19th (*b*) folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are not arranged correctly and are also in loose condition. This record describes the history of the Moghal rulers who ruled at Delhi. The life of the Muslim Saints and peers, the miracles they performed and the places where they died are also briefly described. This record further gives out the names of the persons who received endowments and jagirs from the Moghal rulers of Delhi. The history of the Bijapur Sultans and the rise of the Marathas and the names of the forts that were constructed by Shivaji and the dates of the wars and battles that were fought between Shivaji and Aurangazeb are very graphically explained. The Kaifiyat provides the chronology of the Muslim rulers of Delhi beginning from Akbar to Aurangazeb. The history of the Carnatic Nawabs and the Sultans of Bijapur and a brief account of certain Peshwas are also described. The kaifiyat ends with the 29th folio. The record gives neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

एवनी पातशा होतें दिल्लीस जाली शेक पांचसे तेरा ५१३ त्या पातोन दक्षणेत एवनी अमल चालीला. त्यांत शेक ११६८ अकरासे अडसष्टे सन ६५६ साहासें छेपन्न यांत पिर पैंगदार फकार आवुलीया पुण्य जवली आले.

End :

संबस्थान मौजे सासवडी असें मोरया देवाचे चिंतामण देव त्याचे नारायण देव त्यास चिंतामणी उपरांत घरणीघर हाली नारायण देवं आसें बहुत विद्यावान आहेत कलम.

D. No. 295

हिंदुपती राजे·

HINDUPATI RĀJE.

Paper, English made. 15″ × 8″. Lines, 20. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 176.

This record appears on the 5th folio. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are in detached condition. This record explains the rulers who ruled at Hastinapuri. List showing the names of the Hindu rulers and the period they ruled at Delhi from Vikarama is given. Short notes relating to the important things that took place during the rule of each ruler is also mentioned. The important persons who ruled during the Vikrama Saka is separately recorded. The list begins from the year Raktaksi and the first ruler whose history is mentioned is Raja Raja Sri Chand. In the last folio, a consolidated list showing the names of the dynasties the number of years they ruled at Hastinapuri is described. The kaifiyat bears neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this record.

Beginning :

या उपरी हस्तीनापुरी युर्धीष्ट्र शेकाचें अंती हिंदुपती राजे याची घालमेल होऊन राजे जे झाले ते तपसील.

End :

यानत विक्रम शेक इंद्रप्रस्तॉ व नर्मदा उतर तीरा पासुन दक्षणेस सालीवाहन शेक चालत असतां शेक शालीवाहन १२२ पांचसे बारा यांत इंद्रप्रस्थी मोकुम जालें तो विसार हमल शास्त्र क्रीष्टीस पडला ते श्लोदक गीरवाणे करुन·

D. No. 296

हिन्दुराजे लोकाचे तपशील.

HINDU RĀJĒ LOKĀÑCE TAPSIL.

Paper, English made. 20″ × 12″. Lines, 28. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 4.

This record appears on the 114th folio of this volume. Though the handwriting is fair and legible, a large number of words mis-spelt and badly punctuated may be observed throughout the kaifiyat. This record

seems to be a transcription of a part of long Modi document wherein the origin and the history of cortian Hindu rulers of Solar and Lunar race is described. The life of Vikramadita and Shaliwahana are also briefly told. The kaifiyat describes the rulers of the Chola dynasty and the number of years each ruled. The names of the rulers of Yadawa dynasty and that of the Vijianagar are narrated. The fall of the Hindu States in the South and the spread of the Moghals rule by the Sultans of Bijapur and the Emperor of Delhi and the period ruled by each Sultan is also explained. The kaifiyat merely describes the name of the Hindu and Mohamoden rulers and the period they ruled and no other historic occurrences that occurred during their regime are not described. All the years are quoted in the Shaliwahana era. In the end it is stated that this record was copied from some old accounts and was despatched to Col. Mackenzie. The name of the author or the person who possessed this record and such other particulars are not provided.

Beginning :

द्वापरयुग प्रकारें ८ आट हजार वरुष अक्षय दिवसी मछयावतार (माछ्प्यावतार) कुर्माअवतार वराह अवतार नरसीन्व्हावतार तेरायुगी तीघे पुरुषे कारणें वराहक्षेत्राकडें कालींदी पुरुष प्रमाणें २१ अयुष ४०० वरुषा पुर्वी उजेनी पटणांत राज्यभार केलें.

End :

वरुष ४८७८ हे ही तो नवाब वालाज्यानी कलीयुग उबजल पासुन देवतापुर प्रकार हिशाब लिहुन पाटवणे म्हणुन ईनामयत नामा पाटवीले होत. हकुम ५ बामोजींबा पुर्वाक ईसाब पाहुन लिहन पाटवीले हिसाबाचा तपशील.

D. No. 297

हेबहाळी कैफियत.

HEBAHĀLI KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 20" × 12". Lines, 28. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 37.

This record appears on the 686th folio and on the 681st folio. Though the handwriting is fair and legible a number of words are mis-spelt and badly punctuated. The first part of the narration appears on the 681st

folio and the other portion on the 686th folio. This record seems to describe some accounts relating to the fortress of Balala Raya Durga at Hebahali in the Mysore State. This fort is said to have been constructed by Veerab alaraya Raya. A short history of Veerabalala and how generous he was in granting inams and jagirs is also mentioned. The kaifiyat further explains the temples constructed by Balala Raya. The topography of both the places and the cultivations that were made in these places are explained. The other part of the kaifiyat recorded in 68th folio explains the invasion of Delhi Badusha and the defeat of Balala Raya. The name of the Badusha is not mentioned but the war that was fought between the two is very elaborately described. A list of temples and shrines constructed by Balala Raya is given. Neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is provided.

Beginning :

हे राजा आनेक देवर युक्त पराक्रम होऊन असतां हिंदुचे पाद्षाहाचे लेंकही पराक्रमी शुर रुजु प्रतचि आहे. तैशास लग्न करुन ;ध्यावा म्हणुन असताना * * *

End :

(682)

वरकड सांगितल देवल पाहणेस बिशेष * * होतनाहीत. बहु नीट होत नाहीं. ते खेंरीज समाम येत नाहित तहीं. गरीब लोक बसळीयत. कामात येत आहे वरकड येथ काहीं दिलनाही.

D. No. 298

हेमाडपंताची बखर.

HEMĀDA PANTĀCI BAKHER.

Paper, English made. 8″ × 6″. Lines, 12. Modi. Injured.
Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 8.

This record appears on the 87th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The right hand side and the left end of the top of all the folios are in mutilated condition. The perforations caused by micrales may be observed throughout the record. Though the kaifiyat is called as Hemada Pant kaifiyat, very little information about the person, who originated the Modi script is given. The kaifiyat beginsi n the form of a question by Adil Shai Bahadusha requesting Hemeda Pant to describe the origin and the history of Fort Panahal. Hemada Pant is said to have described the origin and the

history of the fortress. The first few pages of the record describe the encounter between a big cobra and certain mendicant. The origin of the cobra is also mentioned. The mendicants got information from the cobra about certain hidden treasures in a tank. They with the help of an orphan tried to unearth the treasures. The kaifiyat describes that the prudent boy escaped with the treasures and constructed certian small forts. The name of the boy cannot be made out. This man is said to have constructed the temple of Goddess Bhavani which was later worshipped as the tutelary deity of Shivaji the Great. The kaifiyat provides no dates for the occurrences explained in it. This record is said to be in possession by Narayanji of Khand taluk in Joonar district. As per the special request of Col. Mackenzie this was transcribed by Narayana Rao and was finished on the 13th January 1807. The name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is not provided.

Beginning :

पुर्वी त्रेतायुगी व द्वापरांती एवनश्व राजा नामक पाच हजार ५०००७ वरुष पावेतो आनेक अयुटे करुन बहता दशैन्ये मुषा विंशेष दीवस राज्येभार करीत होता.

End :

कुलकरणी नारयेणजी मौजे खंडी ता के नारायणे गाव सरकार जुनार यांकडे होती त्याची नकल केली असें बिकलम ईलाके हजरत मेजर मेकेंजी साहेब सुपर अडेंट आफ दी मैसुर वगैरे बातारिख छ १२ माहे जेनवरी सन—१८०७ मुताबीक पुष्ये बहुळ १० दसोमि क्रोधन नाम संवस्छर शेक २७२७ शालिवाहने जागे हमदनगर.

D. No. 299

हेलाबिडुर कैफियत.

HĒLA BIḌUR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, country made. 8″ × 6″ Lines, 15. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 25.

This record appears on the 95th folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible; but the folios are damaged by microbes. The first two folios describe the origin and the history of a temple dedicated to Ramalingeswaraswami and the circumstances that led the priest

of the temple to collect certain taxes. This temple is said to be situated in a dense forest. It is also described that the above priest got hold of a big tiger. The priest collected the taxes and constructed certain buildings and then a small fort. This place was then called as Bidamoor. The topography of the village is also narrated. The kaifiyat further describes that during the rule of Anangapala it was annexed to his territory. The second part of the kaifiyat describes the reigns of Anangapala, Vishnu Vardhana, and his brother Vindiarthi. The spread of Jainism during the rule of Anangapala and how the Jain monks tried to establish their faith at Bidanoor is very elaborately described. The details relating to circumstances that led to the construction of the temple of Hoyesala Iswara and the tanks near by, in the province of Bidanoor is very eleborately narrated. The record further describes the biography of Jackanachari, Bala Devaraya, and Veera Bala Raya. The kaifiyat mentions neither the name of the author or the scribe nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat. No dates for any of the episodes mentioned are provided. Some information regarding Sevapa Naick is provided in the end.

Beginning:

पुर्वि हेक्ष बीडु बलाक्ष राये यानी आधीकार करीत जाहल· ते वीलाती सावक येगुर मुलुकामधे १२रकापुर यास प्रतीनामक मधये अंगुडी म्हणाव्यांचे गावीं एक जैन मुनीश्वर व संत म्हणावयाची दिवसी उपासना करीत होता.

End:

* * * तेव्हा हसन खन म्हणार बादषाह कडिल सरदार येऊन सुमार तीनी लाख होनाचे मुलुक बांधुन घेतला. यानी तीनिचारी वरिसें आसुन आपलें मुणकास पावला. मग एकेरी व नगरचे राजे सेवपनायेक यांचे स्वाधीन जाहल मग किंचेक दिवसा नंतरे मैसुरास पावले.

D. No. 300

हेलबिदुर कैफियत

HĒLA BIDUR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 18" × 10". Lines, 27. Modi. Old.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 25.

This record appears on the 746th folio of this volume. Though the handwriting is fair it contains a large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated. This seems to be a transcription of an original and in the end the name of the scribe is noted as "Rangappa." This kaifiyat explains the origin and the history of Bidanur in the rovince of Mysore and the rulers who ruled. It is stated that from the collections of revenue got from the temple of Ramalingeswaraswami, this fort was constructed and later on Anangapala included this in his dominion. The record further explains the life of Ananga Bala, Vishnu Vardahana and certain rulers. The names of certain Jain monks and how they spread Jainism at Bidanur is also explained. The origin and the history of Hosesala Ishwar temple in the province Bidnur is briefly given. The biography of Jakanachari and certain other persons who lived at Bidanur is also mentioned. The kaifiyat contains some other information which has been described in the foregoing kaifiyat. The kaifiyat mentions neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat. The dates for the episode described in it are not provided. This is an incomplete record written by a bad scribe.

Beginning :

. . . त्याचे मुलुक सोडून आपण मुर्तीवालेस निरोप देऊन आपण नीदरपेटास दाखल जाहला.

End :

. . . या प्रमाणें अवचीत येक दोह आला कांणी त्याय . . . . कालयुत्की संवछर लगाईत सीधार्ती नाम संवछर पावेतो मी येत होती . . .

D. No. 301

हैदर व टिपु सुलतान कैफियत.

HYDER VA TIPU SULTAN KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 12" × 8". Lines, 18. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 131.

This work appears on the first folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. Some of the folios are in loose condition. This record contains the detailed history of Hyderali Khan and Tipu Sultan. A page or two in the beginning and some pages in the end are

missing. The names of Hyderali's ancestors, and how he rose to eminence from obscurity are specified very graphically. The second portion of the kaifiyat explains his military skill and his promotion as a Subedar. The various slips by which he acquired additional power and set aside former Wodiar ruler of Mysore, and the wars that he fought to establish himself on the throne of Mysore are very elaborately narrated. The names of the wives of Hyder and the way he led his domestic life at Arcot before he came to promi nence are also described. The dates for each and every occurrence narrated herein are provided as per Shaliwahana calendar. The second portion of the kaifiyat describes Hyder's relation with the foreigners such as the French and the Dutch and how he disliked the English. The part played by Hyder during the Wars that were fought between the Nawabs of Carnatic and Trichinopoly are very elaborately described. Details for the military equipments Hyder had in his possession and the ability of his administration is also explained.

The third section of this record contains the accession of Tippusultan to the Mysore throne. The record commences with a reference to the seige of Trichinopoly. The capture of certain provinces in the South and the intention of Tipu Sultan to capture the Madras, his negotiation with the Maharatas and how he was successful in keeping off the Maharatas from attacking him are very graphically described. Subsequent folios explain in detail about Tipu's operations, chiefly against the English. His conduct at Vellore and his ill-treatment of the English prisoners, and alliance with the French are also given. The kaifiyat breaks off abruptly without giving full details about the operations which Tipu undertook in his South Indian campaigns. In some places, it is endorsed in English as "Life of Hyder and Tippu." The kaifiyat ends describing the battle between the English and Tippu, wherein it is stated that Tippu was defeated and killed at Srirangapatam ; and the East India Company declared Krishna Deva Raja Wodiyar as the ruler of Mysore. The kaifiyat mentions neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this record.

Beginning :

पुर्वी मोगलाईत सरची सुभे दाखल होतां कोलार वगैरे परगणे सीर खालील होत. फते नाईक व हैदरनाईक दोघ भाई या मकानांत होतें सीरचे सुभ कुराडी महमद खान म्हाणार करुन घेडुन होता.

End :

बेरीज ५०००७ हजार होनास दीलहे. त्या ब्याज सीधार्थी संवछर चैत्र बहुल ३५ मीलुन चेनपठणाहुन ईग्रजी बहदुर यांणी

फौज येऊन जगें करुन टीपुसुलतानीसी मारुन श्रीरंगपटण ठाणा घालुन कर्तस्तजा क्रिस्नराज वाडेयार यांसी तख्तनीसी करुन त्याची दीवान पुर्णैया कडुन हाल अमीली जेमुनी राव मा तसहीस राजा केले आहेत.

D. No. 302

हैदर व टिपु.

HYDER VA TIPU.

Paper, French made. 12" × 8" Lines, 18. Modi. Old.

Incomplete.

This volume contains this kaifiyat alone.

The record begins on the 2nd folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios owing to antiquity have turned brown the ink being less bright. The handwriting is fair and legible. The entire kaifiyat is recorded in the chronological order and each historic episode is referred in a separate paragraph. The record begins from the accession of Tipu Sultan to the throne of Mysore, and how be began to reorganise the military power and the other reforms in the State. Subsequently the kaifiyat describes the various battles he fought with the East India Company, the Marattas and the Nawabs of the Carnatic. The treaties he made and the successes and defeats he had during certain campaigns are very graphically described. The name of the day with the date of the month as per Shaliwahana calendar is provided for every episode. The marches, the halts and the retreats he made during his expeditions against the English and instances of like nature are very carefully recorded. The names of the places either he captured or surrendered and the persons who fought on both sides are also recorded. The names of the East India Company officers, the French and the Maratha officers are also alluded to. The part played by the Marattas and the Nawabs of the Arcot are also explained. The last paragraph of the kaifiyat explains the arrangements made by the East India Company in fixing a camp at Bellur. Though the kaifiyat provides very interesting informations about the rule of Hyder and Tippu, neither the name of the author nor the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is provided. This seems to be a true transcription of a certain portion of a very long record dealing with the history of the Mysore.

Beginning :

समस्थानांत काय काम कज्याकडुन घेतले ते तपसील बहदराचे त लिहीले अस.

End :

त्या उपरांती इंग्रजेची फौज . . . बहदुर फौजसुधां निधुन नारि घाटास येत आहे म्हणुन बातमी अनंतरीं . . . माघ सुध १० रोजी निधुन मतुर ता बलुरा जवली उतरुन तेथ घोडे फौज सिलहेदार तमाम दरोबस्त सुदां मीर मोईनुदीमास पुर्णया व कितेक मीर मीरा वगैरास हुंडु दुर्गा जवली जातेस पाठऊन दिलहे. इतकीयांत कोडगाकड इंग्रेजाचे फौज आल म्हणुन वर्तमान ऐकुन . . .

D. No. 303.

हैदर व टिपु सुलतान हकिगत.

HYDER VA TIPU SULTAN HAKIGAT.

Paper, English made. 12″ × 10″. Lines, 21. Modi. Old. Good.

Complete.

The others work in this volume are described in D. No. 137.

This record appears on the 65th page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The papers have become brown and brittle. Some of the folios are in loose condition and few of them are damaged The kaifiyat is divided into several paragraphs each containing the important historic episode in the Life of Hyder and Tipu Sultan. The facts are arranged in the chronological order and the dates are mentioned as per the Shaliwahana Era. The first three folios describe Hyder's invasion on Trichinopoly. The strength of the armies on either side and the battles that were fought are very graphically described. The second section of the record describes the history of Tipu Sultan. The enmity between the East India Company and the Sultan is very graphically described. The treaties with the French and the wars fought against the East India Company are very elaborately explained; mentioning the marches, halts and the campaigns. The names of the officers and the strength of the forces on either side are also stated. The kaifiyat further describes the progress of the war and the places captured by the East India Company during the seige of Sri Ranga-

patnam. The last portion of the record describes the arrangements made by the garrison of the East India Company for halting at Beher. Here the Kaifiyat breaks without mentioning the name of the author or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat.

Beginning :

नंदराजा हमद बहदर त्रिचीनापल्लीचे मोहिमेवरी असाता आंगीरस संवछर मार्गसुषये बहुल २ रोजी देवनहलीतं याच तवलुद जाहाला त्यावरी विक्रम संवछरी हैदरावरी राजेयानी राजकारण करितां टिपुसुलतान यांसी बाबष्ट सुधां किले बाहेर आपले गावी सोडुन बेंगुलुरास गेलेवरी राजे यानी टिपुसुलतानासी बंदोबस्ते सुधा किल्लेत आणुन टेवीले होते.

End :

जवली आल असतांना सुलताना करीतां आणिल सरज्याम घोडी व पालखंति जावाहीर बगैरे आणुन घेऊन कागद सुधां आणऊय घेऊन पंदरा रोज होते त्या ब्याज या सरदारास सुलतानानी खिलीत जवाहीर देखील देऊन विलायतीसीही भारसीषा कडुन जवाहीर खिलीत कागद सुधां या सरदारचे हमारा देवुन जाहाजावरी रवना केला त्या ब्याज तेथुन निघुन माहे मजकुरचा निघुन साधरण संवछर निज आषाड सुध १३ सोमवारी पटणासी दाखल तेव्हा होत ते फौजदार च्यालीस हजार घोडे, तहसीलदार सुधा पंदरा हजार आटाशे . . . . प्यादे सुदा पंदरा हजार तोफ ९०.

D. No. 304

हैदराची माहीती.

HYDĀRĀCI MĀHITI.

Paper, country made. 12″ × 8″. Lines, 21. Modi. Old and injured.

Complete.

This volume contains two other works except the one described below. This kaifiyat appears on the 29th folio. The folios are very badly

damaged by microbes and some of the portions have also become brittle. This record contains somewhat a long account of the life and actions of Hyder Ali. In the beginning the origin and the history of a Kali Temple is described. The places where the temple was situated has been damaged and hence it could not be recorded. Formerly this place was said to be a small village known as Golakadavalam whose ruler was a Hindu King. The names of certain Hindu rulers who ruled at this place are recorded in their chronological order. The record further describes briefly the creation of the Subedars of Arcot. The origin and the history of Sri Gangadaraswami Temple at Hazwabad is also briefly explained. The information regarding the temple is said to have been gathered from the Archakas of the temple. The kaifiyat further explains of Hyderali's family connections and rise from the obscurity; and the various steps he contirived to acquire additional power to set aside his former masters. The wars he waged are also specified. His efforts to capture Madras and other belongings of the East India Company, the negotiations he made with the Marathas to keep them off and the peace terms that were demanded by the Marathas are briefly narrated. It seems that certain folios are missing in this record. There is a full specification of his officers, both civil and military, and the districts controlled by them. Mention is made of some of the French officers who extended their support to Hyder. A brief reference is made about the character of Hyder. The kaifiyat neither mentions the name of the author or the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat. Dates are provided as per Saliwahana calendar for a few instances.

Beginning :

. . . घेतले होत. त्याचे बथकोन . . . घ्यावे यासीच . . उतरले तो . . . आडनको . . हाराचे . . सीगंवली तो मैसुराजल एवुन राहिला.

End :

तरीही इनसाफ तोफा होईल व तो राज्य . . . तोफा देवुन . . ऐसे एकुन राज्याचे . . . माघारी सांगोन लागला.

D. No. 305

हैदरांची माहिती.

HIDARĀNCI MĀHITHI.

Paper, English made. 20 × 12 inches. Lines, 28. Modi. Old.
Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 56.

The kaifiyat appears on the 729th folio. Though the handwriting is fair and legible, a large number of words misspelt and badly punctuated can be observed. This seems to be a transcription of a original work wherein the history of Mysore and its ruler Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan are described. The contents of this record seem to be the same as described in D. No. 305. A few further informations can be noticed regarding the plans made by Hyder with the French to drive out the East India Company from the shores of Madras. The alliances he formed with the French, and the names of certain officers of the French forces are also mentioned. The facts relating to the life of Hyder are not completely stated but a few passing remarks about his character may be noticed in the end. The campaign he fought with the East India Company and the Marathas are also mentioned. The dates on which the battles were fought or the causes and the results of the battle or the names of the chief persons who were ress ponsible for the above campaigns are not mentioned. The kaifiyat ends stating that Hyder gave instructions for laying out an extensive garden at Bangalore. Neither in name of the author nor of the scribe or the sources of information obtained for recording this kaifiyat is mentioned.

Beginning:

. . . होता लोकानी फार (चिंता) फीतर . . . जाहाले तो . . . तेराई आणि घडपडी हजार व सात माहाल सरंज्याम एक वीर दुर्गवालेस सांपडले.

End:

श्रीमंत राव साहेबानी . . . तेथेल ते पाहुन संतोष जहाला. घडासमीप येतांच हैदर आलिखानास भोवंत घेत पडला. एक घोडानासी . . . हैदर आलि खान पळुन नगरस गेला. तमामफौज गारत जाहाले . . . हैदर आलि खनानी निसढुन घेऊन पळाला.

D. No. 306

होलकार कैफियत.
HOLKĀR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 10 × 6 inches. Lines, 16. Modi. Good.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 25.

This kaifiyat appears on the 83rd folio of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. This record describes the origin and the history of the Holkars, a subsect of the Marathas. Much attention is devoted in describing the history of Mularji Holkar and Yeshavanta Holkar. It is stated that Khandoji Holkar, the first Holkar known to history is said to be the forefather of this historic clan. A farmer by profession, he migrated to Bad Gava in Joonar district. The circumstances that led to his migration is not mentioned. His son Mularji Holkar became a powerful military officer under Shau. The kaifiyat further explains the military campaigns that Mularji Holkar led in the North. The patriotism of Mularji Holkar and his acts of chivalry and the territorial conquests he made and such other historic information are very elaborately narrated. The second portion of the record describes the history of Yeshavanta Holkar. The record gives very little information about the birth and boyhood of this person; the kaifiyat describes the part played by him in the battle of Paniput. The description of the war and the names of the Marathas who contested the Maratha throne between the Peshwa and the Marathas is very elaborately described. The dates are marked for certain important occurrences by Shaliwahana calendar. In the end it is stated that the above kaifiyat was prepared as per the information given by an elderly gentleman named Raghunatha Rao residing at Poona. This kaifiyat is said to have been prepared as per the special request of Col. Mackenzie and was completed on the 10th day of April 1806.

Beginning:

कैफियत होलकार बुनीया पासुन लिहीण जाहल आहे. पाहिले दिडशे वरुषा पासुन पुनेस उत्तर मार्गी, सोला कोसावरी मौ. बाद गावे परगणे जुनरे या स्थली बहुत दिवसा पासुन आणि रयेतवा करुन जिवनोपाय करीत होता.

End :

बिकलम इलाके हजरत मेजर मेकंजी साहेब बहदुर सुपरंडयंट आफ दी मैसुर सर्वीस म्हणोजे श्रीरंगपटणाचे मुलुक जमीन पैभाष करणार बा तारिख छ १० माहे एप्रल सन १८०६.

D. No. 307

होलकार कैफियत.

HŌLKĀR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, French made. 7" × 8". Lines, 12. Modi. Old and injured.

Complete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 126.

This kaifiyat appears on the 403rd page of this volume. The handwriting is fair and legible. The folios are perforated by insects and are in loose condition. Overwriting and writing between lines may be observed at several places in the kaifiyat. This record also describes the origin and the history of the Holkars. The kaifiyat contains almost the same subject-matter about the Holkars described in the foregoing kaifiyat but a few more additional informations are available in this record. The history of Mularji Holkar and Yeshavant Holkar is also the sme as explained in the foregoing kaifiyat. The beginning and the end are the same as recorded in the previous kaiflyat.

D. No. 308

होलकार कैफियत.

HOLKĀR KAIFIYAT.

Paper, English made. 8" × 10" Lines, 15. Old and injured.

Incomplete.

The other works in this volume are described in D. No. 140.

This incomplete kaifiyat appears on the 49th folio of this volume. The handwriting is legible and the folios are in much injured condition. This kaifiyat also contains the same information described in D. No. 306 with the same beginning and end.